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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES

FOR 1869-70.

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REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
FOR 1869-70.

No. 211P., dated 15th June 1870.

From—LIEUT.-COL. R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Dept., with G.-G.

I HAVE the honor to transmit my Annual Report of Political Administration for 1869-70, and to enclose those of the Political Agents *in extenso*.

2. Last year these statements were submitted in July, after the long-delayed rain had fallen, and it was then hoped that our disasters were at an end : they were in reality nearly all before us.

3. The land was sown with extreme difficulty from the want of cattle. A considerable portion of what was brought under cultivation was ploughed by men and women taking the place of cattle in the yoke. Large numbers of small ploughs were made up for this emergency.

4. The season was decidedly good, but the locusts came over the land in numbers never seen by the present generation, and wherever the country was sandy they ate up everything.

5. It is almost universally believed by Natives, and very generally by Europeans, that, in times of failure, distress is much aggravated by the hoarding propensities of the Bunya class. The events of last autumn show that in Rajpootana, far from hoarding unduly, they had failed to maintain a safe store in reserve, and in August and September there

was a terrible crisis. In the Ajmere District life was saved by the untiring exertions of Captain Repton, the Deputy Commissioner, his Assistants, and the gentlemen of the Presbyterian Mission, whilst the Public Works Officers worked both in British territory, and, where funds were available, in the Native States, with a steady devotion to their duty, which was rendered doubly hard from the absolute isolation in which many were placed whilst surrounded by death and disease.

6. Generally in the Native States the people died by thousands and lay unburied by the waysides. Except for a few weeks, food was always to be bought in open market, but in most States there were some days or weeks when the scarcity was such that sales were concealed and food could not be exposed for sale in the bazars; then those who were already enfeebled lay down to die.

7. Charity was not wanting. As a rule the richer class of Natives gave away food according to their means, but we saw few instances of the thoughtful and organized charity on a large scale which, by importing grain from a distance and by the employment of the people on remunerative works, could alone save the masses. Such charity was shown by the—

Maharaja of Kerowlec,
Do. of Jeypore,
Do. of Kishengurh,
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar,
Maharana of Oodeypore,
By the Tonk Administration,

and by the Maharaja of Jodhpore to the extent of placing one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Department Public Works, but not otherwise.

8. These exertions were, however, as drops in the ocean when brought face to face with the extent of the calamity.

9. It is incumbent on me to mention separately the charity of His Highness the Raja of Dhar, who, besides other donations, provided funds to support four hundred children at Erinpoora until food was again procurable.

10. In my last Report I mentioned that up to that date we owed our supplies of food to the East India and the Bombay and Baroda Railways, but it will be seen that later on, even with the aid of these grand organizations, traders were unable to place sufficient food in the country. It may safely be predicted that without the rail Central Rajpootana

would have been abandoned to the vultures and the wolves, whilst wide-spread death and famine would have been seen at Agra, at Indore, and in Ahmedabad.

11. On the 28th September 1869, under the orders of Government, a large convoy of wheat was despatched from Agra to Ajmere under escort with carriage pressed as for emergent Military service.

12. The benefit of this measure was realized long before the grain reached its destination. The knowledge that it was *en route* put an end to all hoarding, if there was any, whilst the example of Government seemed to stimulate private enterprize.

13. The full benefit of the road between Agra and Ajmere was now felt. During the first year of famine, when grass and straw were not to be bought for money, camels were the only carriage available, and to them the road presented no grand advantages over the common country track, but with the second season circumstances changed: food for man was then scarcely procurable, whilst green grass was in plenty, and the carts crowded after one another along this communication until they threatened to obliterate it, grinding the metal, the berrrie, and the side drains into one great sandy track.

14. A Railway between Agra and Ajmere would have saved an amount of protracted misery which cannot be considered without horror.

15. During the year the code of rules for Intrajurisdictional Courts of Vakeels received much attention. It had been generally acknowledged that a revision was necessary. A Committee was assembled by whom the whole rules were recast, and after circulation to Chiefs and Political Agents the amended code has been submitted to Government for approval.

16. I make no allusion to three large branches of the Administration—

Public Works,
Local Corps,
Dispensaries and Vaccination,

as they are fully treated in separate professional Reports.

17. The depredations of the Mogheea tribe is discussed in the Tonk Report. I have proposed to Government the appointment of a special officer to rectify the boundaries in the neighbourhood of Neemuch, feeling certain that no less radical change will make good government possible in that neighbourhood.

18. The appended Report by Captain Percy Powlett on the affairs of Biccaneere is of very particular interest, as it is the first since an officer was specially entrusted with the communications from that State. Captain Powlett's previous service in the Punjab has essentially qualified him for this charge.

19. With these remarks I proceed to notice the leading circumstances of interest regarding each State.

OODEYPORE.

20. Colonel Nixon has adopted a course new to Rajpootana by inducing the Durbar to present to Government a Report by the Minister on the condition of the State. This movement is worthy of high commendation.

21. A first commencement of regular Criminal and Civil Courts, with presiding officers having certain defined powers, has been made during the year.

22. The Maharana contemplates the introduction of a regular and systematic revenue settlement, and a boundary settlement is promised to be commenced at the beginning of next cold weather.

23. The Nusseerabad and Neemuch Road is progressing, and is open as far as Bheelwarra.

24. A road is being made by the Durbar to connect Oodeypore and Kherwarra. The spirit shown by the Maharana in forwarding these works is very commendable.

25. An Agency for the weighment of opium has been opened at Oodeypore. Although only 444 chests were weighed instead of 6,000 as estimated, its advantages cannot be ignored; it is appreciated by the opium-dealers in Rajpootana as giving them the means of independence of the Indore dealers.

26. There has not been a single mail robbery during the year. A new Post Office has been established at Neembahera.

27. The relief measures instituted by the Maharana have been most liberal, and have gained him a good name in the country.

28. He was seriously ill for about five months, but has now quite recovered. His patience under much suffering and his evident wish to follow good advice have much endeared him to the European officers whose duty has brought them in contact with him.

29. During my own visit to Oodeypore I was able to communicate freely with His Highness, and found much relief from the absence of the formalities which in 1868. I had thought so objectionable.

30. In the matter of the installation, or "Tulwar Bundai," of the Deogurh Rawul, which is alluded to in paragraph 15 of the Minister's Report, the Durbar has behaved with good sense. There are many reasons which make Deogurh an exception to the general rules on the subject, and the matter had already been decided by the Political Agent and by Government.

31. I wish I could say the same as to the Bagore succession case, alluded to in paragraph 14. In this matter there has, I fear, been a very serious miscarriage of justice, and my earnest and repeated requests that His Highness should place the matter in the hands of some competent tribunal has been neglected. If any evidence has been taken or any procedure adopted to sift the claim, it has not been communicated to me.

HILLY TRACTS OF MEYWAR.

32. Owing to the growing insubordination of the Bheels of certain Pals, a Raj force was sent to punish them. The effects have been most beneficial, and crime has greatly diminished.

33. The Oodeypore Durbar has been most liberal in its measures to alleviate the distress caused by the famine in the hilly tracts, and relief works involving an expenditure of nearly Rupees 10,000 were sanctioned, and have been carried out.

PERTABGURH.

34. The Political Agent states that the administration of this State has not given satisfaction. A new Minister, Oonkar Byas, was appointed, but has not managed as well as had been hoped.

35. I passed through the State during the marching season, and remained two days at Pertabgurh. The administration was rude, but the people appeared contented, and the place itself was evidently thriving.

36. I found the Chief intelligent and surrounded with his Thakoors and relations, which is essentially a good sign. The bazar at Pertabgurh contains a large number of wealthy traders, who visited me, and neither openly nor in secret made any complaints.

BANSWARRA.

37. The Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Framjee Beekajee, was appointed during the course of the year, and took charge on the 30th December 1869.

38. The administration of civil and criminal justice is very slow and unsatisfactory.

39. The excess of expenditure over revenue was Rupees 17,525, and the Chief expresses his inability to reduce his expenses. Colonel Nixon has been addressed on this subject.

40. The eldest son of the Maharawul died in November last, but there are still two legitimate sons alive.

41. My tour through Banswarra has convinced me that the political condition of the State is very serious. A small portion of it is in khalsa management; the remainder is divided amongst Jaghiredars and Nobles, who do not acknowledge the authority of the Durbar, and, as far as I can learn, have not done so for many years. In other States this truculent demeanour is usually confined to certain Nobles with whom the Durbar has some special quarrel. In Banswarra there are few exceptions. To such an extent is this independence carried, that very few of the Jaghiredars attended at Banswarra during my visit, because the invitation was addressed to them by the Chief, and not by me.

42. I do not believe that the Maharawul will be able to overcome this difficulty without the assistance of Government, and if it is not surmounted, we have the very dangerous condition of a mountainous and forest country on the border of two Presidencies held by a wild tribe with whom we have no recognized means of communication.

43. There can be no doubt of the Maharawul's intelligence and his ability to assist in the reorganization of the country if he can be brought to trust Government and to act cordially with its officers.

44. Banswarra and Doongurpore struck me as the most beautiful and the most improvable portions of Rajpootana; the soil is rich, the country, where not forest, is dotted with beautiful trees, and there are a great number of tanks and reservoirs of high antiquity from which considerable areas are irrigated.

DOONGURPORE.

45. The Maharawul and his Minister have exerted themselves to improve the condition of the State, and various relief works were started to alleviate distress.

46. One hundred and twenty-four mercenaries (Wilaitees and Mukranees) have been discharged during the year.

47. The conduct of the Maharawul is highly spoken of by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, and I am myself much impressed with the amiability and good intentions of the Chief.

JEYPORE.

48. The Political Agent reports want of independence of action amongst the Members of the State Council, but at the same time that the administration of affairs in Jeypore is greatly in advance of other Native States with which he is acquainted.

49. The effects of the famine were more severely felt this year than last, but at the capital many charitable measures of great value were adopted to alleviate the sufferings of the poor.

50. The revenue for the past year is reported at only Rupees 26,60,332, and the expenditure at Rupees 58,00,788, but it is doubtful what amount of credence can be placed on these statements.

51. In the Public Works there has been an expenditure of Rupees 1,96,110, exclusive of establishment. A good deal of attention has been paid to irrigation.

52. Two maps, marked M. and N., are attached to Political Agent's Report, which exhibit the situation of works of this nature which have received attention. I consider the Executive Engineer has displayed good sense in seeking to repair the old works of the country before attempting to construct new.

53. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Jacob, Executive Engineer of the State, and the department under him, for their assiduity and energy in carrying out the Durbar's requisitions.

54. In education improvement has taken place. During the year a pupil teacher class has been established for supplying teachers for the District Schools.

55. The progress in the Jeypore School of Arts since Dr. DeFabeck took charge has been marked, and this institution will eventually, if well supported, turn out of great benefit to Jeypore, if not to art in India generally.

56. The jail charge was transferred from Dr. Burr, the Political Agency Surgeon, to Dr. Valentine, of the Durbar service, during the course of the past year, the Durbar being

anxious to bring it under the control of its own officers and to avoid differences of opinion which had arisen regarding the sanitary condition of the inmates.

57. The Jeypore portion of the Sambhur Lake has during the year been taken over on lease by the British Government under a Treaty dated 7th August 1869.

58. Four mail robberies occurred during the past year, and though every exertion was made by the Native Government, in one only were the thieves traced. In two cases the amount of plundered property was made good by the State in which they occurred, and two are still under enquiry.

59. The exports for the past year were approximately Rupees 26,50,000, and the imports, Rupees 39,75,000. The Banking transactions of Jeypore are very heavy, accounted for chiefly by Jeypore supplying nearly the whole of Rajpootana with gold, silver, and precious stones.

60. His Highness the Maharaja accepted a seat in the Legislative Council and spent some time in Calcutta attending to the duties of his office.

SHEKAWATTEE OF JEYPORE.

61. A great improvement is reported during the year, and the Durbar appears to have awakened to the necessity of cordial co-operation with Captain Powlett.

62. Greater confidence and good feeling also exist between the Maharaja and the Shekawattee Thakoors.

63. A regiment of cavalry and one of infantry have been raised in Shekawattee, and are employed in their own country.

SEEKUR OF JEYPORE.

64. Mokund Singh has again well administered this estate and rendered great assistance to Captain Powlett.

65. The young Rao is reported as having made considerable progress in his studies.

KHETREE OF JEYPORE.

66. The Chief is still absent, and the affairs of the estate suffer in consequence.

67. As the Thakoor Sobhag Singh, who was originally appointed to the interim management, has not been able to remain at Khetree, the executive labours more often devolved on Moonshi Hurbuksh, who has now been formally appointed to the entire management.

68. There has been an excess of Rupees 7,300 of expenditure over income owing to the Raja's absence.

69. The feeling between the Maharaja and the Raja is still very unsatisfactory, and it is useless to hope for a better feeling until the large claim made by the Jeypore Durbar against Khetree has been adjusted.

LAWA.

70. The condition of this estate, which consists of one town, is reported as most unsatisfactory. The Officiating Political Agent states that strong measures must be taken to save it from ruin. A separate Report (as soon as practicable) has been promised by Captain Bradford.

KISHENGURH.

71. The revenue for the past year was Rupees 1,94,950, and the expenditure Rupees 2,20,082; the excess will probably be recovered from the increased revenue which will be received from sandy tracks which have been brought under cultivation during the past two years.

72. The Maharaja's administration has continued on the same model which has earned for him the reputation of being one of the best and justest Rulers in Rajpootana.

MARWAR.

73. This State has suffered most severely from the effects of famine, sickness, and locusts during the past year, but affairs have a more favourable aspect now.

74. The water supply of Jodhpore, which contains a population of about 100,000 souls, is a question of great difficulty. The number of wells is small, and their great depth makes the drawing of a sufficiency a most laborious undertaking to the women. With the mass bathing is out of the question. As in the desert, a sand bath suffices. This is a serious matter; such a city must be a nursery for epidemic diseases.

75. Colonel Brooke, the Officiating Political Agent, has in his Report made the following estimate of the loss of life in Marwar during the famine, which he bases on a census of the district of Mullanee.

76. He explains that full details of 81 villages have been recorded, that the circumstances of Mullanec are very much more favourable than those of the rest of Marwar, and that without allowing for this we obtain the following results:—

77. Of a population before the famine of 43,017, only 33,320 now remain, being a loss of about 25 per cent.

78. The mortality among the cattle in Marwar has been about 85 per cent. Before the famine it is calculated there were 2,250,000 head, and now only 375,000 remain.

79. The revenues of Marwar have suffered considerably. The Crown revenue may be estimated at about the following :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Land Revenue, less resumptioms by Nobles ...	7,00,000
Assessed Taxes	2,50,000
Salt	7,50,000
Customs	5,00,000
Police and Judicial	1,00,000
Rekh (8 per cent. on Thakoor's estates) ...	2,80,000
Miscellaneous, including Hookumnamah, Interest, Fines, Hustey-Khuruch, &c.	5,00,000
	<hr/>
Total ...	Rs. 30,80,000
	<hr/>

80. During the last two years there has been a deficiency of about 10 lakhs per annum. During the coming year the revenue ought to recover half the yearly deficiency, but it will take four or five years to reach its former amount. No precise data can be given about the expenditure.

81. During the past year the Government of Marwar has undergone little alteration, and is, I believe, correctly described by Colonel Brooke in the following words :—

“The same disregard to whatever is passing beyond its own narrow sphere distinguishes it now as before. Whatever can be obtained from the country in the shape of revenue by legitimate cesses or illegitimate exactions is greedily seized by its officials, but neither justice nor protection to the property of its subjects in return is deemed requisite. The parties at Court, in the eager search after power, intrigue and wrangle amongst themselves, regardless of the interests of the State or their own characters, and the absence of any efficient control has fostered a lax morality amongst all classes of *employés*, most prejudicial to the welfare of the country.”

82. The appointment of the Minister, Murdan Ali Khan, was for some time only nominal, but he gradually got the power into his hands. On trying to interfere with the finances of the State he has not been equally successful.

83. To remedy this, he has introduced a number of Mussulmen, and the old servants of the State, natives of the country, are being displaced from even the lowest offices.

The real work is neglected, and a feeling of distrust and irritation is universal. The Maharaja, instead of seeking to lessen the mischief, regards all who are opposed to it as his personal enemies and rebels. The Minister himself feels his unpopularity to such a degree that he keeps himself surrounded with guards, so as to almost exclude himself from the public.

84. The result of all this is that State affairs are neglected, the troops, establishments, and work people are all calling out for pay, and as soon as the Minister calls upon the Maharaja for money, he will fall into disgrace.

85. The dispute between the Maharaja and his eldest son has been again prominently brought forward during the year, and was only settled when it had almost ended in a discreditable collision.

86. The settlements with the younger sons have been accepted, with the exception of that for the second son, Zorawur Singh.

87. The settlement of the hookumnamah and the abolition of the tajeerut has given great satisfaction, and both parties have abided by the settlement.

88. The decision of the Political Agent regarding the outlawed Thakoors has not yet been formally accepted by the Maharaja, except in the case of Goolur and Bajoowas, but he does not appear to be strongly opposed to any of them, except that of the Asoph Estate.

89. The mediation with the principal Thakoors has not been interfered with, except in one case (Chirranee), but the Maharaja has since made no attempt to conciliate his feudatories. They are on good terms with the heir apparent, and this, of course, causes their loyalty to be suspected.

90. No enquiry has been entered upon as to the claims of the lesser Thakoors, who vacated their villages, but owing to their being taken by favourites and natural sons, several of them have been resumed.

91. The long-disputed boundary between Bass of Jey-sulmere and Phullowdee in Marwar has been again agitated.

92. Two large Meena bodies of plunderers in Godwar were attacked and captured by the Maharaj Kowur Jeswunt Singh, and the consequence has been that since August last there has not been a single complaint against that part of the country.

93. There are seeds of discord in Marwar which may at any time spring up and convulse the country ; but a just course of action and an honest desire to deal fairly will always prevent a resort to arms. The Thakoor is anxious to avoid feuds amongst themselves, but are obliged by the local code of honor to revenge insult when offered.

94. The construction of the Agra and Ahmedabad Road between Burr and Erinpoo has been commenced with funds subscribed by the Durbar, but owing to the ruling of the Public Works Account Department, which has ordered that the work must not progress until the money for it is deposited in the Treasury, a sudden stoppage of work has been caused : this is matter for serious regret.

95. There have been no mail robberies during the year, notwithstanding that the banghy mails were for the greater period unprotected, the Police having abandoned their posts.

96. The Jodhpore share of the Sambhur Lake was during the year taken over on lease by the British Government under a Treaty dated 22nd November 1869.

97. By a second Treaty dated 11th February 1870 the Nawa and Goodha salt marts have also been taken over by the British Government on lease at a rent of Rupees 3,00,000 a year, together with a royalty of 40 per cent. on all yearly sales beyond nine lakhs of maunds of salt.

MULLANDE OF MARWAR.

98. This part of the country has been reduced to poverty, which it will take years to recover from. The mortality amongst the cattle was, if anything, greater than in the rest of Marwar.

JEYSULMERE.

99. During the year Thakoor Kesree Singh (uncle of the Maharawal, and for 25 years Minister of the State,) died, and was succeeded in office by his elder brother, Chuttur Singh, who is respected by all classes, although not of the same determined character, nor so much feared by the plundering Bhatties, as his brother was.

BICCANERE.

100. The administration of affairs is reported as unsatisfactory, but a change for the better has taken place since the appointment of Pundit Murphool, C.S.I., to the office of

Dewan. The Durbar shows great dilatoriness in answering references.

101. The effects of the famine have been most severely felt in Biecanere; the Durbar did little towards alleviating distress, and has failed to do its duty even to the extent that has been acknowledged as necessary in the better class of Native States. The engagement to remit transit dues on grain was to a great extent disregarded.

102. The debts of the State are accumulating. The Durbar makes promises to pay, but does not keep them. The Political Assistant considers some arrangement will have to be made by Government.

103. The exertions made by the Jeypore, Jodhpore, and Biecanere Governments for the suppression of dacoitee and other violent crimes on the triple border are favourably reported on by Captain Powlett, who is specially charged with preserving the peace of that hitherto lawless vicinity.

BOONDEE.

104. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja in September last.

105. The late Minister died in October last, and the post has not yet been filled up.

106. On my tour in the cold weather I had occasion to bring to the Maharao Raja's notice the disgraceful state of the jail. The Political Agent reports that reforms are being made.

107. Arrangements have at length been made for the liquidation of the arrears of compensatory awards of the International Courts of Vakeels. The interest has been paid off, and the principal is to be liquidated by half-yearly instalments of Rupees 20,000.

108. This State has suffered severely from the past famine. The Maharaja instituted relief measures, which were seconded by the Sahoo-kars and Seths.

109. The Political Agent considers the Maharaja, although a bigoted Ruler and one suspicious of our motives, on the whole one of the most just and well-spoken-of Chiefs in Rajpootana.

110. I personally studied the condition of this State with much interest during my tour last season. I found the people, as stated in previous Reports, not discontented with their lot. I examined the Courts at the capital in considerable detail. They were in every respect on a poor and stinted

scale, and the formalities which we have learned to consider so necessary were absent. But I found in Boondce what is of far greater value, an indication that the institutions really were Courts of Equity, and that justice was there considered too holy a thing to be openly sold by slave-girls and eunuchs, as is often the case in Rajpootana.

111. The good name enjoyed by the Maharaja must be owing to this cause, and to the purity of his life in all other respects I can accord no praise. The whole country, though highly favoured by nature, presents a starved and backward condition, which conveys a painful impression even after some years' experience of Rajpootana. The villages are mean and dirty; the people are poorly clad and inveterate thieves. Progress is absolutely wanting; trade is trammelled by every description of antique custom: in the capital everything is falling to decay, and though it occupies one of the only passes through a long range of hills which divide the country as a wall, a carriage cannot be driven through it.

112. The late Captain Bruce used a happy expression in calling Boondce a fossil State. It has, indeed, under its present Ruler, preserved many traces of both the good and the bad features of Native Governments as they existed before the feudal system was suddenly paralysed by the security which has followed on British rule.

KOTAH.

113. The condition of affairs in this State is most unsatisfactory. The Chief thoroughly distrusts his Ministers, and being seldom himself able to attend to public business, all transactions and references on even the most trivial matters fall into arrears.

114. The Minister died in February last, but the post has not yet been filled up. The duties are conducted jointly by two officials of inferior status.

115. This State puts more checks on traders and travellers than any other in Rajpootana. It is the fact, though scarcely credible, that at the large city of Kotah on the Chumbul no goods or persons are permitted to cross the river without a special pass from the Chief, which it takes many days to secure. The custom is continued, though I spoke about it personally to him in full Durbar.

116. The relations between this Durbar and its Kotree fiefs have remained as unsatisfactory as heretofore. Poosode, a village belonging to the Chief of Peepulda, was very

unjustly taken possession of, but has since been restored after much correspondence.

117. The effects of the famine were not so severely felt in this as in most other States. Both harvests of this year were above the average.

118. This Durbar has not carried out its promises regarding the withdrawal of restrictions on the export of grain from its territories, though it received the thanks of the Government of India on the subject, as conveyed in your Office letter No. 34, dated 7th January 1869.

119. The appearance and establishments of the Courts at Kotah are in some respects above the average, but this is a mere legacy of better days: justice does not exist, and cannot be expected under existing circumstances.

120. The jail is the best I saw in Haraootee, though ill-adapted to its purpose.

121. In many respects the administration of Kotah resembles that of Marwar. In both States the Chiefs, unfitted for the labours of official life, will not trust their Ministers, but succumb to the persevering entreaties of zenana favourites and personal attendants, who scramble for the crumbs of power, which bring so rich a harvest. In both States there are a class of powerful Nobles who do not fear such petty tyrants, and have, in consequence, become practically independent of every higher authority to the great detriment of the polity of Rajpootana.

JHALLAWAR.

122. The famine was not so severe in this State, but the Chief started various relief works, and has behaved liberally in doing all he could to alleviate distress.

123. All action with regard to the Opium Agency mentioned in my last Annual Report has stopped owing to the want of success of the new scales opened elsewhere.

124. A proposal for a new jail on the principle of our own jails is now under attention.

125. A school has been opened during the past year, and promises well.

126. A large portion of the villages of the State have been leased during the year in contract for a period of five years. I made a good deal of enquiry regarding these leases on my way through the country after leaving the capital. I fear they have been granted without securing due protection to the cultivators.

127. Except Biccaneere and Kotah, Jhallawar is one of the most inaccessible capitals in India. From whichever side it is approached, a long journey must be accomplished over a country unprovided with any single facility for travelling, and its backward condition must be principally attributed to this cause.

128. The Chief is temperate, intelligent, and really anxious to do his duty, but the more I see of Native States, the more I realize the difficulty which exists to progress even when it is desired by a Chief with nominally despotic powers.

TONK.

129. The administration of this State was made over to the young Nawab, Muhammad Ibraheem Khan, on the 1st January last.

130. Sahibzadeh Oobeydoolla Khan, uncle of the Nawab, has been appointed Dewan; he is young, educated, and well spoken of.

131. The revenue for the year was Rupees 10,65,574, and the expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, Rupees 10,45,624.

132. The northern districts suffered from the famine, but relief works were set on foot by the late Captain J. Blair with unfailing energy and thought, and thus much distress was alleviated.

133. The Political Agent reports that the preventive measures adopted by the late Captain J. Blair for reclaiming the Moghees have not been so successful as was hoped, but attributes this result to the facilities afforded by the broken jurisdictions for a robber life. The territories of Meywar, Scindia, and Tonk are so intermingled at Neembahera, that a few miles' run brings a fugitive into safe asylum from one State into another, whilst the want of unity displayed by the local officers prevents anything like systematic action. The Political Agent considers that a change for the better cannot be expected till the operations against the tribe are entrusted to a British officer.

134. There has been a falling off in the attendance at the school during the past year owing to the want of interest in it on the part of the Nawab.

135. On the whole, the commencement of the new administration in Tonk may be said to have dawned favourably.

SHAHPOORA.

136. This Chiefship has been transferred to the Rajpootana Circle from the Government of the North-Western Provinces during the past year.

137. The Chief died in the beginning of November last, and was reported to have made a death bed adoption, which has since been set aside by Government after a most detailed investigation in favour of another member of the family.

138. The revenue of Phoolcea Shahpoora is about Rupees 2,27,969, the population about 35,771 souls; the rural population is entirely Hindoo.

139. Of Kachowla, the Meywar portion of this Chiefship, the income is about Rupees 34,404, the population about 15,550.

140. The effects of the famine were very severely felt. Of 79,937 horned cattle, which were in the district in July 1868, only 26,021, or about 32 per cent., now remain.

141. The career of the late Chief is one of those examples only too common of the uncertain result of the most careful education of a young man who is to be, whilst still in his boyhood, surrendered to the enormous temptations incidental to high rank in India. Nothing was spared by the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere during the minority to render the heir to the estate worthy to rule and the estate fit to receive an improved administration, but the labour was all thrown away. These repeated failures seem to me to indicate that, if nothing further is possible, each minor should at all events be educated with a group of young men from his estate, the full cost of their education forming a charge against his revenues.

142. This measure would not provide against the young Chief proving intemperate or weak-minded, but in most cases it would secure the management from such retrogression as has occurred in Shahpoora.

MEENA DISTRICTS UNDER THE HARAOTEE AGENCY.

143. No instance of serious crime has occurred during the past year in these districts, though there has been a loss of 21 per cent. of population and 66 per cent. of cattle.

144. When the extreme turbulence of this district only a few years ago is borne in mind, the result may be accepted as most highly creditable to the Haraotee Agency and to the Oodeypore Durbar.

STATION OF DEOLEE.

145. The Agency School established by the late Captain Bruce progresses satisfactorily, and the necessity for a ferry on the Bunnass has been recognized.

SIROHI.

146. During the past year Niamut Ali has been re-appointed Dewan, and the Political Assistant reports that he has set himself energetically to work to reduce expenditure, and there is now some hope of the State debt being paid off.

147. The notorious outlaw Nathoo Singh died of fever in November last, but his son and his cousin still remain in outlawry and make occasional plundering excursions into Sirohi.

148. The effects of the famine have been most severely felt in this State. Various relief measures were adopted, and a number of lives were no doubt saved thereby. The locusts did more harm here than in almost any other part of Rajpootana.

149. A free school has been established at Aboo, which, it is hoped, will work good effects: there has been a daily attendance of 29 boys and 4 girls.

150. The improvement in the condition of the Grassias is most creditable, and on this point I fully concur with Captain Baylay that the policy pursued by the Maharao is deserving of commendation.

151. Generally I concur in this officer's view of the condition of Sirohi, though his account is on the whole too favourable. I cannot myself say that I anticipate its being long able to stand alone.

EASTERN STATES.

152. This Agency, comprising the States of Bhurtpore, Ulwur, Kerowlee, and Dholepore, was formed in May 1869, Captain Walters being gazetted as Agent.

153. This officer proceeded to Europe on two years' furlough in October last, and Captain J. J. Blair, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, was appointed to officiate.

154. The untimely death of Captain Blair in March, when affairs at Kerowlee and Ulwur required so much attention, was greatly to be deplored.

155. Captain Cadell, V.C., was appointed in succession to the late Captain Blair, and immediately received orders from Government to proceed to Ulwur to arbitrate the dispute between the Chief and the Thakoors. He had thus no leisure to prepare an Annual Report, and I informed him he need not do so.

156. The Chiefs of Bhurtpore, Ulwur, and Dholepore visited Calcutta in December, to be present at the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

157. I had the honor to address Government with reference to an escort for the Political Agent, Eastern States, in November and February last. In April a reply was received calling for a Return of all escorts furnished to Political Agents in Rajpootana, and stating from what source provided. At the end of April this Return was furnished. No further communication on the matter has been received.

BHURTPORE.

158. His Highness the Maharaja attained his majority in February 1869. Before handing the administration over to him, the following rules, which have received the approval of Government, were drawn up for his guidance until 1872, when he will complete his 21st year :—

I.—His Highness to assume the Government of the country, on the understanding that he is to administer it in accordance with the following general scheme.

II.—The conduct of affairs to be continued as much as possible in conformity with present arrangements, and no material change to be made without the sanction of Political Agent.

III.—The Adawluttees of Bhurtpore and Deeg shall, in future, be empowered to award sentence of imprisonment, rigorous or simple, for a period not exceeding five years, and to levy a fine of Rupees 100.

IV.—In criminal jurisdiction no appeal to lie from sentences passed by these two officials not exceeding imprisonment for one month or a fine of Rupees 10.

V.—All criminal cases beyond the jurisdiction of the Adawluttees of Bhurtpore and Deeg shall be submitted to the Regency Council with an expression of opinion by the submitting officer. The Regency Council will make or order any further enquiries in the case that they may deem necessary, record their opinion, and forward on the proceedings for the final orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

VI.—His Highness to be empowered to award punishment in all criminal cases up to ten years' imprisonment, rigorous or simple, and to fine up to Rupees 500 : beyond these limits all cases to be submitted to the Political Agent.

VII.—In all cases where a sentence of imprisonment is passed exceeding ten years, when the Political Agent coincides with the Maharaja

and the Regency Council, their united decision shall be final. When a difference of opinion exists, the case shall be referred by the Political Agent for the orders of the Governor-General's Agent. Cases where a sentence of death is passed will, as heretofore, be submitted through the Governor-General's Agent for the orders of the Government of India.

VIII.—In civil cases the jurisdiction of the Adawluttees of Bhurt-pore and Deeg shall continue as heretofore.
 Original civil jurisdiction. Their decision shall be final in all cases where the amount decreed is not more than Rupees 150.

IX.—The Council of Regency to be continued as heretofore under the name of the Bhurt-pore State Council, with two additional Members to be nominated by the Maharaja with the concurrence of the Political Agent.

X.—The State Council to conduct the general administration of the country in the same manner as hitherto, submitting to His Highness the Maharaja all matters that have heretofore been sent for final orders to the Political Agent.

XI.—The Adawluttees of Bhurt-pore and Deeg to hear all cases in appeal from the subordinate officials as heretofore, an appeal lying from their decision to the Council of State, except as laid down in Rule IV.

XII.—The State Council to act as an Appellate Court as heretofore, and their decision up to imprisonment for one year and fine to Rupees 100 not to be subject to appeal. But the State Council shall not be empowered to enhance any sentence of imprisonment passed by the lower Courts.

XIII.—The Council consisting of six members, three shall be necessary to form a "quorum" on ordinary judicial business. When a difference of opinion exists, the case is to be laid before the whole Council and to be decided by the opinion of the majority.

XIV.—Except as provided in Section XII., an appeal shall lie from the Regency Council to the Maharaja.

XV.—The Adawluttees of Bhurt-pore and Deeg shall hear all appeals from the subordinate Courts as heretofore, an appeal lying from their decision, except as laid down in Rule VIII., to the State Council.

XVI.—In all civil cases where the amount decreed is not more than Rupees 500, the decision of the State Council shall be final.

XVII.—Beyond that sum an appeal shall lie to the Maharaja, whose decision up to Rupees 5,000 shall be final. In cases where the amount decreed is more than Rupees 5,000, the Maharaja should act in consultation with the Political Agent. If the Maharaja and Political Agent coincide in opinion, their decision shall be final, otherwise the case shall be submitted for the final orders of the Governor-General's Agent.

XVIII.—As regards the Deorhee villages, in criminal cases the Monserim of the Deorhee shall exercise the same powers as the Tehseeldars of other pergunnahs, viz., to imprison with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months and to fine up to Rupees 10, subject to appeal to the Council of State.

XIX.—All criminal cases beyond the jurisdiction of the Monserrim of the Deorhee shall be submitted by him with an expression of opinion to the Council, who in such cases shall have power to imprison up to five years, subject to an appeal to the Maharaja, whose decision shall be final.

XX.—In all cases when the punishment to be awarded is beyond five years, the case shall be sent by the State Council to the Maharaja with an expression of opinion, and the Maharaja shall act in all such cases in accordance with Rule VI.

XXI.—In civil jurisdiction the Monserrim of the Deorhee shall have power to decide all cases up to Rupees 500, subject to an appeal to the Regency Council, whose decision up to that limit shall be final.

XXII.—When the amount decreed is more than Rupees 500, an appeal shall lie to the Maharaja, who shall act in all such cases as laid down in Rule XVIII.

XXIII.—In revenue matters the Monserrim of the Deorhee shall have entire control, subject to reference to the Maharaja. But the Monserrim of the Deorhee shall not be empowered to enhance the rent of any village fixed by settlement; he shall not make any change in the system of the general administration of the Revenue Department of the villages under his care, nor shall he be empowered to entertain or dismiss any subordinate without sanction previously obtained from the Maharaja.

XXIV.—The Revenue Administration shall be continued according to present arrangements, excepting only that the chief Revenue Officer shall not, unless specially empowered by the Maharaja to do so, interfere with the Revenue Administration of Deorhee villages. All cases which have hitherto been submitted to the Political Agent for final orders shall be sent to the Maharaja for disposal.

XXV.—The financial affairs of the State shall be conducted by the Maharaja in the same manner as they have hitherto been conducted by the Political Agent, with the exception noted below.

XXVI.—The average expenditure of the State during the past seven years has been Rupees 22½ lakhs. This sum must not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Political Agent.

XXVII.—From the date on which these rules are brought into force the Political Agent shall not exercise any direct control over ordinary financial affairs, but he shall be empowered to call for any State accounts, and, should he see necessity to interfere, should do so, reporting the same for the information and orders of the Governor-General's Agent.

The Political Agent should further, in communication with the Durbar, make an Annual Report on the financial condition of the State.

159. In conformity with this scheme, the management of the country was made over to the young Maharaja by Captain Walter in open Durbar on the 10th June 1869.

160. His Highness' only son and heir died at Puteeala on the 5th December 1869 from pneumonia.

161. The Maharaja sustained a second bereavement soon after in the loss of the Maharanee, who died at the same place on the 17th February last from a complication of diseases.

162. There have been some differences of opinion between the Chief and the Political Agent in consequence of the former desiring to prohibit Sirdars of every rank and generally all persons of consequence from visiting the Residency without special permission from the Durbar.

163. This State was honored by a visit from His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. An official Report, which was promised by Captain J. Blair, was not received before his death, and cannot now be looked for, but I know that His Highness dispensed the hospitalities of his home in a manner which did credit to his education, and have won the approval of his own subjects and of the European officers with whom he is brought in contact.

KEROWLEE.

164. In the Administration Report for 1868-69 I mentioned that Government had been pleased to grant the Maharaja a loan of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees to enable him to carry out a number of public works he had planned for the relief of his famine-stricken subjects. In July last His Highness asked for a further loan of Rupees 50,000 in order to thoroughly complete the above-mentioned undertakings. This further advance was granted on the understanding that the total loan of Rupees 2 lakhs was to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and be repaid by annual instalments of Rupees 50,000, commencing from this year.

165. Maharaja Muddon Pal died in August 1869: the next heir, Luchmun Pal, died of fever on 14th September 1869, and the question of succession was delayed owing to the supposed pregnancy of the second Ranee, known as the "Buswa" Ranee.

The last Report on this subject has only lately been sent to Government.

ULWUR.

166. In a former Report I had occasion to mention the absence of all intelligence and complaint from this State. No information was ever sent to the Vakeel in attendance on me, nor did the Maharao Raja ever communicate with me regarding the internal management of the State. These facts I viewed with suspicion, and, consequently, the sudden rising of the Thakoors in March, of whose grievances and intentions

I had heard nothing until they were up in arms and in open rebellion, did not altogether surprise me.

167. There are a group of 12 villages situated between the Ulwur and Jeypore border near Rajgurh, known as the Dorajah villages, which have for years past been held in joint tenure by these two States of Jeypore and Ulwur, each receiving half their revenue. This dual Government led to innumerable petty quarrels and mutual complaints; consequently, at the request of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, in which the Chief of Ulwur subsequently joined, I determined to have them examined with a view to dividing them equally between the two States. Mr. Abbott, Officiating Assistant Governor-General's Agent, was sent to the spot, and the preliminary investigation and survey have been completed. The preparation of maps and the replies of the Durbars with reference to a detached portion of land are awaited before a decision can be pronounced.

168. In consequence of a clause in the agreement between the Ulwur Durbar and the Raja of Neemrana it was found necessary to determine the boundaries of the Neemrana estate. The limits of that portion of it lying round the town of Neemrana were laid down by the late Captain J. Blair, assisted by Mr. Abbott, and the surveys of the three outlying portions have been completed by the latter officer.

169. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, after visiting Bhurtpore and Deeg, spent a few days in this territory. From the same unfortunate circumstances as in the case of Bhurtpore, I am not aware of the details of His Royal Highness' reception, but I know that the Rao Raja spared nothing to make it worthy of his distinguished guest.

DHOLEPORE.

170. Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to appoint His Highness the Rana to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

171. It being inconvenient to hold an investiture, I was directed to adopt measures for the suitable presentation of the Insignia to the Rana.

172. I deputed the Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, to perform this duty, which was done on the 6th December 1869 at a special Durbar held at Bhurtpore, immediately after which His Highness the Rana proceeded to Calcutta to be present at the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

173. As reported by me last May, there is a dispute of considerable magnitude regarding the estate of Jhirree, which has been going on for very many years past between the Dholepore and Kerowlee Durbars. It comprises several villages. The settlement has been advanced a stage, but its final disposal has been delayed by the deaths of the Maharaja of Kerowlee and the Officiating Political Agent.

174. The Statement below given shows the work of the different Courts of Vakeels in Rajpootana for the past year :—

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Number of appeals to higher Court.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Oodeypore	68	110	178	156	22	17,300 0 0	14
Jeypore	48	103	151	120	32	45,760 9 9	13
Marwar	192	235	427	303	124	36,107 10 1	9
Haraotce	11	169	180	138	42	16,651 8 1	6
Total	319	617	936	726	210	1,15,909 11 11	42

175. Rupees 1,04,848 are due on account of awards by the Marwar Court to the Marwar Agency Treasurer. Of this sum Jeysulmere owes Rupees 9,622, and Bicanere Rupees 30,004. The former has paid nothing for eight years, and the last payment made by the latter, except a few trifling sums, was in 1858.

176. Rupees 65,938-13-6 are also due on account of the Jeypore Court's awards to the Jeypore Agency Treasurer.

177. In concluding this Report, the last I can expect to submit in my present capacity for several years, I must express to Government the high opinion I entertain of the gentlemen who form the staff of the Rajpootana Political Department. There may have been a period when the officers accredited to Native Courts enjoyed the blessing of considerable leisure but now any Political Agent who really desires to perform his duty has his time most amply occupied. Almost every paper that comes before him requires special consideration, and he must be continuously on the watch against the systematic misrepresentation and intrigue to which he is subjected.

178. It is only in the Political Department that a Judge is forced in the performance of his duty to associate on terms of intimacy with the very persons who are parties to suits in his Court. But such is the case.

179. The value of the questions which come to Political Agents for arbitration are enormous compared even to the civil litigation of the Presidency Courts. There are few of these cases in which some leading member of the Durbar is not deeply interested, and he alone is a fit representative of the department who can meet such men with cordiality almost daily in the performance of duty and in the ceremonies of a Native Court, and at the same time keep his mind unbiassed regarding the issue before him.

180. Self-reliance, a high-toned morality, and a judicial mind are, then, the qualifications which, above all others, are required in a Political Agent: before them all linguistic or departmental accomplishments are insignificant. Where the qualifications I have enumerated are wanting, the fact is soon apparent in the acrimonious appeals and accusations which inundate Government and the head of the local department.

181. The absence of such appeals and the tone of the decisions I have reviewed during my three years' tenure of office force upon me the conviction that Government is well served by its officers in Rajpootana generally, and I commend to its notice with confidence a body of gentlemen with whom I shall always count it a high honor to have been associated.

182. The following are the names of the incumbents of the several posts of importance during 1869-70 :—

Colonel J. C. Brooke, Offg. Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, Political Agent, Meywar.

Lieutenant W. Muir, Officiating Political Agent, Haraottee.

Major Beynon, and afterwards

Captain Bradford, as Political Agents in Jeypore and Kishengurh.

The late Captain James Blair, Political Agent in the Eastern States.

Captain Percy Powlett in Biccaneere as Asstt. Govr.-Genl.'s Agent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Blair, on Special Duty in Tonk, and

Capt. Baylay, in charge of Sirohi and the Magisterial duties of Aboo.

183. The officers who have worked with me personally are—

Lieutenant M. H. Court,

Lieutenant Burton, and

Lieutenant Abbott.

Mr. Framjee Beekajee proceeded to Banswarra during the year as Assistant Political Agent after a long and honorable service in the Head-Quarter's Office.

184. It has, I think, fallen to Colonel Brooke and Major Beynon, in negotiating the Salt Treaties, to perform the most important services to Government; and to Captain Percy Powlett no slight credit is due for the settlement between the Maharaja of Biccaneere and his Nobles.

185. I should be wrong in this list to omit the names of the Officers Commanding the three local corps, as the feeling of the wild tribes in the neighbourhood of their stations is most seriously affected by everything that passes in the regimental lines. Of these the most important position is held by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, who has throughout the year commanded the Meywar Bheel Corps. Next to him I would bring to notice Major Carnell, Commanding the Erinpooa Irregular Force, and, lastly, Captain Clay, Commanding the Deolee Irregular Force.

186. In confirmation of the high sense of duty I have ascribed to the officers of the Agency generally, I may mention that from the date of their formation these corps have never until now been officially inspected by a General Officer, and the result shows that the confidence Government has so long reposed in its local officers has not been misplaced.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 56-10P., dated 16th May 1870.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. NIXON, Political Agent. Meywar.

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to report on the affairs of Oodeypore for the past year, and to state that, with a view of encouraging the young Maharana Shumbhoo Singh to deal with the affairs of his principality in that spirit of progress and good government desired by the British authorities, I suggested to him the desirability of himself writing a review of his proceedings during the past year, and beg to submit a translation of this document for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy. An exposition of their own affairs by one of the Rulers in Rajpootana will, I trust, be acceptable. This document is marked A.

2. Before making any remark on the proceedings of this year, I shall review what has been done consequent on the Report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson dated 31st May 1869, No. 72-17P.

3. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of that letter Colonel Hutchinson characterizes the Government of Meywar as a despotic one, and pointed out that the whole of the civil and criminal jurisdiction was in the hands of the Prime Minister. Government, in their letter from the Foreign Department No. 1396, dated 29th September 1869, considered that some reform might be introduced by which the administration should not be made to depend exclusively on the health or inclination of the Ruler.

4. I am now happy to be able to state that His Highness the Maharana, in compliance with the wishes of Government, has established regular Criminal and Civil Courts, giving the presiding officers certain criminal and judicial powers, which are detailed in the documents marked B. and C., and are attached to this letter.

5. A very respectable Mahomedan gentleman has been appointed to the Criminal Court. His powers are for the present limited to imprisonment for one year, with leave to fine to the extent of Rupees 500: these powers are to be extended hereafter. We may consider it a step in advance, having an official with independent powers acting by himself uncontrolled by the Minister of the day. In the Civil Court Darogah Arjoon Singh will preside, having authority to decide cases amounting to Rupees 2,000, and with powers to fine to the extent of Rupees 100.

6. I regret to say that the Code of Judicial Law has not as yet been promulgated. There has been considerable opposition towards the adoption of a regular written code of laws. The petty Sirdars of Meywar are averse to it on the ground that the Hindoo Dhurm Shasters should be the sole guide to all criminal law. But the petty Chiefs of all Rajpootana are more or less struggling against their Rulers, either openly or covertly, to prevent their Chiefs from exercising a full and legitimate criminal jurisdiction over their lawless proceedings and divested of all verbiage. The real cause of all the disputes that go on between the

Rulers and their Sirdars arises from the opposition of the Sirdars to be subjected to a proper criminal supervision.

7. The Sirdars desire to retain irresponsible criminal and civil jurisdiction in their own hands, and the Durbars are continually endeavouring to restrict their action owing to the pressure we exercise in the ends of good government. The chief object aimed at by the Sirdars is to enjoy immunity for the violent and lawless acts they are in the habit of committing, or, at all events, allow their dependants to commit, and with whom they share the spoil. I conceive that we should by all legitimate means endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Rulers of these States so long as they do their best to govern their subjects in accordance with the advice of the British Government, in order that they may be able to hold their Sirdars in proper subjection; but in most instances we follow precisely an opposite course. We know that the Durbars are not engaged in crimes of violence, whilst we are fully aware that it is exceptional for the petty Sirdars to refrain from these acts. At all events, the facts cannot be concealed that the petty Sirdars of these territories are not responsible for their proceedings to us, and they evade or ignore their responsibilities to their Rulers.

8. To ensure a proper supervision of the acts of the petty Sirdars, as a preliminary step I would recommend that a Durbar official should reside permanently on their estates to report on their criminal and illegal proceedings.

9. Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, in paragraph 6 of the last Annual Report, remarks on the Maharana being upon bad terms with his Sirdars. I cannot confirm this statement, as they seem to me to be very fond of him personally, but they, I believe, do dislike his yielding himself to our guidance. The Maharana is far more enlightened than the people over whom he rules, who, one and all, cling to antiquated customs, and they fear the power which his high ability confers. He stands alone, surrounded by a turbulent set of Sirdars, and were he to attempt to chastise one of their class for any evil deed that might have been committed, the others would doubtless coalesce to defeat the ends of justice: this practice is time-honored in Rajpootana. Certainly the present Maharana of Meywar is more popular with all classes than the last three of his predecessors; indeed, there is no reason why it should be otherwise, as the Maharana is not in the habit of oppressing his subjects.

10. Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, in paragraph 7 of his Annual Report, makes allusion to a person named Zalim Singh, and seems to think he was an evil adviser. In a Native Court a man who is supposed to be a favourite is sure to have many enemies, and he is generally particularly obnoxious to the Minister of the day, and as this man held an independent Police charge, he was not liked by the petty Sirdars. Still he did a great deal of good service by keeping in check the predatory classes who infest Meywar. His chief merit, however, consisted in his attachment to our Government, and whatever advice he may have given to the Maharana, his voice always encouraged an adherence to the advice given by the British officer at the Court. I regret to say that Zalim Singh has since died.

11. Reference was also made to a religious ascetic, who was said to have acquired an undue influence over the mind of the Maharana.

This man was at last ejected from the capital by His Highness' orders, he having been discovered to be an impostor.

12. In paragraph 24 of the last Annual Report the question of the revenue system in vogue in Meywar was fully discussed. The system is primitive and patriarchal, and there are very few complaints between landlord and tenant. The mode of collection is also very popular, for the Durbars always permit remissions in bad seasons whilst exacting its full dues in good ones. The village communities have the administration of their own petty affairs, both civil and municipal, the elders being held responsible for all crimes committed within the limits of their villages.

13. The Maharana of Oodeypore contemplates the introduction of a regular and systematic revenue settlement of his territories, and next cold weather a boundary settlement will be commenced as the usual preliminary. This measure is, however, opposed by the Durbar officials, and is looked upon as an innovation; it will doubtless bring some delinquencies to light, but will be a great gain to the Durbar, and will regulate all demands upon the agricultural classes and prevent undue exactions, which are apt to occur when the Durbar is lax in its supervision over its officials.

14. The road between Nusseerabad and Neemuch is progressing. It is essentially a military road constructed for imperial purposes to connect the above-named stations. The Maharana of Oodeypore has paid Rupees 1,30,000 towards its construction, and he has still Rupees 50,000 to pay for this object. There seems to be very little traffic along the line as far as Bheelwarra, which is open. I believe this is because it passes through a country in which there are very few villages, and therefore the old road is preferred and adhered to by travellers.

15. The construction of a line of road from Oodeypore to Kherwarra has recently been commenced, and about 8 miles from the capital southwards will shortly be opened for traffic. The old line of road for about 24 miles after leaving Oodeypore is extremely hilly and difficult, but the new line is more level, shorter, and easier. The advantage to be derived from opening this road is considerable, and Meywar will soon contribute its cotton to the Bombay market. Everything is being done to push on this work, in which the Maharana himself evinces much interest.

16. In my letter No. 21-2P., dated 7th March 1870, I reported in detail my views on the hilly tracts of Meywar. I there pointed out that the territories of the Grassia Chiefs on the southern and western borders of Meywar were under the superintendence of the 1st and 2nd Assistants of this Agency in all criminal matters, but that the petty Sirdars in the hilly tracts were under the direct authority of the Durbar: latterly all cases in which the Grassia Chiefs have been concerned have been adjudicated by the Assistants of this Agency. It is quite necessary that the Grassias and Bheels should be made to pay for all the excesses they commit across the border, and unless this is effectually carried out, their predatory habits will not be checked. Hitherto it has been customary for our officers to complain of the inefficiency of the Durbar officials and ascribe all the disorder that occurs to their acts. I now propose to hold the British officers located in those parts more directly responsible. The Bheels are, however, a very troublesome race, and the progress of reform is necessarily slow.

17. During the last cold weather 164 cases were settled by Captain Battye and Captain Phillips in the border disputes between Meywar and the Mahee Kanta by arbitration, and awards were given against Meywar amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 6,654-3-11. The Oodeypore Durbar usually recover these awards from the delinquents, but as their officials are represented to act with harshness, I have requested the 2nd Assistant Political Agent to take measures for the recovery of these sums in order that there may be no further complaints of oppression.

18. Notwithstanding the severe famine that has afflicted these territories during the past year, there has been no excessive crime. Not so, however, with the Mhair population of the Muggra Mhairwarra of Meywar. These people have been under our management for nearly half a century, and we were in hopes that we had reclaimed them entirely, but their predatory instincts broke out at the first pressure of want, and they plundered and committed a deal of mischief in Meywar; however, as the famine is now abating, it is to be hoped we shall hear no more of their aggressions, and that they will return to peaceful pursuits.

19. I beg to append a Report * from Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, No. 118P., dated 10th instant. This officer gives his views in detail on the hilly tracts of Meywar and his proceedings in reference to the settlement of international disputes between Meywar and the adjacent principalities, which, I trust, you will be able to commend. I would draw especial attention to the report made by Brigadier-General Montgomery, C.S.I., on the efficiency and high state of discipline of the Meywar Bheel Corps, which reflects high credit upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie and the Officers under his command. The Meywar Durbar contributes Rupees 50,000 annually for the support of this corps, which is trained and disciplined by us in Meywar territory.

20. During the past year an Agency for the weighment of opium has been instituted at Oodeypore. Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson advised the Durbar to apply for scales to be opened here, as he estimated that 6,000 chests of opium would be weighed during the current year. Only 444 chests of opium have, however, been brought forward to be weighed. You are aware that the opium undergoes a process of manufacture before it is sent to the sea-coast, and this process is a source of considerable profit to those who are engaged in it. A new emporium being established here has caused considerable annoyance to the merchants at Oojein and Indore, as it is likely to lessen their profits. In consequence, I believe, they combined to withhold the opium from coming to the scales at Indore, Oojein, and Oodeypore for a short time. As Maharajas 'Scindia and Holkar are supposed to give the opium merchants advances of money and are indirectly engaged in this trade, they are virtually able to restrict our opium revenue.

21. The advantages offered by the establishment of scales for the weighment of opium at Oodeypore cannot be ignored, as the merchants who send the drug by the Oodeypore route are relieved from the numerous exactions levied as a tax on opium in the petty States of Central India. After leaving Oodeypore the merchants have only to pass through the two Native States of Doongurpore and Edur before entering British territory. Moreover, Oodeypore is only 150 miles from the

railway terminus at Ahmedabad. The road from Oodeypore, however, is hilly and difficult, but this will be remedied as soon as possible by the construction of a good road.

22. A certain quantity of opium has hitherto been manufactured at Oodeypore for transmission into the Native States of Marwar and Katteawar, as also to our province of Scinde, and it is believed that a quantity of the opium that passes out in that direction ultimately finds its way to Bombay. It is quite worth while to smuggle even a small quantity of opium to evade the payment of our duty, which amounts to Rupees 600 per chest.

23. We shall eventually have to initiate some measure to prevent opium being smuggled into Guzerat from Meywar and Malwa, which is carried on more or less through the petty States of Doongurpore and Bauswarra. I have directed the Assistant at Bauswarra to intimate to the British authorities in Guzerat all that he hears regarding the passage of opium through these territories.

24. The process of preparation or manufacture of opium for the Bombay market and that for Western and Northern Rajpootana is almost identical, the only difference being that the drug is adulterated less and worked up into another shape for the Bombay market; it is made into balls for the Bombay market and into cakes for the country market. I take the opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that the Opium Agency at Oodeypore is paid for by the Meywar Durbar. This is rather unusual, as it is established to collect our opium revenue.

Army.

25. The army of the Oodeypore Durbar is being put upon a more efficient footing. A great number of the horsemen previously only received 14 Oodeypooree Rupees a month. Most of these men have either been discharged or re-enlisted on Rupees 20 per mensem. The foot regiments are also being properly drilled, armed, and reorganized. The numerical strength of the army amounts to 1,152 horsemen and 3,694 footmen, and costs annually Rupees 6,32,402.

Dispensaries.

26. The working of the two dispensaries at Oodeypore, main and branch, has been satisfactory. During the past year 6,895 patients were treated and 858 vaccinated at a cost of Rupees 4,093, against 5,451 treated and 537 vaccinated at a cost of Rupees 3,232 in 1868. Dr. Galloway was in medical charge up to 11th December 1869, when Dr. Cunningham, the permanent incumbent, took charge on his return from furlough. Great credit is due to Dr. Galloway for his zeal and energy in the trying period of famine and cholera, which prevailed here from July to September. The measures adopted for feeding the starving at the Hospital and distributing both personally and by Agents aid to the cholera-stricken in the city and district ought to go far towards popularizing the institution. Twenty-one important and 315 minor operations were performed, all terminating successfully. The Native Doctors are reported to have been attentive to their duties and regular in their conduct.

Jails.

27. The jails are well kept and very clean. The prisoners are properly clothed and cared for, and are employed chiefly in making roads. There were 209 prisoners confined in the jails during the past year, and 13 of them died. Five of these, however, died from Asiatic cholera.

Schools.

28. The school at Oodeypore has during the past year been placed under Mr. Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent; it has fallen off somewhat of late in the attendance of pupils: this is especially remarkable in the number of girls attending.

Tribute.

29. The tribute of Oodeypore has been paid regularly up to date. The annual contribution for the support of the Meywar Bheel Corps, which is collected from the revenue of the Meywar Muggra Mhairwarra territory, is held in deposit in the Ajmere Treasury by accumulation of former years.

Harvests.

30. The harvest during the past year has been a very good one, but notwithstanding this, the prices for grain still rule high: this is always the case in Meywar: it being an opium-producing country, the people pay more attention to the cultivation of the poppy than the production of food. I regret to hear the yield of opium has been very scanty in parts of Meywar.

Locusts.

31. Locusts made their appearance in the northern part of Meywar during the months of September and October, and did considerable damage to the crops. This was felt as very disheartening, following as it did so immediately on the famine that had desolated the country.

Post Offices.

32. A new Post Office has been opened at Ncembahera during the present year, and I am happy to be able to record that there has not been a single robbery of our mails during the same period. One of the men accompanying the mails was killed by a "man-eating" tiger, and two others were wounded, but the tiger has been since destroyed.

33. I trust you will be able to record your approval to the work performed by the Meywar International Court during the past year.

On the 1st April 1869 the balance of International cases amounted to	...	68
There were instituted during the current year	...	110
		<hr/>
	Total ...	178
		<hr/>
Number of cases settled up to 1st April 1870...	...	156
Balance to be disposed of on the 1st April 1870	...	22

Decrees amounting to Rupees 17,390 have been awarded as compensation for losses, and appeals have been made against 14 decisions.

34. Meywar has within its boundaries the territories of Tonk and the Jawud Neemuch dominions belonging to Gwalior. The feeling between the authorities of Tonk and Meywar has been better latterly. In like manner there have been fewer aggressions from Jawud Neemuch on Meywar than there used to be formerly, but I have had once or twice to complain to the Political Agent, Gwalior, that Scindia's officials are in the habit of seizing Meywar people and punishing them, instead of sending them for trial before the International Court of this Agency, as is prescribed by Treaty.

35. In the previous Agency Report, forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, that officer speaks of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore as a "Prince willing to introduce reforms, and, above all, evinces a marked desire to meet the wishes of the British Government and to promote the welfare of his subjects."

36. This character, as above recorded, has been amply borne out by His Highness' conduct during the past year. Although Meywar during that period was not actually afflicted with famine, yet it underwent a season of great scarcity. The dire distress in the neighbouring territories and the exodus consequent thereon threw a famine-stricken multitude into Meywar, and the capital was overrun with thousands of poor wretches who were not only starving, but perishing with disease engendered by want. Aided by the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, and actuated by his own good heart, the Maharana of Oodeypore instituted large measures of relief that fully met the grave crisis with which he had to deal, and by his munificence saved the lives of thousands.

37. It was fortunate that the Meywar Government had been provident and that the granaries at the capital were fully stocked: had this not been the case, no amount of money could have saved the lives of the starving multitude. The number of people supplied with food at Oodeypore alone amounted to 1,163,766, and Rupees 50,084-4 was expended thereon. Besides this, large measures of relief were carried out in the chief cities in the territory.

38. During the past year His Highness the Maharana was sadly afflicted with "fistula," which confined him to his bed for five months. Doctor Cunningham, writing on this subject, remarks in his letter dated the 21st February 1870:—"I have the pleasure to report that His Highness the Maharana has now completely recovered from the illness with which he has been afflicted since the 19th September last. The bearing of His Highness throughout this most painful and harassing illness, when he was not only afflicted with the malady itself, but subjected to repeated disappointments from unsuccessful operations, was worthy of the highest praise. His fortitude under suffering and operation, his patience and endurance under long-continued confinement, and the unflinching amiability of temper that he displayed under these most adverse circumstances, show him to be possessed of many excellent qualities, such as do credit to the high position he occupies."

39. In your letter No. 490, dated 23rd April 1870, you have called for a Report on paragraphs 5, 47, 77, and 89 of the last Annual Report from this Office. In reply, I beg to state that paragraph 5 of the previous Report refers to the laws administered by this Durbar.

At present no new code of law has been promulgated, but the rules furnished by you have been translated into Hindee by Mr. Ingels, and are under deliberation. I shall do all in my power to obtain a written code of laws for Meywar, but it requires both time and patience to introduce reforms into a Native State, although the Ruler may be inclined to follow our advice. I have no doubt, however, that the code of laws will be issued shortly.

40. The next subject referred to in paragraph 47 of the previous Report is the great work of the Debur Lake. I think the Durbar is not desirous of incurring any outlay on this work at present. It was constructed by the former Rulers of Meywar at great cost, but it now appears that the greater proportion of the lands irrigated from this expanse of water are now owned by the feudatory Chiefs, and not by the Durbar. I have not visited the locality for a very long time, but you have been there so recently that you will be able to speak to the advantages to be derived by the Durbar in repairing this noble work.

41. Paragraph 77 of the last Annual Report refers to the establishment of a Post Office at Pertabgurb. This desirable scheme has fallen through owing to the Pertabgurb Chief having declined to bear the expense.

42. The construction of bunds in 23 villages of Doongurpore forms the subject discussed in paragraph 89 of the previous Report. I have no detailed information on this head, although the matter is alluded to in the Report on Doongurpore furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie and attached to this letter, marked G.

43. The Pergunnah of Neembahera, belonging to Tonk, situated in the middle of Meywar, has been fairly administered during the past year. The officer selected by the Tonk Durbar for this duty, named Sadut Alli Khan, seems to have kept a better supervision and check over the dacoits and predatory classes that infest that part of the country than his predecessors in office.

PERTABGURH.

44. The administration of this principality has not given satisfaction. A new Minister, named Oonkar Byas, was appointed last year with Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson's sanction, and that officer had a good opinion of the man, but he does not seem to me to have managed as well as was anticipated. He has discharged nearly all the former Tehseeldars and Thannadars, and apprehension is felt that the State is getting into debt. I transmit a Statement of the revenue and expenditure of this Durbar, marked H., but I do not place much reliance on these accounts. The harvest has been very good during the past year.

DOONGURPORE.

45. I enclose a Report, furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, No. 111, dated 2nd May 1870, on the Doongurpore State, which is satisfactory. The Maharawal, Oodey Singh, of Doongurpore takes a great interest in the government of his country, and is aided therein by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, who has considerable influence with the Chief. This excellent officer's services will, doubtless, secure your commendation.

BANSWARRA.

46. I beg to enclose a Report on the Banswarra State by Mr. Framjee Beekajee,* which will, I hope, be read with interest; it exposes the state of affairs there, and I have no doubt that in a short time that principality will be better governed, as the Maharawal, Lutchman Singh, is both able and industrious. You will, however, be able to record your impressions regarding him, as you have so recently visited Banswarra.

47. I omitted to mention that the Maharana of Oodeypore had established a dispensary at Kherwarra during the past year.

48. In conclusion, I would record my belief that affairs in this part of Rajpootana are slowly improving; there is less violent crime, although the past year was a year of famine, and the Rulers of these States are gradually becoming more enlightened and more conscious of their responsibilities to their subjects and ourselves: the progress they are making, however, is slow and scarcely perceptible, but not the less sure.

49. The rain-fall during the past year was 37 inches 770 cents.

50. A Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Oodeypore Durbar is appended, marked J.

Appendix A.

Administration Report of the Oodeypore State by the Minister of the Durbar,—
dated 1st May 1870.

1. The entire revenue of the State for the Sumbut 1926 was Rupees 23,77,935-0-3, and the whole expenditure Rupees 26,15,978-7-3. In consequence of the famine this year the income of the State was considerably reduced, and the outlay in every way increased: such cultivators as were unable to pay up the land revenue had easy terms granted them for future payment; and such as stood in need of it were further allowed grain for the support of themselves and families, as well as for seed. By such measures, which were of necessity, there has been an outstanding balance left due to the State of Rupees 4,39,640-14-2, and a dead loss of Rupees 6,77,684-5-2, whereas in former years there used to be a surplus of income over expenditure, which is not the case this year, but the reverse.

2. Though there was famine in Meywar this year, yet the suffering from it was not so severe as in other places, but the loss of cattle for want of grass has certainly been great, and the more to be deplored, as, in consequence, the atmosphere becoming impure, cholera and fevers broke out, and from these dire diseases about two or two and a half thousand human beings perished.

3. In the commencement of the year for 20 or 25 days there was great scarcity of grain, but arrangements were immediately made, and grain was procured. This was effected by reducing for good the duty paid by Sahoo-kars to the State on the condition that they should import grain to avert the evils of the then present famine, and those who did so were, moreover, rewarded with presents in token of the approbation of the Durbar. During the year of scarcity the duty on grain was entirely remitted, though in consequence there was a loss incurred of a lakh of rupees. The cold weather crops were increased by cultivation being encouraged in the beds of tanks from which the water had dried, and by supplying, so far as practicable, water to fields by means of drains from lakes and tanks. As anticipated, the returns were very good. It was fortunate that to start with there was a large supply of grain in the State Kotbar, and this was at once opened to meet the wants of the people till more could be procured. If at that juncture there had not been this supply present, no grain could have been got for love or money, and the suffering would have been very great. However, the result of the arrangements made to keep up a supply were successful, and the rates of grain in those days were kept down to Government seers seven of wheat per Government Rupee and barley and Indian corn to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

4. The poor who were unable to maintain themselves during the famine were fed at Oodeypore, and also in the pergunnahs, with cooked food at dole houses established for them, in excess of the existing fixed places where "Suddaburt," or charity in food, is always dispensed to the poor, and in this manner thousands of persons were kept alive who would otherwise have surely perished. In thus dispensing food to the indigent, about Rupees 80,000 were spent, and it

is reckoned that, in excess of the number of poor who usually received "Suddaburt," or food in charity, about 1,932,920 persons of both sexes were fed at the expense of the State. The Sirdars or Chiefs also dispensed food in charity on their estates, but though it is not clear how much each spent, yet it appears that the aggregate amount spent by them could not have been less than Rupees 50,000.

5. With the view of assisting the poor during the famine and utilizing their labour, Public Works were undertaken both at the capital and in the pergunnahs, and about 421,416 persons were employed on them at a cost of Rupees 1,77,041-7-6. In some places Public Works are yet continued.

6. In A.D. 1869 Government Rupees 1,20,000 were contributed for the new road between Mhow and Nusseerabad, and during the present year Government Rupees 5,000 for the same purpose monthly..

7. The crop of Indian corn was very fair, notwithstanding that locusts caused considerable loss to it in the pergunnahs, the present price of which is Government seers $9\frac{1}{2}$ per Government Rupee, and barley and Indian corn Government seers 15. It is hoped that the next cold weather crop will give a better yield than the last did.

8. The lakes and tanks have more water than they had the preceding year, but they were not quite filled in the last rains, and compared with other years, they want one-third of the usual supply of water.

9. Towards Kherwarra the Bheels among the hills revolted and commenced a course of robbery and depredations, but, in accordance with the advice of Colonel Mackenzie, troops were sent to coerce them, and in some villages where they showed fight they were well punished and order was restored. Since new arrangements have been made in those parts, the Civil and Criminal Courts, which were formerly under one officer, have been separated and placed under two. Thannahs have been established in those villages that revolted; a superior officer was appointed to go round and supervise the thannahs, and troops were placed at his disposal. In consequence of these arrangements the expenditure in those parts has considerably increased.

10. There always was in the State a system of thannahs and criminal jurisdiction for the protection of the people, but this has been remodelled, and one officer has been appointed over the Criminal Courts both of the capital and districts, who is invested with authority to award punishment to the extent of one year's imprisonment and fine of Rupees 500, and all the thannahdars as well as the supervising officer have been placed under him. In the same way the Civil Court has been remodelled, and the presiding officer has been invested with authority to dispose of cases to the extent of Rupees 2,000 and to levy fines up to Rupees 100.

Codes of Civil and Criminal Laws are also being prepared.

11. On the estates of the Sirdars or Chiefs there are no arrangements whatever for the administration of civil and criminal law, though the Durbar is of opinion that there certainly should be, notwithstanding that the Sirdars object to it. There are innumerable cases of complaints against Sirdars for debt and oppression, and in every instance of this kind, as well as in the summoning of criminals, the Sirdars take shelter under the plea of old-established customs, and

the right they have hitherto enjoyed of affording protection to any delinquents who seek it from them. This right of affording sanctuary has long since been revoked as unreasonable, and even in the Treaty (though it was always considered void and never acted on) between the Durbar and Sirdars, as proposed by General Lawrence in the 16th paragraph, the Durbar strongly objected to it. The Durbar is desirous of making some arrangements whereby justice shall be meted out on the estates of the Sirdars, and they will no longer have the power to shelter the evil-disposed, and till this has been effected, no proper authority or government can be attained in the State: but up to the present nothing definite has been done in the matter, lest the Sirdars appeal to the British Government against such measures as may be adopted to constrain them.

12. To make the executive branch of Government more efficient, 500 cavalry at Rupees 26 each per month and 1,000 foot at Rupees 8 each have been entertained in excess of what were employed before.

13. The road to Kherwarra is being made, and is ready as far as Kaiah, which is four coss from Oodeypore.

14. An important case, that of the succession to the Chiefship of Bagore, was under consideration, and has been finally decided. Sohun Singh was the rightful heir to the gadee, because Sumrut Singh whilst alive had, with the consent of the Maharana Suroop Singh, adopted him as his heir. Sukut Singh, who now lays claims to succeed Sumrut Singh, has no right whatever, as during the life of Maharana Suroop Singh the matter was settled agreeably to the custom of the country and the Hindoo religion. Sohun Singh, the adopted heir, can therefore by no means be displaced. But with the view of affording maintenance to Sukut Singh it has been resolved to bestow a jaghire on him worth Rupees 12,000 out of the Bagore estate. He already enjoys land worth Rupees 5,000 out of the estate, and it is proposed to supplement his present income with land worth Rupees 7,000 more, so as to raise his jaghire to Rupees 12,000.

15. Agreeably to the wishes of the Agent of the Governor-General, Rajpootana, that the decision formerly come to respecting investing the Rawut of Deogurh with the sword should be abided by, the investiture has taken place.

Appendix B.

Translation of a Kyfcut from the Oodeypore Durbar, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. NIXON, Political Agent, Meywar,—dated 30th March 1870.

THIS day the Maharana of Oodeypore has directed that new arrangements be made in the Criminal Court at Oodeypore by giving the Criminal Court Officers certain powers, and a code of laws is necessary; therefore the whole of the criminal work of the country, and also of the city, is hereby given in charge to Moonshi Samin Alli Khan, and he is for the present empowered to fine to the extent of Rupees 500 and imprisonment for one year, and it is intimated that arrangements for framing a code of laws are being made; when they are ready they will be promulgated: until that time affairs will be conducted as usual, and

the Criminal Officer is directed to make report for the re-establishment of Police posts: this order is sent to the Minister to be carried out, and intimation thereof is also given to the Political Agent.

Appendix C.

Translation of a Kyfcut from the Oodeypore Durbar, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. NIXON, Political Agent, Meywar,—dated 30th March 1870.

THE Maharana of Oodeypore has this day directed that laws be laid down for the Civil Court at Oodeypore and certain powers be conferred on the officer in charge. Therefore the Darogah of the Civil Court is authorized to settle cases amounting to Rupees 2,000 and to fine to the extent of Rupees 100, and he is informed that a code of laws will be framed, and when they are ready they will be promulgated. Until they are issued matters will be conducted as usual, and he is to report on the whole of the civil jurisdiction of the country. The Minister is therefore written to to carry out this order, and intimation is given to you also.

Appendix D.

No. 118P., dated 10th May 1870.

From—LIEUT.-COL. A. M. MACKENZIE, Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

To—LIEUT.-COL. J. P. NIXON, Political Agent in Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report on the Hilly Tracts of Meywar for the year 1869-70 :—

2. In March 1869 I reported to the Officiating Political Agent that the Hakim or Governor of the Hilly Tracts had represented to me that, owing to the growing insubordination of the Bheels of the Khalsah Pals, Nithara, Sirara, Bhorate, Kurbur, and Dhuunkawara, he was utterly incapable of preserving order or exercising any authority over them, and he urged the necessity for the infliction of severe punishment on one or more of the most defiant Pals. I supported the adoption of this measure, in the belief that a demonstration of the power of the Durbar to punish its refractory subjects would go far to check the evil, which had arisen from the apparent apathy of the administration, and that, should more severe steps prove necessary, a well-organized attack on one of the largest and worst of the Pals, Nithara for instance, would yield the best results. My view was that, after the Durbar had vindicated its authority by the just punishment of the rebellious tribes, a more humane and conciliatory policy should be initiated towards them, and carried out by more reliable officials than those to whom the management of the hilly tracts had hitherto been entrusted. It is due to His Highness the Maharana and his Minister to state that they fully entered into these views, and evinced every desire to inaugurate measures which, while restoring the prestige of the Durbar, and showing the Bheels that the day of reckoning, though long deferred, would surely follow the commission of crime,

would also inspire them with confidence in the justice of their Rulers. To this end a force of about two thousand men, composed of Durbar troops and the quotas of the local Chiefs, was assembled at Oodeypore, and on the 19th April 1869 entered the hilly tracts under the command of the late Rawut Zalim Singh of Bamalee, and the Pals of Nithara, Sirara, Kurbur, and Bhoraie were successively attacked. Little blood was shed on either side, the Durbar troops throughout the campaign losing only 4 killed and 12 wounded, and it was reported that 21 Bheels were killed and 49 wounded. According to their custom the Bheels fled to their hill fastnesses, but a season of unusual scarcity and sickness had the effect of speedily inducing their submission, when they were permitted to return to their Pals, and the Durbar Force was broken up early in June. The result has been most satisfactory, for immediately following on the infliction of punishment, steps were taken to separate the civil from the criminal jurisdiction by the appointment of Pundit Unund Rao to the charge of the former, and Mirza Ruheem Beg to the latter, and both officials have done well, added to which the humane and liberal measures adopted by the Maharana to mitigate the distress caused by the drought and famine seemed to meet with due appreciation on the part of the hill tribes, numbers of whom were provided with work, while many of the more indigent and infirm availed themselves of the relief houses. To these causes must be attributed the fact that crime has greatly diminished in the hilly tracts during the year under report,—a result which, considering the severe trial to which the wild tribes have been subjected by the famine, could hardly have been hoped for, and must prove a source of considerable satisfaction to the Durbar and Her Majesty's Government.

Relief Works.

3. The following relief works within the hilly tracts were sanctioned by the Durbar and have been carried out:—

Repairs to the Kutchery at Kherwarra.

A granary at Jawud Adwas,

A new tank at Sirara,

Restoration of the Fort at Sirara,

Ditto ditto Kullianpore,

and a tank at Burgong, the whole involving an expenditure of nearly Rupees 10,000.

4. I would here strongly recommend the restoration of the fort of Wulleecha, on the frontier between Meywar and Guzerat. It was built twenty years ago, and has contributed greatly to the preservation of peace and order on the border, but it has fallen into disrepair, and, if not restored at once, will shortly become a ruin. I have brought the subject to the notice of the Durbar, but I am not aware that any steps have been taken to put the fort in repair.

Harvest.

5. The spring or "Rabee" crops in the hilly tracts for the year 1869 were fairly good as regards the extent of land cultivated, but owing to the drought this was considerably less than in ordinary seasons.

The rain crop ("Mukkee" or Indian corn) was generally excellent, and the present spring crops were abundant.

At this time last year the price of grain in the Kherwarra Bazar was as follows:—

			<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Chittacks.</i>	
Wheat	10	0	per Government Rupee.
Mukkee	14	1	ditto.
Barley	15	0	ditto.
Oord Dall	8	12	ditto.
Gram	13	2	ditto.
Rice	7	3	ditto.

It gradually became dearer until the prices rose to—

			<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Chittacks.</i>	
Wheat	5	15	per Government Rupee.
Barley	10	0	ditto.
Mukkee	13	12	ditto.
Oord Dall	10	0	ditto.
Gram	8	2	ditto.
Rice	6	4	ditto.

The present price current is as follows:—

			<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Chittacks.</i>	
Wheat	14	11	per Government Rupee.
Barley	20	0	ditto.
Mukkee	17	8	ditto.
Oord Dall	12	8	ditto.
Gram	18	12	ditto.
Rice	7	8	ditto.

6. I should mention that the advance sanctioned by the Governor-General's Agent for the purchase of grain enabled me to lay in a considerable store, which not only kept down the prices for several months, during which the station was well supplied, but I was also able to distribute food to many who, from age and infirmity, or other causes, were unable to maintain themselves.

General health of the District.

7. The following memorandum by Assistant Surgeon T. French Mullen, M.D., in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, gives full information on this head:—

"The only circumstances worthy of note in the medical history of this station and surrounding district for the past year are the occurrence of epidemic cholera in May and June, and the very unusual prevalence and severity of malarial fever in September, October, and November.

"On the evening of the 24th May information reached the Station authorities that cholera had appeared at Doongurpore (the city of), some 14 miles from this, and towards the end of that week cases were reported

to have occurred in two Bheel villages situate within a mile and a half and two miles respectively of this station. Precautions were at once taken to prevent intercourse between Kherwarra and the infected city or villages. A Native Doctor with a supply of medicines visited each of the villages referred to daily, and his services were gladly availed of by the Bheel inhabitants.

"In Kherwarra itself the people were warned to attend at Hospital on the first appearance of diarrhoea, and the warning was acted upon, large numbers receiving medicine daily, by which promptitude, I firmly believe, numbers of lives were saved. But three cases of cholera occurred within cantonments, two of which recovered, while one died.

"In the two villages alluded to there were, during the period of attendance of the Native Doctor, 50 cases of fully developed Asiatic cholera, of which ten died, and 29 cases of so-called choleraic diarrhoea (which to my mind is the first stage of cholera), of which but one died.

"The unusual prevalence of paludal fever was due, I believe, to the heavy rain-fall, and especially to the fact of the heavy rain in October, a month in which, as a rule, but little falls."

8. Since my last Report a dispensary has been established at Kherwarra, to which His Highness the Maharana contributes an allowance of Rupees 40 per mensem. This, with such aid as I can afford from local funds, suffices to keep it in satisfactory working order. I look upon the establishment of this dispensary with much satisfaction, and under Dr. Mullen's able and zealous management it will prove a great boon to the station and surrounding country, for the health of the civil population might at any moment have a serious influence on the sanitary condition of the regiment; and although this had been brought prominently to the notice of Medical authorities, sanction was withheld either to expend any portion of the medical supplies furnished for the use of the Regimental Hospital in the treatment of civil inhabitants, or to indent on the medical dépôt for a supply of medicines on payment.

Meteorological Observations.

9. I give below a summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year, and a Statement in the same form of the average results of the observations taken during the sixteen preceding years, 1853 to 1868, both inclusive:—

	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days rain fell.
1869.	80°02	May. 95°17	January. 67°03	13°29	55	Inches, cents. 32 473	77
Average of year 1853 to 1868.	78°20	May. 90°09	January. 65 18	17 38	...	26 22	50

BHOOEEAH CHIEFS.

10. Rawut Nahar Singh of Para died on the 17th October. He was an old man, and for the last two or three years had been totally blind, which infirmity was taken advantage of by the people about him, and the estate had latterly become embarrassed. He was succeeded by his grandson, Luchmon Singh, a lad of 14 years old, and on my recommendation an efficient Kamdar has been appointed to manage the estate under my supervision until the young Chief comes of age. A person in whom the boy's mother has confidence has been associated with the Kamdar, and there is every prospect of the arrangement working satisfactorily, and that by the time Rawut Luchmon Singh attains his majority the estate will be free of debt. The foreign mercenaries, to whom the large sum of Rupees 14,322 was due, have all been discharged, and arrangements have been made for paying them off by instalments..

There is nothing special to report regarding the other Chiefships.

THE MEYWAR BHEEL CORPS.

11. Under the recent orders of Government the corps was inspected last January by Brigadier-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding at Neemuch, and the following letter from that officer to my address testifies to the high opinion he has formed of the regiment and the men composing it:—

“Dated 29th January 1870.

“From—BRIGDR.-GENL. MONTGOMERY, C.S.I., Commanding at Neemuch.

“To—LIEUT.-COL. A. M. MACKENZIE, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps.

“HAVING completed the inspection of the Meywar Bheel Corps under your command, I have great pleasure in thus conveying to you the opinion I have formed regarding it. I have seen a great deal to admire, and nothing to find fault with. The drill and discipline of your corps seem to be all that can be desired, and the very apparent spirit of cheerfulness and contentment that pervades all ranks impressed me most favourably, and assured me of the healthy state of feeling that must exist. Your movements on parade were steady, no shuffling in the ranks; the pace was good, and I never saw any regiment go past better at the double. There is a spring and life in the movements of the Bheels that shows they must take a pride in their work. My Report on your corps would be incomplete if I neglected to notice the games which followed the inspection. I think the institution by you of these games most praiseworthy, and the hearty way in which the Bheels join shows they are highly appreciated by them. I believe they will do more than merely amuse, for the people will think well of the officers who enter so cordially into their sports. The shooting for prizes will draw out skill in their weapons, and the other sports will draw out hearty manly qualities: such is sure to result from the example set the men by Captain Battye, and also Dr. Mullen.

“The corps was originated to introduce civilization amongst the Bheels, and I believe your management will tend to further that object and to make the Bheels appreciate serving under British officers.”

12. I beg to annex Major Mackeson's Report on the Kotrah District under his immediate supervision.

Annual Report of the Kotrah District for 1869-70.

Rain-fall.

1. A register of the fall of rain has not as yet been kept. But after last rains a pluviometer was obtained from Bombay by Captain Battye; consequently, the fall of rain will be gauged: but a register kept at Kotrah would never be a criterion of the fall of rain in the Kotrah District, for the camp is situated in a plain, and the rain-falls generally keep to the long range of hills that skirt the valleys which intersect the Kotrah District. I have known it often rain hard out of camp limits, not a drop falling in camp, and you could see the rain clouds skirting the hills. We had a copious fall of rain last year, and the hills are still well saturated, which accounts for the rivers and nullahs still running, which they have not done in the hot weather since 1859, from which date famine prices have been the rule.

Climate.

2. From this date also a register of the thermometer will be kept. At present the weather is quite unusual for this season of the year, the thermometer being in the house at 6 o'clock A.M. 64° and in the middle of the day, say 2 P.M., 93°, more like November weather. Although such a difference of temperature does exist, still the inhabitants are very healthy. The cold this season was very severe, most of the jungle trees, small and large, with the exception of the Roonja, Kheir, and Sirsa, having had all their branches destroyed by the severity of the weather. Yearly, more or less trees suffer from the cold at Kotrah. Fruit trees have to be protected from the frost. The thermometer in November generally ranges from 45° morning to 85° midday, and down to 32·34° as the season gets colder.

JOORAH DISTRICT.

3. In the Joorah country the rain crop (that is, Indian corn,) was very good; also, from the abundant rain, the cold weather crop (wheat or grain) has been plentiful.

4. Since the last Annual Report the Joorah Chief has portioned off his brothers and cousins.

A *résumé* of the case is as follows:—

5. After the death of Gooman Singh, the father of the present Joorah Rao Zorawur Singh, the bringing up of his two younger brothers, Bheem Singh and Deves Singh, as well as that of his half-brothers, Ruttun Singh and Dowlut Singh, devolved upon him, and on the death of his uncle, Jodh Singh, his cousins, Buktavur Singh, Man Singh, and Kesree Singh, were also thrown on his hands; thus it remained for some years, until they all came to man's estate, and thus, out of the control, more or less, of the Chief. He was advised by me to apportion villages for their maintenance, and the following arrangement was effected by Captain Battye, Acting 2nd Assistant Political Agent, in May last year:—

6. To Thakoor Bheem Singh, his second brother, two villages, Tillpée and Paowtee, for which he pays annually Rupees 10: besides this, I am led to understand that he has some other perquisites from his brother which enables him to eke out a subsistence. I have not had time

to investigate this fully, but shall do so on my return to Kotrah. Without some assistance from his brother, Tilloe and Paowtee would not be sufficient for his maintenance.

7. Thakoor Deves Singh, 3rd brother, the villages of Soobao, Ajnee, and Beekuneea. He pays annually Rupees 10. The portion which has been assigned to him is sufficient for his maintenance.

8. To his half-brothers, Thakoor Ruttun Singh and Dowlut Singh, the villages of Chowhan-ka-sera, Kodurmal, and Goreea, annual payment Rupees 15. This is inadequate for their support, for they receive no assistance from their half-brother, the Joorah Chief, in the way of perquisites. His income before the settlement was over a thousand rupees annually: it is now about Rupees 100, and about the same in produce, total Rupees 200.

9. Besides this, it is very doubtful if he is not senior in age to Bheem Singh, the Chief's full 2nd brother; if so, he should receive a larger income than Bheem Singh, for, if heirs should fail to the Chief, the Chieftainship would be his by right. This I will also investigate on my return to Kotrah.

10. To his cousins, Thakoors Buktavur Singh, Man Singh, and Kesree Singh, the villages of Kam, Garro, and Foordo, annual payment Rupees 8. This also is insufficient for their support, as they receive no perquisites from their cousin, the Chief, though they are better off than the Chief's half-brothers, Ruttun Singh and Dowlut Singh. Their father was a man much feared by the Bheels, and he made them disgorge his share of the plunder they obtained from Guzerat. They became possessed of his property on his death, which helps them to make both ends meet.

The Thakorats of the Joorah Putta are thus increased from seven in last year's Report to 11 in this one.

11. At my request a schedule of the income of the Chief's estate has been handed in to me; I have it by me *in extenso*, but I do not consider it correct, and I should like to verify it before sending it in for the information of Government. The income put forth is Rupees 3,896.

OGHNAH DISTRICT.

12. The Chieftainship of Oghnah being nearer Oodeypore is more immediately connected with the Meywar Government, and consequently more under its control, than either Joorah or Panurwah. It was formerly simply a Thakorat of Panurwah. Many generations back it was given in fee-simple, and, gradually becoming more and more under the influence of the Durbar, became independent of Panurwah. This Chief's son is now the Rana or Chief of Panurwah, although not the rightful heir to the same, but he paid, or as you may call it bribed, the Durbar to allow his claim; but this will be more fully entered into when treating of the Panurwah estate. The Oghnah lands are much better cultivated than those of Joorah and Panurwah; the inhabitants are of a much better description or class of individuals; consequently, rents and other dues are more easily collected.

13. The rain crop (Indian corn) was very good. The cold weather one (grain and wheat, &c.) has also been excellent. Rain was so abundant that it could not be otherwise. A good deal of sugar-cane is also sown, and yields a good return: a little ginger is also sown.

Revenue.—I have obtained a list of villages with their yearly yields, but I do not consider it correct; it gives the Chief an income of Oodeypore Rupees 2,034.

PANURWAH.

14. The crops in this part of the Kotrah District have been good. In a certain extent of country called Bhandur the Indian corn was from the incessant rain so soaked that it rotted, and very little came to maturity. The greater portion of land in this part is alluvial soil, consequently low lying, which accounts for the excess of moisture.

15. The cold weather crops (grain, wheat, &c.) have come to full maturity on account of the copious fall of rain which I mentioned in the beginning of this Report.

16. Since the Annual Report of last year a settlement has been made as to the amount of tribute to be paid to the Oodeypore Government. It has been fixed at Rupees 500 yearly and arrears to be paid by instalments of Rupees 300 annually: 22 years of arrears, Rupees 11,000, are due, also investment money, Rupees 6,000, on his succeeding to the Chieftainship, total Rupees 17,000.

17. The present Rana and the rightful heir have been long at feud. The Rana has not fulfilled his promises to the latter; consequently, they are still estranged, and Buddun Singh, the Adewas Thakoor, has as yet never paid any revenue to the Rana, simply on the plea that when he gave up his claim to the Panurwah guddee, he was to receive a certain settlement which has not been carried out. As in the other two estates, a revenue return has been sent in showing an income of Rupees 3,715, but I do not consider it correct.

CAMP OODEYPORE, }
The 2nd May 1870. }

(Sd.) F. L. MACKESON, *Major*
2nd Asstt. Polt. Agent, Meywar.

Appendix E.

No. 15-18, dated 21st February 1862.

From—MAJOR L. R. TAYLOR, Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

To—MAJOR-GENERAL G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C.B., Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FINDING that, from the circumstances attending the recent installation of the Maharana Simbhoo Singh, the Durbar officials and Thakoors were in a frame of mind favourable to a solution of their long existing disputes, I pointed out the great benefit to the State from an early attention to this subject. I have now very great pleasure in forwarding the settlement of the differences between the late Rana and the Chief of Deogurh, and as, strange to say, all parties appear satisfied with the arrangement, I hope the pleasure will meet with your approval.

Deogurh claim.	Durbah reply.	Opinion of Regency.
<p>1. That I pay tribute and perform service according to the original scale laid down, viz, service of 12 Sowars and 24 Foot for three months in each year, and tribute Rupees 7,000.</p>	<p>Amount of tribute is correct, but service must be the same as that which obtains throughout the country.</p>	<p>The stated service and amount of tribute to be continued pending the final settlement of the question.</p>
<p>2. My ancestors never paid succession fees. At my father's death I was a minor, and the late Rana consent my father-in-law to give a promissory note for Rupees 25,000 (of which Rupees 25,000 has been paid). I now claim a refund of that sum and exemption for the future.</p>	<p>His father, Nahr Singh, was not the rightful heir, but to settle the Chit-chup paid the sum of 25,000. That sum is half lakhs of the Durbah. That sum should not be a precedent. Succession fees are not taken from this family, and the Rupees 25,000 should be repaid.</p>	<p>Rupees 25,000 to be refunded and the family exempted for the future.</p>
<p>3. The late Rana persuaded me to stand security for the Ex-Minister, Ram Singh, and took from me Rupees 15,000. After this His Highness confiscated Ram Singh's villages and expelled him the country, thus depriving me of the means of recovering any money.</p>	<p>As all Ram Singh's property was attached, this money should be returned.</p>	<p>Money to be returned accordingly.</p>
<p>4. The late Rana confiscated several of my villages. I claim the full revenue for the term of attachment, viz., Rupees 33,779-10-3.</p>	<p>Rupees 17,433-11-3 have been paid into the Treasury. This sum I am willing to repay the remainder is shown to have been spent by the Minister of the period.</p>	<p>The attachment was made with the concurrence of the Political Agent, and therefore compensation for expenses incurred cannot be accorded, but the amount received to be refunded.</p>
<p>5. Required a refund of Bhugwanpoora tribute, viz., Rupees 430.</p>	<p>As the Rao's relatives are included in his settlement, the claim is just.</p>	<p>Amount to be paid.</p>
<p>6. A refund of tribute for villages of Tunka, Khakur Mala, Rupees 378.</p>	<p>Agreed to.</p>	<p>To be paid.</p>
<p>7. The Codeypore Chowdary carried off 12 camels (riding and baggage) on account of certain fees claimed, required restitution with any young they may have had.</p>	<p>The claim is unjust, and animals should be restored. Future settlers must, however, pay.</p>	<p>Animals with their young to be given up.</p>
<p>8. A remission of interest, according to General Lawrence's instructions, in consideration of my having tendered tribute when due.</p>	<p>As the instalments have been paid to the Banker on the regulated dates, the claim for interest is not pressed.</p>	<p>The Rao paid his tribute regularly, but the Rana refused to take it: no interest should therefore be charged.</p>
<p>9. It is usual to bestow a village upon each occasion of succession.</p>	<p>Where no succession fees are paid, villages are not bestowed.</p>	<p>The village should not be given.</p>
<p>10. Whatever money may be due by me, I am ready to pay forthwith.</p>	<p>Balance due to the State, by account, Rupees 38,336-9-6</p>	<p>Money paid, receipt taken, and satisfaction paper given.</p>
<p>(Sd.) RAJJEET SINGH, Chief of Deogurh.</p>	<p>(Sd.) KESSEE SINGH, Minister of Meywar.</p>	<p>(Sd.) BHAUT SINGH (Bedla). " LAL SINGH (Googonda). " NATHOO SINGH (Bhynsoregurh). " HUMEER SINGH (Bheendur). " MEHTA SHERE SINGH. " SHAM NATH PUROHIT.</p>

Appendix F.

No. 325, dated 4th April 1862.

From—COL. H. M. DURAND, C.B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.
 To—MAJOR-GENL. G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, GOVT.-GENL.'s Agent, Rajpootana.

IN reply to your letter No. 19, dated 4th ultimo, and its enclosures, regarding the adjustment of the claim of the Oodeypore Government against the Thakoor of Deogurh, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council approves of Major Taylor's proceedings in this case.

No. 378, dated 14th April 1862.

Endorsed by Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDED to the Political Agent, Meywar, for information.

Appendix G.

No. 111P., dated 2nd May 1870.

From—LIEUT.-COL. A. M. MACKENZIE, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

To—LIEUT.-COL. J. P. NIXON, Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report on the Doongurpore State for the year 1869-70.

2. The efforts of His Highness Maharawul Oodey Singh and his Minister to improve the condition of the State and administer it with credit to themselves and advantage to the people have met with a fair measure of success, and notwithstanding the dearth and comparative scarcity of food, crime has not increased, and the Bheels have committed no excesses. This may justly be attributed to the humane and judicious measures adopted by the Chief in affording the poor the means of maintaining themselves by honest labour. Extensive repairs to the palace and city walls were carried out, three gateways which had fallen into ruin were restored, a "Baoli" (a large well into which people descend by steps to get water) was made in the city, and numerous tanks were dug throughout the district, involving an expenditure of forty-five thousand rupees. Twelve thousand rupees was also expended in feeding the infirm and others who were unable to work.

Revenue.

3. The receipts for the Sumbut year 1925 are stated to have been Rupees 1,34,518-3, but this sum does not include the amount to be realized on account of "Nuzzerana," interest, fines, fees, &c. The expenditure was unusually heavy, amounting to Rupees 2,01,458-15-9, but no embarrassment has arisen.

Durbar Troops.

4. In my Report of last year I informed you that 53 Wilaitees and Mukranees had been discharged, and that it was the intention of the

Chief to gradually reduce these mercenaries and supply their places with natives of the country. I have now the pleasure to report that His Highness is steadily carrying out this measure, a further reduction of 124 Wilaities and Mukranees having taken place during the year.

Harvests.

5. The spring crops for the year 1869 were very poor, yielding only about one-fourth of the usual produce. The rain crops, however, were good, and the "rubbee" crops of this year were abundant.

Administration of Justice.

6. The working of the Civil and Criminal Courts at the capital for the adjudication of cases occurring throughout the territory is steadily progressing, and it affords me much satisfaction to be able to report that Thakoors Abhey Singh and Ragnath Singh of Gainjee, whose opposition to the introduction of this desirable measure I had occasion to notice in my Report for 1867-68, have spontaneously conceded the point, *viz.*, the surrender of criminals for trial by the Darbar, and I have every hope that their good example will speedily be followed by all the Thakoors throughout the State; thus the evil arising from the irresponsible powers which each Jaghiredar assumed in his own estate will cease, and an improved system of government and administration of justice must necessarily ensue.

General Health.

7. Much sickness prevailed in the city of Doongurpore and throughout the district during the hot season of 1869. About 2,000 are said to have died of *cholera*, and a large number from a fatal disease called "Guzeratee" in this part of the country.

Trade.

8. I have nothing new to report on this head. The annual fair held at Bunneshur in February was again well attended both by sellers and buyers, and goods to the value of Rupees 1,35,025 were sold. The Maharawul and most of his Sirdars attended the fair with their quotas, and a company of the Meywar Bheel Corps was detached for the preservation of order, by which arrangements no disturbance of any kind or loss of property occurred throughout the fortnight during which the fair lasted.

Appendix H.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Pertaburh State for the Sumbut year 1925.

RECEIPTS.	Amount in Salim Shahjee Rupees.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount in Salim Shahjee Rupees.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Revenues from the "Khalsa" or Crown villages	...	1,62,460 12 0	Tribute paid to the British Government	...	72,700 0 0
Tributes from the Nobles	...	33,848 12 0	"Raj Taluk" or State expenditure, viz., granary at Pertaighurh and Deogurh	...	71,700 2 9
Income of the Town of Pertaighurh...	...	41,335 2 0	"Schindoe" (Army), Public Office, Mookundee, Chob- dars, Ilurkars, Chuprassees, sowars, &c.,	91,781 1 9
Do. of the Town of Deogurh or Deolia	...	1,440 11 0	(Guns	...	13,623 8 6
Miscellaneous income	...	2,022 0 0	Public Works	...	3,053 2 3
"Suwai Juma," Fines, &c.	...	71,308 3 6	Contract for horse shoes and nails	...	190 0 0
Amount recovered on account of outstanding balances	...	43,137 11 0	Purchase of cloth, elephants, horses, and presents	...	71,394 15 0
Amount due to the Treasurer, Guneshees Kishnjee, during the year	...	1,00,110 8 3	Dispensary	...	1,100 0 3
Due on account of sundry debts	...	15,855 4 6	Interest and discount	...	82,483 15 9
		Remission to Zemindars, &c.	...	1,199 0 0
			Paid on account of former debts	...	71,954 13 0
			Outstanding balances	...	46,919 15 6
Total, Rs.		4,73,100 0 9	Total, Rs.	1,32,457 12 3
					4,73,100 0 9

**(Sd.) J. P. NIXON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Meywar.**

Appendix I.

No. 49, dated 27th April 1870.

From—FRAMJEE BEEKAJEE, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, on Special Duty at Banswarra.

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. NIXON, Political Agent, Meywar.

IN obedience to your No. 108, of the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit my Report on the administration of the State of Banswarra, but beg to state the able Reports of Lieutenant-Colonels Mackenzie and Hutchinson, Nos. 43P. and 33A.-10P., dated respectively the 25th February and 8th March 1869, forwarded to Government by Colonel Keatinge, C.S.I. and V.C., Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana, with his letter No. 84P., dated 14th May last, on the Banswarra and Khoosulgurh complications, have left but little for me to write at present with my short experience in these parts.

2. The population of Banswarra is estimated at about 144,000. The town is surrounded on all sides by rugged hills, which afford refuge to the hordes of plundering Bheels that infest the roads between this place and the environing districts. It is defended by a stone wall broken in some places. At the foot of the fortress runs a small river.

Men	1,639	3. It contains 1,648 houses, and, according to the census made in 1868, the inhabitants number as per margin.
Women	2,176	
Male children	1,335	
Female do.	675	
Total				5,825	4. The affairs of the State are nominally placed in the hands of Kotharee Chimmunjee, a man of very poor abilities,

but in reality are conducted by the Maharawul himself, who is an intelligent and able Prince. But at present his spirits are depressed owing to the shock he sustained lately in the Kalingra case. He complains of the devices of the interested parties in the State who, according to him, complicated his name in the unfortunate affairs and attached the stigma of falsehood to his name.

5. In private conversation His Highness said that Kotharee Kesree Singh, who was considered by Government not to have been implicated in the matter, was the originator of the base fabrication for which he (the Maharawul) suffered so heavily, and that he (Kesree Singh) was the person who stimulated indirectly and unknown to His Highness the Durbar officials to persist in their misconduct, and made the British authorities believe that he had sacrificed his post of Minister to keep himself free from the intrigue.

6. The Maharawul further said that the written confession was given on the spur of mercy to save his officials, and at the instigation of the Ex-Minister, Kesree Singh, who threatened him that, unless he do so, his State will be confiscated. The Chief's speech was so frank and candid that it seemed to attract belief, but I cannot give any opinion on a subject so exhaustively reported upon by Colonel Mackenzie, an able officer of mature experience.

Administration of Justice.

7. I regret to report that the distribution of criminal and civil justice here is slow and unsatisfactory on account of the want of proper tribunals and the interestedness of the Durbar officials.

8. The Criminal Court is presided over by a Nagur Brahmin of this place, named Shunkur Lal, and the Civil by a Bunya, named Gordhun Lal, also a native of Banswarra. Some of the Civil suits are settled by Punchayet of respectable mahajuns of the town.

9. I have examined some of the files of these Courts, and found nothing orderly or systematic. The Maharawul has, however, at my recommendation, commenced to reform them and bring them on a better footing. I beg to append a Statement of cases decided during the year, marked A.

10. The Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes for Katteeawar would be, with suitable modifications, the most effective in introducing a desirable change for the better administration of criminal justice and in the investigation and trial of criminal cases. I have translated them in Guzeratee, a language too much mixed up with the vernacular of this part, and I will submit their Hiudee renderings after I have finished them for your approval.

Police.

11. There is no system of Police whatever; yet it is worthy of note that at the capital itself the security of property against thefts is perfect and admirable; people may sleep with their doors unshut, and still in the morning have no cause to repent. But an efficient Police is much wanted to keep order in the lawless districts throughout, where life and property are insecure.

12. The "ghat" (pass) of Tulwara especially is the most dangerous spot, infested by daring and atrocious Bheel robbers from the district of Sherghur, belonging to the Thakoor of Ghuree. It is partly a jaghire of the Thakoor of that ilk and partly assigned to one of the Ranees, and as three murders have of late occurred at that place, and the Thakoor, who is responsible for the safety of travellers passing through the ghat, is unable to guard it effectively, the Durbar has at my suggestion posted a Police Station of 1 Jemadar and 15 Sepoys to patrol the road, and I hope this will ensure the safety of travellers.

Finance.

13. The financial condition of the State is unsatisfactory. I beg to submit a Statement (marked B.)

* From 21st June 1868 to 9th July 1869.

of Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut year * 1825, showing an expenditure of Rupees 17,525-8-6 in excess of the receipts. I have spoken to the Chief with the view of reducing the expenditure. His Highness gave me several reasons of his inability to do so, and said that he but barely maintained the state of his dignity, and observed that he was at present suffering an annual loss of Rupees 35,000, for his revenue had diminished by about Rupees 20,000 on account of the reduction of the rate of customs duty on grain in accordance with the agreement entered into in December 1868 at the Ajmere Grain Conference, and the expenditure had increased owing to the enhanced tribute of Rupees 15,000.

14. I have pointed out to him several items of expenditure which seemed to me unnecessarily large, and advised their reduction.

I have also suggested the preparation of a Budget Estimate for the ensuing Sumbut year 1927, in order to equalize the income and expenditure until some better scheme is formed to improve the finances of the State, and His Highness has ordered them to be carried out.

			Rs.	expenditure of 45 villages assigned for the Prince's personal ("Khasghee") expense and to the Zenana, yielding Rupees 40,384 annually, as marginally noted.
21	Khasghoo villages, yielding	...	19,921	
21	Villages assigned to the Ranoes, &c.	...	20,463	
Total			Rs. 40,384	

The expenditure of the Khasghee villages is said to be equal to the receipts.

16. It has been an old custom to give villages on contract to bankers and officials who appoint their own men as Thannadars, and leave the Durbar in despair of getting any reports from them. This is giving facility to persons so inclined to exercise the greatest tyranny and arbitrary power. The poor subject has no channel to express his grievances before his lawful Ruler.

17. The Maharawal has for the future, at my request, determined to abolish this ruinous practice and adopt the system of lease.

18. The systems of contract and of levying extra cess—the latter an usage of long standing, but very distasteful to the people—are, indeed, self-interested and shortsighted policies; but on my remonstrating that it caused constant complaints and heart-burning, the Maharawal answered as before, that he was compelled to have recourse to it to defray the expenses of the State. However, from the measures which are being taken to improve the condition of the affairs of the State, it is hoped that the malpractice will eventually cease.

			Salim Shahce Rs.	his territories surveyed and to employ experienced Revenue officers for the collection of the due assessment.
188	Crown (Khalsa) villages, including			
	10 Kusbas or towns, yielding	...	95,639	
36	Revenue villages	...	10,935	
22	Villages, charitable grants	...	4,475	
8	" service tenure to Charans and others	...	2,700	
6	Villages to Mootsuddes	...	4,787	
24	" to Khasghee	...	19,921	
21	" assigned to the Zenana	...	20,163	
40	" belonging to the Bheel Chiefs	...	8,470	
542	Villages belonging to the Rajpoot feudatories	...	2,80,000	
187	Total Salim Shahce	...	4,47,390	

20. The Banswarra State comprises 1,187 villages, yielding an annual sum of Rupees 4,47,390, as enumerated in the margin.

21. I beg to append a Statement (marked C.) showing the customs collections for the year under report, which amounts to Rupees 37,902-7-3.

Agriculture.

22. The agricultural prospects of this place are at present in a poor state, though the land is in most part fertile and productive: as the majority of the cultivators are Bheels, it is hoped that the introduction of settlement system will gradually better their condition.

Indian corn, kodra, wheat, and rice are the chief produce of the land. Wheat and gram are exported to the British Cantonment of Neemuch.

23. I beg to submit a memorandum (marked D.) showing the estimated amount of grain of all kinds produced in the Banswarra territory.

24. The spring and rain crops for the year 1869 were below the average, and yielded three-fourth of the usual produce, but the spring crops just harvested are tolerably good.

For Government Rupee and Seers of 80 tolas.

		Wheat.	Gram.	Mukkee.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
In 1868 ...	17	21	20	
" 1869 ...	14	17	21	
" 1870 ...	17½	"	20	34

The prices of grain sold in Banswarra at the wheat harvests of 1868, 1869, and 1870 are noted on the margin.

Troops.

25. The troops maintained by this State are as per margin. The

SUBUNDEE.				
Wilaitees.				
Jemadars	4	
Sepoys	96	100
Mukranees.				
Jemadars	2	
Sepoys	20	22
* Native of Banswarra, &c.				
Jemadars	10	
Sepoys	214	224
Sowars, native of the country			40	40
Teliseel and Thannah Sepoys.				
Jemadar	1	
Wilaitee Sepoys	32	
Mukranee Sepoys	9	
Natives of the country			53	
			91	
Total ..			480	

Wilaitee and Mukranee mercenaries have been too obnoxious in this part. Colonel Keatinge, Governor-General's Agent, on his visit to this place in January last, expressed his disapprobation to the Durbar for having maintained in their service these foreigners contrary to the Treaty engagements, and directed their gradual dismissal. The Maharawul has since then been endeavouring to reduce their number, and has already got rid of about 35 of them.

Feudatories.

26. I beg to annex a classified list (marked E.) of the Thakoor Jaghiredars of

Banswarra, with the number of villages belonging to each and their approximate gross annual income, and the amount of tribute paid to the Durbar.

27. The old feuds between them and the Durbar still exist ; but my presence here will, I hope, tend to bring about a better understanding between the parties.

28. The general notion among the Thakoors is, that the Durbar is only entitled to the tribute money, and has nothing to do in the interior affairs of their estates. Though they profess to say that they are ready and willing to obey the Durbar's order in all matters, they demur to surrender criminals for trial to the Durbar, as thereby they would be deprived of a source of income rendered, in my opinion, too profitable by the avaricious and narrow spirit they evince in enlarging heinous offenders on paltry fines, and thus encouraging the perpetration of the direst crimes.

29. After repeated calls the Rao of Khoosulgurh has at last sent a Vakeel on the 9th instant to attend at this Office. He has not as yet, as you are aware, entirely changed the tone of independence. His

answers to my communications in cases urged against his subjects by those of the neighbouring States and received through the Political authorities are unsatisfactory.

30. The dispute about the succession fee ("Tulwar Bundhaee") between the Durbar and the Rao has not yet been settled. It is under investigation, and will form a separate Report.

The Bheels of Banswarra.

31. The Bheels, though by habit given to robbery, still can be reclaimed, so as to appreciate the advantages arising from honest industry and a quiet life. A proper guarantee from undue extortion, a due encouragement to agricultural labour, a fair distribution of justice, and a sufficient force to intimidate their turbulent spirits, all which the Maharawul has promised to accomplish, will induce this turbulent and mild race to peaceful pursuits.

32. In the end of February last it was reported that a woman accused of witchcraft was forcibly seized and carried away from her village by the Bheels of Chundrore, a village about 10 miles from the capital, to be swung for having caused the illness of a lad. I advised the Minister to send a guard of sepoy immediately to bring the parties here; some slight resistance was made by the superstitious Bheels, but on a reinforcement being sent, the woman and the Bheels were brought to Banswarra. The woman confessed the deed with which she was charged. There is a foolish notion prevailing about witches among all classes here that they ought to be swung into the power of curing or counteracting their former evil influence. But, disinclined to foster such a criminal belief, or to see the woman chastised in a way that would cause immediate death, I strongly remonstrated against it. The woman was kept here in safety by my order until the recovery of the lad said to have been malinfluenced by her, lest she might be, on any mischance to him, subjected to the horrible correction; and the Bhopa (witchfinder) and others concerned were tried and punished by the Durbar.

Forests.

33. There are good and dense forests in Banswarra. It is a pity that they were allowed to be neglected. But as advised by Colonel Keatinge, Governor-General's Agent, and Mr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, on their visit to this place, measures are being taken to preserve some of them. This will be a source of pecuniary advantage a few years hence.

34. In my next cold weather tour I will mark out permanently such of the forests as would, if preserved, turn to the benefit of the State.

Sanitary reform.

35. An official has been lately appointed to look to the sanitary state of the town.

Dispensary.

36. The Maharawul has already done something towards this useful institution by appointing a Hakeem and supplying him with Native medicines, and has lately applied* for the services of a Native Doctor for a permanent dispensary at his capital.

* From Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, to Political Agent, Meywar, No. 47, dated 22nd April 1870.

Education.

37. This branch, I grieve to say, has been wholly neglected by the State. There is a nominal Vernacular School recently established by the Durbar, which is attended by about 118 boys, and taught by a Guzeratee Brahmin on a scanty pay of 8 Salim Shahee Rupees per mensem. However, I have advised the Chief to look to the education of his subjects as the sole source from which he may expect the improvement of the great mass of people placed under his care.

38. The people here generally are not willing, nor are they capable, to receive English education; and as this place is too isolated, I think we can wait for a better season for its introduction.

39. The Maharawul is very desirous of imparting education to his children. One of his illegitimate sons, about 18 years old, is at present studying the Sanscrit and Persian, and the other, 10 years old, the Hindue of the country.

Post Office.

40. Much inconvenience is experienced from want of a Post Office at Bauswarra, and as the Durbar demurs to pay the extra expense referred to in letter No. 17269, of 13th February last, from the Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces, to the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana, I would respectfully solicit that Government may be addressed with the view to sanction an Office, the cost of which may be defrayed from the increased amount of tribute levied from the Bauswarra State.

Legitimate.

Koowur Sumboo Singh, 2 years old.

Sadool Singh, 4½ months old.

Illegitimate.

Uggur Singh, 16 years old.

Sungram Singh, 10 years old.

41. The eldest son of the Maharawul, by name Jey Singh, mentioned in your Report No. 17-1P., dated 21st February 1867, paragraph 36, died in November last. The Maharawul has at present four sons; two of them are legitimate and two illegitimate, as named on the margin.

A.

Statement of Civil and Criminal Cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Dewanee and Fouzdaree Courts of Bauswarra for Sumbul year 1925.

NO. OF CASES INSTITUTED, INCLUDING BALANCE OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		Total.	NO. OF CASES DECIDED.		Total.	REMAINING AT THE END OF YEAR SUMBUT 1925.		Total.
Criminal.	Civil.		Criminal.	Civil.		Criminal.	Civil.	
238	103	341	206	81	289	30	22	52

(Sd.)

FRAMJEE BEEKAJEE,
Asstt. Political Agent.

C.

STATEMENT of customs duty collected on goods in the Banswarra State during the Sumbut year 1925.

No.	Names of Articles.	Quantity of goods in Bullockload (Pahree), weighing 3 maunds each (Government weight).	Amount of duty.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Grain—		
	From Bagur (Banswarra territory) to Malwa	20,000	15,000 0 0
	" Bagur to Guzerat	15,100	11,325 0 0
	" Doongurpore to Malwa	24,175	2,916 13 0
2	Ghee, from Bagur to Malwa	629	750 0 0
3	"Kirkool," spice, cocoanuts, &c.—		
	From Bagur to Malwa	876	382 8 0
	" Guzerat to Malwa	3,500	437 8 0
	" Bagur to Guzerat	187	115 5 0
4	Mawa, from Bagur to Malwa	3,563	445 5 0
5	Salt, from Guzerat to Malwa	28,750	2,300 0 0
6	Cloth—		
	From Malwa to Guzerat	631	1,165 0 0
	" Guzerat to Bagur	62	281 4 0
7	Brass and copper utensils, from Malwa to Guzerat	16	327 4 0
8	Cotton, from Malwa to Guzerat	75	88 12 0
9	Sugar, from Malwa to Guzerat	162	203 2 0
10	Opium, from Malwa and Pertabgurh to Guzerat	262	1,312 8 0
11	Al (Dye), from Malwa to Guzerat	3,156	395 10 0
12	Oil, from Guzerat to Malwa	750	231 6 0
13	Timbers, &c., from Bagur to Malwa	224	283 0 0
		Cartload.	
	TOTAL	102,118	37,903 5 0

D.

MEMORANDUM of the estimated amount of grain of all kinds produced in the Banswarra Territory.

Names of Articles.	Weight in maund of 80 lbs.
Mukkee	600,000
Rodera (a kind of grain)	300,000
Wheat	180,000
Rice	180,000
Gram	75,000
Oorud, moong, chowla, mussoor, buttena, &c.	175,000
TOTAL Mds.	1,510,000

(Sd.) **FRAMJEE BEEKAJEE,**
Asstt. Political Agent.

E.
CLASSIFIED list of Thakoor Jaghiredars of Banswarra, with the number of villages belonging to each and their approximate gross annual income, and the amount of tribute paid by each to the Durbar.

No.	Names of Jaghiredars.	No. of villages.	Place of Residence.	Approximate annual income.	Amount of tribute paid to the Durbar.		REMARKS.
					Rupees.	Rs. s. p.	
1	Chohan Sirdar Singh ...	7	Motgaon ...	8,000	571	0 0	1st Class Sirdar (Tazeemee).
2	Chohan Bulwunt Singh ...	7	Mutwalla ...	8,000	875	8 0	Ditto (ditto).
3	Chohan Bhugwunt Singh ...	24	Urthoonia ...	15,000	951	0 0	Ditto (ditto).
4	Chohan Rutton Singh ...	151	Ghurce ...	80,000	3,000	0 0	Ditto (ditto).
5	Bhaee Madho Singh ...	5	Soorpoor ...	4,000	361	6 0	1st Class Sirdar, cousin of the Rawul (Tazeemee).
6	Bhaee Futeh Singh ...	40	Khadoo ...	30,000	400	0 0	Ditto, connection of the Rawul (Tazeemee).
7	Chohan Khooshal Singh ...	11	Gunora ...	10,000	626	0 0	Ditto (Tazeemee).
8	Rathore Zorawur Singh ...	169	Koosbulgurh ...	60,000	1,100	0 0	Ditto (ditto).
9	Mairteed Bukhtawur Singh ...	7	Tulwara ...	2,000	367	15 3	Ditto (ditto).
10	Mairteed Oonkar Singh ...	1	Arewara ...	1,000	176	6 0	Ditto (ditto).
11	Suktawut Bulwunt Singh ...	16	Khoosulpoor ...	4,000		Ditto ditto. Pays no tribute, but presents Nuzurana on success.
12	Chohan Doongur Singh ...	1	Nuwagnon ...	1,000	463	4 0	1st Class Sirdar (Tazeemee).
13	Chohan Kesree Singh ...	5	Moro ...	2,000	791	4 0	Ditto (ditto).
14	Chohan Ghumeer Singh ...	2	Khera Rohineca ...	1,000	70	0 0	Ditto (ditto).
15	Bhaee Luchmun Singh ...	5	Anja ...	6,000	825	0 0	2nd Class Sirdar.
16	Chohan Zorawur Singh ...	3	Bussco ...	3,000	528	3 0	Ditto.
17	Chohan Nuwal Singh ...	8	Chhaj ...	3,000	610	6 9	Ditto.
18	Chohan Goomau Singh ...	19	Bhookhia ...	4,000	774	9 0	Ditto.
	Carried forward	481	...	2,42,000	12,521	14 0	

CLASSIFIED list of Thakoor Jaghiredars of Banswarra, &c.—(Concluded.)

No.	Names of Jaghiredars.	No. of villages.	Place of Residence.	Approximate annual income.	Amount of tribute paid to the Durbar.		REMARKS.
					Rs.	a. p.	
	Brought forward	481	...	2,42,000	12,521	14 0	
19	Ada Hindoo Singh	5	Bheemsore	3,500	932	9 9	2nd Class Sirdar.
20	Chordamut Doolch Singh	4	Gulkeca	3,500	131	12 9	Ditto.
21	Chohan Golab Singh	1	Oomara	1,000	215	11 0	Ditto.
22	Chohan Pirthee Singh	4	Beechawara	3,500	425	0 0	Ditto.
23	Chohan Sooruj Mull	3	Bhowasa	4,500	188	11 6	Ditto.
24	Chohan Runn Mull	1	Mocchawasa	1,000	152	3 3	Ditto.
25	Ada Deep Singh	3	Koomania	2,000	315	13 0	Ditto.
26	Ada Bukht Singh	1	Deoda	1,500	233	2 6	Ditto.
27	Chohan Humeer Singh	2	Delwara	1,000	225	4 0	Ditto.
28	Suktawut Golab Singh	5	Nurnalco	4,000	218	10 0	Ditto.
29	Koolamut-Zorawur Singh	8	Koonlla	2,500	200	5 0	Ditto.
30	Suktawut Tukht Singh	4	Sumuleca	2,000	Pays no tribute, but presents Nazrana on succession.
31	Kathore Dulput Singh	1	Toolia Bel	500	250	0 0	Pays no tribute: a relative of the
32	Mairteed Tukht Singh	20	Tancara	8,000	Itao of Kooshulgurh.
32		513		2,80,500	16,185	0 9	

N.B.—No accurate information can be obtained from the Durbar records regarding the strength of military quota each Thakoor is bound to furnish, but one and all are supposed to do so when required.

(Sd.) **FRANJEE BEEKAJEE,**
Ass't. Political Agent.

Appendix J. **STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Oodeypore State for the Sumbat year 1925.**

RECEIPTS.	Amount.		TOTAL.		EXPENDITURE.	Amount.		TOTAL.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Land Revenue ...	16,32,898	13 6	23,77,935 2,38,013	0 3 7 0	Kutchery or Public Offices ...	48,551	7 0	26,15,978 7 3	26,15,978 7 3		
Customs ...	3,18,049	7 3			Devasee and Foudaree Establishments.	4,884	11 3				
Chuttooind or tribute ...	1,62,771	15 6			Tebseels ...	2,14,623	10 6				
Investiture fees ...	7,609	9 0			Kotliar or Granary ...	2,61,776	4 9				
Devasee and Foudaree Civil and Ori-	15,302	14 9			"Karkhana" ...	82,497	8 9				
ginal Courts' fees ...					Cloth Establishment ...	61,080	5 6				
"Nuzurana" (offerings) ...	13,159	5 9			Jewels, &c. ...	54,338	1 6				
"Butta Foudaree," Discount, &c. ...	46,639	4 3			Purchase of horse and elephants and	34,323	7 0				
Fines ...	50,324	9 3			grass, &c. ...						
Profit of Raj Shop ...	19,276	13 9			Camels and bullocks ...	21,024	14 6				
City income ...	42,393	10 9	Public Works ...	1,40,563	12 3						
Miscellaneous ...	35,506	8 6	Holiday expenditure ...	8,461	6 9						
Extras from pergunnahs ...	14,000	0 0	Allowances ...	65,710	15 3						
Deficiency	Army ...	6,22,121	6 0						
	Zenana expenses ...	1,26,842	3 9						
	Religious grants and charity ...	3,80,100	14 0						
	English tribute ...	2,63,500	0 0						
	Compensation ...	16,007	5 9						
	Allowances in lieu of land... ..	11,763	3 9						
	Gifts ...	1,51,185	0 0						
	Expenditure for travellers and visitors..	17,371	13 6						
	Expenses of Raj officials employed in districts ...	5,153	1 0						
	Opium Agency ...	2,663	9 0						
	Miscellaneous ...	19,381	5 6						
Total, Oodeypore Rupees	26,15,978	7 3	Total, Oodeypore Rupees	26,15,978	7 3		

(Sd.) J. P. NIXON, *Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Meywar.*

JEYPORE AGENCY REPORT.

No. 85-58G., dated 17th May 1870.

From—CAPTAIN E. R. C. BRADFORD, Officiating Political Agent, Jeypore.
To—COLONEL R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., Governor-General's Agent
for the States of Rajpootana.

It is almost needless for me to point out that, having been but recently deputed to officiate in the capacity of Political Agent of Jeypore, any Report on the Administration of that State which I could possibly offer must of necessity be meagre and unsatisfactory, since it must be confined chiefly to what I have been able to gather from former Reports and from a perusal of the official correspondence which has taken place during the year under review.

2. In the absence of anything that could guide me to the adoption of a more satisfactory plan, I have taken up the consideration of each subject in the order of its occurrence in my predecessor's Report for the year 1868-69, avoiding such matters as appear to require a more intimately personal acquaintance with their details than I have been able to gain during the short period of my incumbency.

3. The affairs of the State continue to be conducted mainly by the Council, in the constitution of which no change appears to have taken place during the year. However reluctantly, I feel myself compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the high promises which were confidently formed when this Council was inaugurated have not been realized as fully as it was hoped they might be. From all I can learn of its mode of conducting business, there does not appear to be that independence of action amongst its members the existence of which is so absolutely necessary in a Council charged with the responsible duty of advising the Chief of the State, and I fear that the tendency of its operations is less to induce in executive officers individual energy than to relieve them of the responsibility involved in their position. I should feel greater diffidence in making these depreciatory remarks were it not that many of the members of the Council themselves and others of influence in the State with whom I have conversed on the subject agree with me in the opinion here expressed.

4. Whilst thus in a measure appearing to detract from the vaunted utility of the Council, I do not wish it to be understood that I am not fully alive to the fact that the administration of affairs generally in Jeypore is far in advance of that existing in almost any State in India. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, whilst His Highness the Maharaja himself shows such personal interest in his State and anxiety for the welfare of his people. We must but hope that the Council, becoming alive to its own weakness, may be incited to additional efforts in support of the worthy and laudable desire towards advancement with which their Ruler is imbued.

5. Famine, which raged last year over the greater portion of Rajpootana, was severely felt in Jeypore, especially in the Shekawattees districts: not that famine is by any means an-unfrequent occurrence in this part of the country, but never apparently has it visited this neighbourhood with such great severity as it did last year. In closing his Report, Major Beynon alluded to the establishment of Dhurrumsalabs

and alms-houses, it having already become evident that a very critical season was approaching, requiring the utmost exertions from all classes of the community to meet it. A most unusually scanty rainy season had resulted in an alarming scarcity of water. The rubber harvest had yielded but a quarter of its average crop even in the most favoured places, and altogether there was sufficient cause for the darkest and gloomiest forebodings.

6. The measures adopted to meet this emergency have already been fully communicated to Government, but, in consideration of the interest and importance attached to the circumstances connected with it, I feel myself sufficiently warranted to revert to them here. The rain-fall of the previous year had barely amounted to one-fifth of the general average, and when it was found that the rainy season was again passing away in drought, it is not surprising that the population was seized with the greatest apprehension and alarm as to the results. The month of July had barely closed before the roads, and public thoroughfares presented the most pitiable and heart-rending scenes of distress. Along the district roads, where, owing to the excessive dearth of grass during the season of 1868, nearly all the cattle had been lost, such scenes were continually occurring.

7. This state of things led to the convention in the month of August of a public meeting intended to determine on the adoption of the best possible means for arresting the approaching calamity. The Maharaja attended this meeting in person, and with the most exemplary liberality proclaimed his intention of doubling any amount that might be raised by private subscription. This munificence was cordially responded to, and resulted in the immediate subscription of a sum warranting a monthly outlay of Rupees 700. These funds were placed at the disposal of a Committee consisting of Meer Joowun and Sunder Lall, two of the chief officers of the State, associated with Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer; and I am glad to be able to record my testimony in commendation of the manner in which the voluntary duties of this Committee were discharged.

8. The method of the distribution of relief, the means adopted for supplying the able-bodied poor with labour on tanks, roads, and other works inaugurated for the purpose, the careful adaptation of the species of labour thus imposed upon them to their physical condition, the gratuitous feeding of those too weak and sickly for any kind of work with a tenderness meriting all praise, was reported on by Major Beynon in November 1869, and the thanks of the Government were conveyed to His Highness the Maharaja and the Committee of Management in a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 148G., dated 21st January 1870.

9. During the months of September and October alone as many as 94,907 were provided with food in the Dhurrumsalah, and the total number recorded during the whole period of its existence is 131,652. In the beginning of March those willing and able to move were by degrees dismissed to their homes, each pauper being provided with a sufficient sum of money to take him to his own village: and on the 22nd of the same month the Committee was able to report that their labours had finally ceased. A Statement* is attached showing the number of persons relieved and the districts whence they came. It will be seen that more were received from

* Marked A.

Marwar than from any other district. The monsoon, which was late everywhere, was excessively partial, and the five zillas of Phagee, Malpoora, Chatsoo, Sewai Madhapore, and Mullarua to the south suffered more than others from the scanty rain-fall. The tanks had literally no water in them, and the wells were so low, that little land could be brought under cultivation. The consequence was that both harvests in these zillas are said to have been less than one-eighth of an average crop. Again in the Gungerpore, Toodabheru, and Hindown Zillas, the yield is put down at a quarter of the average. In these districts the cultivation is entirely dependent on artificial means of irrigation, and yet the water, though far short of the usual supply, exceeded that in other places.

10. To the north-east, in the pergunnahs of Jalsote, Buswa, Bairat, and Dowsa, the harvest was within a quarter of the average, and around Jeypore itself it was even better still.

11. The land in Shekawatee only yields one crop during the present season. There was an excellent yield of bajra; not so of moat, which gave great promise, but was utterly ruined by the unseasonableness of the weather just as it was ripening.

In Toorawattee the crops may be said to have been good, as also in the Ramgurh Pergunnah.

12. With the exception of the southern zillas, the grass was originally plentiful, but much of it was subsequently destroyed by locusts.

13. The Durbar was most liberal in its endeavours to alleviate, as far as possible, the suffering caused by the failure of the crops. I am told that as much as one lakh of rupees in arrears of rent was allowed to stand over, and the levying of as large a sum of succession duty postponed, and that the following works, entirely distinct from those to be hereafter referred to under the head of Public Works (though many of these latter, too, were begun with the same benevolent purpose of affording prompt relief), were sanctioned to supply a means of livelihood to the destitute:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Repairs to the fort of Runtumbore and works in its vicinity	71,232
Do. to the fort at Mowah	5,321
Do. „ at Bowree	11,120
Do. „ at Madharajpoora	1,500
Do. „ at Nusseerada	2,000
Do. „ forts of Sagurh, Soodersungurh, Ambagurh, Guneshgurh, with the repairs to the Amber Palace ...	91,521

14. A Statement* will be found attached to this Report showing the number of people who were compelled by the prevailing scarcity to emigrate to other districts, together with that of persons who have not yet returned to their former homes. It draws a painful picture of more than one district. In the Malpoora Zilla, for instance, 1,150 houses still remain unoccupied by their original tenants.

15. It would have been reasonable to infer that so much distress and want would naturally have made a strong impression upon the sanitary condition of the population. The medical statistics with which

I have been furnished do not, however, support this inference. On the whole, the year cannot be regarded as having been a very unhealthy one, nor was it the reverse. There was an outbreak of small-pox, which carried off 986 persons, but this is not by any means a large number in proportion to the population, nor did the epidemic last very long. Dr. Burr reports that not a single death occurred in the small-pox hospital established during this epidemic,—a circumstance which would lead one to conclude that the disease was not of a very virulent type. Cholera appeared early in April, but nowhere did it commit the terrible havoc which it did in other parts of India, and this is the more remarkable since the territory of Jeypore did not become entirely free from the disease until quite the end of September.

16. When the first reports of the existence of cholera in Ajmere were received here, the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Burr, submitted certain recommendations for the better conservancy of the Jeypore city, which it appears the Durbar readily sanctioned, and to these he attributes the comparative immunity which the inhabitants of Jeypore enjoyed.

17. The simultaneous outbreak of cholera in the various districts of the Jeypore territory, separated in many instances by great distances, is worthy of notice, as appearing to afford an additional fact in opposition to the theory that this disease is only propagated by individual communication.

18. There is scarcely a district in this territory which seems to have wholly escaped, but the small proportion of deaths to the number treated would indicate a mild form of this terrible disease. The Pergunnah of Mowah, however, offers an exception, happily the only one out of 62 cases occurring within little more than one month: 21 deaths are recorded.

19. Dr. Burr's Report on these epidemics will doubtless receive much fuller revision from the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana than I can possibly furnish, rendering needless any further reference to the subject here.

Revenue.

20. I had hoped that the Durbar would have furnished me with fuller information than I have been able to obtain as to the revenue of this State, but the only return I have received in reference thereto is meagre in the extreme. I am told that the revenue during the past year did not exceed Rupees 26,60,332, and that the expenditure amounted to as much as Rupees 58,00,788, the excess of expenditure over income being only met by a draft on the Treasury.

21. To the unusually unpropitious season is attributed this apparently anomalous condition of the Jeypore finances. How much credence is to be given to the statement I cannot say, and as the Durbar official year does not close until the 29th of August, I have not now the means of verifying it in any way.

Shekawattee.

22. Captain Powlett's appointment to the Political Superintendence of Shekawattee has resulted in a complete revolution of things in that outlying district. He informs me that although he has not had

occasion to take advantage of the rules issued by the Durbar for the guidance of its officers in their relations with his staff, there is nevertheless no doubt as to their utility.

23. The official records also indicate that crime has diminished during his presence in the district. No very serious dacoity or robbery has occurred within the year, and the Durbar informs me that the different thannahs have been completely reorganized with a view to their being more effectively instrumental in the suppression of crime.

24. Captain Powlett speaks in favourable terms of the official appointed by the Durbar to the superintendence of Gerai. Formerly dacoits and robbers committed their lawless depredations with impunity, and without the slightest fear of those entrusted with the maintenance of order. This state of things exists no longer, and a wholesome degree of intimidation has been instilled into evil-doers.

25. A large number of the noted Rajpoot dacoits with their followers have been arrested, and many others have fled the territory only to be tracked by the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department into other States. The Durbar seems really to have become alive to the necessity of cordial co-operation with Captain Powlett, and I have every hope that each year more and more will be effected towards the improvement of a district which has been until quite lately a disgrace to the Jeypore State.

26. The policy which the Maharaja himself has adopted towards the Shekawattee Thakoors will, in my opinion, go far to encourage them to aid in the work of restoring their respective districts to order, and hunting down lawless bands which have hitherto preyed upon this mis-governed province.

27. Since joining this appointment I observe that several of the influential Thakoors have visited the capital, and each of them has expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the kind interest shown in him personally by His Highness the Maharaja, and the evident anxiety on his part to retain them in undisturbed possession of their estates. This is the more gratifying when it is remembered that their visits have been made with the view of their being formally installed in their respective States on paying a succession nuzurana, which, until quite lately, has been resisted by most of them as an unauthorized innovation.

28. Undoubtedly the establishment of a proper degree of respect, confidence, and good feeling between these Thakoors and their Suzerain will do more towards the settlement of this hitherto troublesome district than any more directly active measures of reform.

29. A regiment of cavalry and one of infantry has been raised in Shekawattee from the very material which has hitherto been regarded as productive only of anarchy and disloyalty. The recruits, as is well known, originally earned their livelihood by the unlawful practices which they are now instrumental in suppressing. The regiment is under the orders of the Nazim, and will for the present be entirely employed within their own country.

30. I am confident that the Maharaja has become aware of the necessity for energetic measures in the suppression of crime in Shekawattee, and the only cause for apprehension now appears to be that his kindly disposition and his anxiety to avoid the employment of severe

means under any circumstances should sustain the ill-disposed in an impression that they will escape punishment, whatever fault they may commit.

31. I would gladly see some more satisfactory arrangement brought into operation than that which at present exists with regard to the settlement of the numerous international cases which are constantly cropping up on the northern frontier of Jeypore, where it joins Puteeala. The Treaty for the extradition of criminals seems never to have been anything but a dead letter; neither State having ever, as far as I can discover, surrendered a single criminal on the requisition of the other. I have lately received a list containing as many as 74 cases in which Kurnoul is the plaintiff and Jeypore the defendant, and the number is equally large of cases in which the plaintiff and defendant are reversed, and there is no possible chance under the present system of their being settled. Several attempts have been made to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs, but hitherto without any good result. I hope shortly to be able to lay the matter before you in a special Report.

Seekur.

32. I learn, not only from the assurances of the Durbar, but also from information received from persons in whose opinion I can place confidence, that Mokund Singh, the head of the Regency, and his assistants, are carrying out their work with credit to themselves and benefit to the dependency over which they have been called to preside. Commendation is due to Mokund Singh, not only for his energy and honesty of dealing in all the ordinary matters of detail, but also for the tact and judgment which he displays in all his relations with the Jeypore Durbar.

33. I regret to say that within the last few months the State has suffered a loss in the death of Tuckt Singh, one of the Thakoors associated with Mokund Singh in the management of affairs.

34. Captain Powlett has received the most cordial assistance from the Seekur Regency, and he speaks highly of the vigour with which the administration is conducted.

35. It is satisfactory to observe that the young Rao Raja has made considerable progress in his studies, and that the tutor alluded to in my predecessor's Report conducts a school with much credit in addition to his other duties. Other schools, I am credibly informed, have been established, and are progressing favourably.

Khetree.

36. The Raja of Khetree is, I regret to say, still absent from his territory, having been so for nearly two years, and the state of his health appears to be such that there is little hope of his ever returning. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that the administration can be carried on in as satisfactory a way as it ought to be. I hope to be able before long to lay before you a full Report on the administration of this dependency, so that it is unnecessary here to dwell further on the subject.

37. I append a copy of the financial Statement supplied by the Raja, which exhibits an expenditure over income of Rupees 7,300. This excess is accounted for by the extra calls for relief measures. During the year a change in the management was found necessary. Thakoor

Sobhag Singh, originally appointed to the interim management of the State, could not remain at Khetree as much as was necessary, and the actual executive labours therefore devolved more often than not on Moonshi Hurbuksh. The Raja therefore formally appointed him to the entire management of the State.

38. Major Beynon, I know, thought highly of Moonshi Hurbuksh, and I hear him spoken well of by every one who knows him. Nevertheless it is matter for much regret that this State, which at one time promised so much, should labour under the many and serious disadvantages involved in the continued absence of its Ruler. Being, as he is, at Delhi, his personal expenses must necessarily be heavy, and although I have no reason to believe that any excessive expenditure is otherwise maintained in the State, still this is a sufficient cause to act prejudicially on the finances of a small province like Khetree. On this point, however, I feel it necessary to acquire further information, and I shall hope shortly to be able to report more fully thereon.

39. The new settlement is reported as having commenced, and I am informed that it will be completed in the course of the year. The schools and various institutions, for the establishment of which the Raja received such well-deserved credit, still exist, but I fear that, owing to the long-continued absence of the Chief himself, they are much neglected.

40. The Raja and his people are so anxious to obtain the good opinion of the British Government, that the presence of the Assistant Agent of the Governor-General at Kotpootlee is likely to operate beneficially in regard to these institutions, more especially so during Captain Powlett's incumbency of the office, he being himself greatly interested in everything of this nature.

41. The relations at present existing between the Chief and the Jeypore Durbar are not by any means as satisfactory as might be wished. Jeypore complains that it does not receive from its feudatory those evidences of respect and dependence which it is its right to demand, whilst Khetree asserts that unnecessary interference is exercised in the internal administration of his State. This condition, which is destructive of anything like harmonious intercourse and subversive of any well-meant efforts towards progress, is very much to be regretted. Nevertheless, I cannot but feel myself driven to the conclusion that it has to a certain extent been brought about by the complimentary eulogy which has at various times been bestowed, both publicly and privately, on the Chief of Khetree, producing in him a thirst for independence and in the Jeypore Durbar a corresponding feeling of jealousy.

42. Nothing calling for special remark has been brought to my notice regarding any of the numerous tributaries of this State, nor do I feel myself competent after so short an acquaintance with them to hazard any opinion as to their condition on the mere hearsay evidence which I could collect. There seems, however, to exist amongst them a tolerably universal feeling of contentment as to the manner in which they are treated by their Suzerain, for which I was hardly prepared, indicating that the policy which has been pursued towards them of late years has been sound and conciliatory.

43. The Thakoors of Mulseesur, Chowkree, and Nowlghur, whose punishment for participation in dacoitee was referred to in Major Beynon's

last Report, are still detained at Jeypore; but the Maharaja seems evidently to be disposed to extend to them the pardon which was promised on their assurance of reformation. It appears to me, however, that sufficient time has barely elapsed since the execution of their sentence to permit of their being set at liberty with any hope that the short period of confinement as yet imposed upon them could have the result which was intended.

Public Works Department.

44. There has been an expenditure on public works this year amounting to Rupees 1,96,110, exclusive of establishment. I shall briefly enumerate the works executed by this department.

45. The Agra and Ajmere Road was completed in June last, just in time to facilitate the transit of the enormous supplies of grain which passed from the North-Western Provinces to Marwar, Ajmere, and the Western States of Rajpootana. This very heavy traffic told seriously on some portions of the road, and, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining any means of conveying metal from the pits, repairs could not be effected at the proper season. The road therefore for some 15 miles of its length, which ought to have been remetalled before the rains, was very much cut up; otherwise the road is in excellent condition throughout that portion of it lying in the Jeypore territory.

46. The obstacles which existed in the early part of the year to obtaining carriage for the conveyance of kunkur to be laid on the road connecting Sambhur with the Ajmere and the Jeypore Trunk Road caused the traffic along this branch to be entirely arrested, and little is likely to be done to it in the way of repairs by the Durbar now that the lake has been taken over by the British Government.

47. The Travellers' Bungalow at Mohunpore has been much improved, and a rest-house for European travellers has been provided at Chatsoo, the half-way village between Jeypore and Tonk.

48. More attention has been devoted by the Durbar during the past year than previously to the subject of irrigation. A sum of Rupees 32,222 has been expended on works of this nature. About five miles to the north of the city, close to the village of Akhera, there is a lake known as the Bhausaugur, in which a large amount of water was annually collected without its having hitherto served any useful purpose. A sluice has therefore been constructed in the bund, permitting the water to be led by channels over the land below it to a distance of fully seven miles. In addition to the supply of water thus obtained, a nulla to the north has been diverted through a pass in the Hurwarrah hills with the view of its acting as an additional feeder to the lake. This pass, which is said to have been made by Maharaja Jey Singh about 150 years ago, is about 1,500 feet long, with an average depth of 30 feet.

49. It is calculated that the water supplied by this lake will bring a very large area of excellent land under cultivation. A gorge in the hills, situated about a mile to the eastward of the Bhansaugur, has been closed by a masonry wall backed on both sides with earth and *débris* forming a bund fifty-five feet high, thirty feet wide at the top, and three hundred feet at the bottom, and as this has hitherto been the only outlet for the water-shed of a large basin formed by these hills, a magnificent

lake will thus be enclosed. Originally this work was not intended as a means of relief to the famine-afflicted poor, but ultimately it admirably served this purpose, and a vast number of people were kept constantly employed during the past six months in its construction.

50. The extent of arable land which this lake will be capable of irrigating is very considerable, and every arrangement is being made for the regular supply of water to the agriculturists.

51. The Maunsaugur, a very large lake about a mile to the north-east of the city, is also being turned to account for purposes of irrigation. It is intended to direct the drainage from the Nahargurh hill into the Katora Lake in the city itself. Hitherto the water from this source has been entirely lost, but on Captain Jacob's suggestion that it could be utilized at a small initial cost, this work has been sanctioned.

52. Simultaneously with the above works progressing in the vicinity of the city of Jeypore, another useful scheme has been adopted for supplying the city itself from the bed of the Amanee Shah River. The small stream which flows perennially has been dammed up at various intervals along its course to a level above that of the city, and the water thus accumulated is to be conveyed into the town partly by an old masonry channel, and partly by a temporarily excavated one. By this means it is confidently hoped that the coming monsoon may see the city abundantly supplied with good water, the want of which has hitherto been much felt.

53. Early in the year all district officers were called upon to supply information as to what could best be done towards bringing into use old or injured tanks for purposes of irrigation, and also to report upon any new project which they might wish to propose for increasing the water supply in their respective districts. On the receipt of these Reports Captain Jacob visited the Zillas of Mullarua, Mozaobad, Dowsa, Hindown, and Gungerpore, taking with him a Native Surveyor. On comparing the Reports of the Zilladars with his own observations regarding the necessities and capabilities of each of the villages, he submitted an estimate to the Durbar for a series of works which he is confident would all, within four or five years, fully repay the outlay upon them.

54. This resulted in the sanction of a sum of Rupees 50,000, which was included in the original Budget Estimate for the current year. As yet, however, I do not learn that any of the works for which this sum was granted have actually been commenced.

55. The public garden to which prominent allusion was given in last year's Report had made but little progress since. The ground has been enclosed by a dwarf wall, on which wire fencing has been fixed.

The ornamental gates and railing for the front of the garden are on their way hither from England, and a nursery for young plants has been established. The difficulties hitherto attending the supply of water to the garden have not, I regret to say, been as yet overcome, and hence the work is at a stand-still: but as these difficulties are being gradually removed by the progress of the schemes to which I have already alluded above in paragraph 52, we may hope to see the work on the garden carried on with more vigour than has hitherto been displayed.

56. As might have been expected, much prejudice exists to the use of the public latrines, which were experimentally erected, and unless a

systematic effort be made to enforce their use (of which there does not at present appear to be much hope), they are likely to remain only as monuments of a willing administration lacking the executive power to carry through its own schemes for the public benefit.

57. Watering and lighting the streets, keeping the city drains clean, and works of a similar nature, more properly belonging to the Municipal Committee, have been carried on by the Department of Public Works. I may mention here that this Municipal Committee, elected in January 1868, appears hitherto to have existed in name only, since it has, either on account of internal incapacity or absence of official support, entirely failed to institute any single measure of municipal reform.

58. The survey class established in the Jeypore College, being still without a regularly appointed teacher, has been dependent on the services of one of the Department Public Works Overseers. But as the work in his own department became heavier and more extensive, Captain Jacob found it impossible to detach a subordinate from his limited establishment for these duties, and I regret to say that, as a consequence, the class has been for the time discontinued.

59. Too much credit cannot be attributed to Captain Jacob for the manner in which the public works are carried out, and the numerous requirements of the Durbar in this direction fulfilled. His strict sense of duty, honesty of purpose, and unflinching energy, have secured for Jeypore advantages which render the services of this officer eminently valuable, and although my own acquaintance with him extends but over a limited period, I have seen sufficient to induce me to form the very highest opinion of him, and to convince me that his bearing with all classes of natives with whom he comes in contact tends more to raise their estimation of British officers than that which most Government servants maintain towards them; and when I add that all the duties connected with the charitable operations inaugurated for the supply of labour and food to the poor were borne by Captain Jacob and his establishment in excess of their more immediate work, I only bear a just testimony to the useful position which this officer occupies here.

Education.

60. The progress of the college has been very satisfactory. Out of four candidates who went up for the matriculation examination for the Calcutta University, three were successful, one passing in the 1st division and two in the second. Four students intend submitting themselves to the next examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

61. The subjoined Statistical Return supplies full information regarding the number of pupils on the rolls, the daily average attendance and cost of the maintenance of the college, and of the school supported by the Maharaja for the education of the sons of Thakoors and the better class of natives.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average daily attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						CHARGES.			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.	REMARKS.						
			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Receipts.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts.			Excess of charges.					
Jeyapore Mahara's College.	Jeyapore ..	A. D. 1845	324	63	2	389	301	311	110	268	33	3	2	11,916	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	11,376	540	11,916	30 10 1	Number of pupils at the end of 1868-69 ... 259 Number of boys admitted during 1869-70 332 Number withdrawn ... 202
Rajpoot School.	Jeyapore ..	1863	51	8	...	59	34	55	46	13	...	3,012	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	2,892	120	3,012	51 0 10	Rajpoot School. Number on the roll at the end of 1868-69 ... 14 Number admitted during 1869-70 ... 46 Number withdrawn ... 1

62. With the view of supplying teachers for the district schools, a pupil teacher class has been lately instituted, and I have every reason to anticipate beneficial results from this measure if the district schools are raised to a sufficiently high standard to offer adequate inducements to advanced pupils to qualify themselves for the work.

63. The head master, Baboo Kantee Chunder Mookerjee, who has filled his present position since 1864, deserves great credit for the manner in which the college is conducted and for the good name it bears.

64. The attendance at the Thakoor's school has improved since last year, but I am afraid that the advantages which this school offers are not sufficiently appreciated by the class for whom it was instituted. By far the larger number of pupils at present attending are the sons of bankers: very few Thakoors send their sons to it as yet, so that I cannot consider the result so far as satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is much to find that education is progressing in any form amongst the people, and every effort in this direction is worthy of the warmest commendation.

65. His Highness the Maharaja is well aware that the object with which the school was founded has not been achieved, and he recently took an opportunity of informing me that he has had the subject under frequent consideration in the hope of being able to bring about the end he has in view.

66. Particulars as to attendance and cost of the Sanscrit College and Chandpall Branch School are tabulated in the subjoined Return.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						CHARGES.				DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.	REMARKS.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.	Receipts.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts.		
Sanscrit College	Jeypore.	A. D. 1315	166	166	105	108	63	Rs. 5,562	Rs. 4,337	Rs. 225	Rs. 5,562	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 8 1	
Chandpall Branch School		1849	35	15	..	50	31	..	25	..	25	..	Rs. 256	Rs. 276	Rs. 10	Rs. 296	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 6 11 6	

67. I cannot speak of any of the district schools from personal acquaintance with them, not having had any opportunity of visiting them. But from all I can learn, there are few, if any, that yield satisfactory results, and do not require remodelling on a more efficient basis. The Maharaja, who, I am sure, has the progress of his people sincerely at heart, may, I hope, be induced to take up the subject and adopt measures for the more complete carrying out of his benevolent purposes.

68. In the Appendix will be found a list of these schools as they at present exist, with the number of pupils attending each.

Marked C. and D.

69. In October last Dr. DeFabeck, of the Deolee Irregular Force, assumed the superintendence of the Jeypore School of Arts, and already the progress made in every branch under his supervision is making itself plainly evident. The Durbar is most fortunate in having secured the assistance of one so peculiarly and eminently fitted in every respect for the work necessary to make this institution the real benefit it ought to be, and I feel confident that, if Dr. DeFabeck receives support and encouragement, the Jeypore School of Arts will soon occupy a very prominent position in India.

70. The Report which Dr. DeFabeck has kindly submitted to me explains in very far fuller terms, and in a better manner than I can pretend to do myself, what has already been done and what it is proposed to do in the school, that I am sure it will be read with great interest, and I have therefore appended a copy* of it to this Report.

* MARKED E.

71. The Female School continues to flourish in a very satisfactory manner. There are 155 scholars on the rolls, and the daily average attendance is 123. The school is divided into eight classes, in seven of which Hindee is taught, and as the eighth consists entirely of Mahomedan girls, they are instructed in Urduo.

72. On all sides I hear that the management under its teacher, Mrs. Ockelton, is excellent. As the examination of the scholars is confined to ladies, I have not the means of bearing personal witness to their acquirements, but all the ladies whom I have questioned on the subject agree in testifying that great progress has been made in all branches, especially in needle-work.

73. The head teacher informs me that she has now six pupil teachers sufficiently advanced to give her material assistance in her educational duties.

Jail.

74. A Return giving full statistics of the Jeypore Jail, as far as I have been able to obtain them, will be found in the Appendix marked F.†

† (Not submitted, having already been sent with the Dispensary Report.)

75. It will be observed that there has been a larger proportion of sick than that recorded in the year 1868-69. There was, it is true, an outbreak of cholera, during which 19 deaths occurred, but Dr. Burr, who was in medical charge of the jail until the 1st December 1869, attributes the general increase of sickness to overcrowding during a period of about six months, to the coarse flour which was at one time issued to the prisoners, and to the late hour at which the rations were received.

76. Creditable progress has been made in the quantity and quality of the various articles manufactured within the jail, giving promise of still further improvement.

77. Since last Report the following works have been introduced :— Cotton-weaving, boot and shoe-making, brass-moulding, &c. The female prisoners are instructed in plain and fancy needle-work, embroidery, knitting, netting, and crochet.

78. The medical charge of the jail was entrusted to Dr. Valentine, in addition to his duties as Superintendent, on the 1st December 1869, the Durbar being anxious to bring it under the management and control of its own officers, and to avoid the unpleasant differences to which the divided charge was continually liable.

79. The general discipline is good. On one occasion, however, an attempt at escape was made by some desperate characters, some of them actually succeeding in getting away, but only to be speedily recaptured.

Medical Institutions.

80. The city dispensaries under Dr. Burr appear to work very well. A Table added to the Appendix gives the results of work performed in all the medical institutions and the amount of money expended on them.

Marked G. and H.
(Not submitted, having been
already sent with the Dis-
pensary Report.)

81. I regret to say that during the year the Durbar thought it necessary to close the midwifery hospital. To economy has been attributed the necessity for this measure, but I am told that the eager anxiety for practice displayed by some of the nurses educated there excited a strong prejudice against it. Up to the end of November, the date on which the hospital was closed, sixty-two cases had been treated.

82. District Dispensaries under Dr. Burr's supervision have lately been established at the following places :—Mowah, Dowsa, Chatsoo, Hindown, Doodoo, and Achrole. A Statement detailing the cost of all the dispensaries and hospitals maintained by the Durbar is annexed. In addition to these dispensaries the Durbar support 27 Hakeems at various towns and villages in the territory, whose pay varies from Rupees 10 to Rupees 15 a month, and whatever their skill and acquirements, they appear to be very highly esteemed by the people of the villages in which they reside.

Vaccination.

83. The following Table exhibits a comparison of the number of persons vaccinated during 1869-70 with that of the previous year, from which it appears that considerably fewer persons were vaccinated during the present than during the previous year :—

		Total Vaccinated.	Successful.
Vaccination performed in Jeypore {	1868-69	16,971	13,119
and its districts ... {	1869-70	13,774	10,477

Dr. Burr reports that this diminution in the numbers is in great measure due to the carelessness of three of the vaccinators, who have since been dismissed.

84. In the way of forest conservancy nothing new has been done. This branch of executive administration has been entrusted to Thakoor Sheonath Singh, who originally had charge of all the sporting grounds, but as yet I cannot say that he has displayed any special qualifications for this responsible position.

85. The encroachments of the drifting sands around Jeypore are yearly becoming more and more serious, and it is earnestly to be desired that His Highness may in the course of the current year be induced to adopt some such measures as those suggested by Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Government Forests, in his Report on the subject.

Meteorological Observations.

86. Such meteorological observations as it has been possible to record have been tabulated in the Statement marked I. in the Appendix.

SAMBHUR LAKE.

87. The portion of the Sambhur Lake formerly appertaining to the States of Jeypore and Jodhpore was taken over by the British Government on the 1st February 1870 under the terms of the Treaty concluded the 7th August 1869.

88. The year has been a peculiarly favourable one for the collection of salt. In consequence of the lake being more than ordinarily low, evaporation has been very rapid, and the deposit of salt larger than has been known for many years.

89. Since the lake was transferred, everything has worked satisfactorily. The numerous complaints which were formerly made of the piratical levying of black-mail have almost ceased to exist; and when it is remembered that there is scarcely a village in the whole of the Jeypore territory where Bhoom, or some equally oppressive impost, was not levied, all of which have been since relinquished, it speaks more than at first sight appears for the authority of the Durbar over the numerous independent Chiefs and Thakoors to whom this source of revenue is for the future closed.

KISHENGURH.

90. I regret that since my arrival at Jeypore my duties have prevented my visiting Kishengurh, which, on the redistribution of the Rajpootana States, was, in May last, placed under the political supervision of this Office.

91. The following Statement of revenues has been furnished to me by the Maharaja of that place:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENSES.	Amount.
Revenue from Khalsa villages	Rs. a. p. 82,360 0 0	Personal expenses	Rs. a. p. 2,341 15 3
Customs	64,581 0 0	Military expenses and servants	91,861 7 6
Revenue from villages held in jaghire by members of the Zenana and Sempore for the private purse	48,000 0 0	Charity	1,684 0 0
		Buildings and Karkhanas	63,600 4 0
		Finance or presents	3,639 1 6
		Miscellaneous expenses	8,955 12 0
		Revenue of Zenana Jaghire villages	48,000 0 0
Total, Rs. ...	1,91,920 0 0	Total, Rs. ...	2,20,082 8 3

92. From this it appears that the expenses have exceeded the revenue by about Rupees 25,000. His Highness has expressed to me his belief that this deficit will be made up by the increased revenue likely to accrue from the lands brought under cultivation by tanks constructed within the last two years, and to which, I observe, allusion was made in the Report for 1869.

93. The harvest is said not to have reached more than half that of average years, but the grass crop is described as being quite as good as usual.

94. I propose taking as early an opportunity as I can possibly secure of visiting Kishengurh and making myself personally acquainted with its Chief and people.

POST OFFICES.

95. No change that I am aware of has taken place in the Government Post Offices in these districts. The Return marked J. in the Appendix, giving comparison of the receipts of the several Post Offices during the past year, compared with those of the previous year, indicates a slight increase on letters, but a considerable decrease on banghy parcels.

96. Four attacks were made on the Government mail during the past twelve months,—one on the ordinary mail and three on the banghy mail. Only on one occasion were the thieves traced. In two cases the State in which the robbery occurred paid the amount of property plundered, and two are still under enquiry.

LAWA.

97. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the condition of the Lawa Estate. The Statement of receipts and expenditure herewith subjoined having only reached me at the last moment, I am quite unable at present to say how far it is correct, and I am therefore compelled to give it here for what it is worth.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and disbursements of Larva for the year 1869-70.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.		Total.	DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount.		Total.
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Land Revenue...	Paigah or Stud Establishment
Bhoons (or customs)	Expenses do.
Fines	Pay of seroys
Miscellaneous	Rural or table expenses
Loan	Stationery
Balance	Charity
			3,148 14 3	(Constructing boundary pillars
				Pay and other expenses of the Vakeel in attendance on Political Agent, Jyepore
				Miscellaneous
Total Receipts	3,148 14 3	Total Disbursements	3,148 14 3

Dues amounting to Rupees 62-12 from tradesmen were on account of the famine.

98. It will be observed that, without one single rupee having been paid towards the liquidation of the heavy balance due for arrears of tribute, a loan of Rupees 694-8 was necessary to meet the ordinary expenses. The following Statement shows the account of the tribute:—

		Madhoporee Rupees.	Government Rupees.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Due to Tonk State.	From Sumbut 1920 Rubbee harvest to Sumbut 1923 Rubbee harvest, i. e., June 1867 ...	Rs. 10,503 8 0	
	Tax account for Kharee Agur for three years up to above date, @ Rs. 30 per annum ...	90 0 0	
	Total, Rs. ...	10,593 8 0	
	Deduct—		
	Amount paid in Sumbut 1923 ...	Rs. 2,001 0 0	
	Bhoom as per Agent, Governor-General's orders, for two years, Sumbut 1922 and 1923, @ Rs. 275 per year ...	550 0 0	
	Amount paid on the 18th July 1868 ...	250 0 0	
	Total, Rs. ...	2,801 0 0	
		7,792 8 0	
	Difference between Madhoporee and Government Rupees at the rate of 92 Madhoporee Rupees per 100 Government Rupees ...	623 6 4	7,169 1 8
Account of tribute since separated from Tonk.	From Sumbut 1924 Khureof harvest to Sumbut 1926 Rubbee harvest, Fulee 1878, i. e., 27th August 1870, or Bhadon Sud Akum Sumbut 1926 ...	Rs. 9,003 0 0	
	Tax on account of Kharee Agur for three years up to above date, @ Rs. 30 per year ...	90 0 0	
	Total, Rs. ...	9,093 0 0	
	Deduct—		
	Bhoom as per Agent, Governor-General's order, for above three years, @ Rs. 275 per year ...	825 0 0	
	Amount paid on the 18th July 1868 ...	1,500 0 0	
	Total, Rs. ...	2,325 0 0	
		6,768 0 0	
	Exchange at the rate of 92 Madhoporee per 100 Government Rupees ...	541 7 0	6,226 9 0
	Total Government Rupees due by Lawa estate on account of tribute up to Sumbut 1926, i. e., 27th August 1870 ...		13,395 10 8

99. Your letter No. 331P., dated 7th August 1868, to the address of the Political Agent of Haraootee, conveyed instructions that the pensioners whose relations met their death at Tonk in August 1867 should be paid from the arrears of tribute due to Tonk. The already embarrassed condition of the Lawa finances rendered compliance with this order impossible, and, in default, two payments amounting to Rupees 3,508-14 have been advanced by the Treasurer of this Office.

100. It is evident that something must shortly be done to save the estate from hopeless ruin. As soon as practicable I will submit a separate Report on the subject, but it is doubtful whether I shall be able to collect sufficient reliable information to enable me to form any just conclusion as to its real condition without visiting Lawa myself.

Punchayet.

101. A Return is supplied in the Appendix * showing the number of

* Marked K. and L. cases which have been before the International Court of Vakeels, and the manner of their disposal. There is nothing of which I am aware in the proceedings of the Court during the past year particularly worthy of remark.

102. Considerable difficulty exists in recovering from some of the States the sums due to the Treasurer of this Agency for advances made on account of awards given by the International Court of Vakeels. The following is a Statement of sums now due :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Due by Jeypore	4,187	12	9
„ Marwar	29,073	7	9
„ Biccaneere	24,112	8	6
„ Kishengurh	1,897	14	6
„ Tonk	1,597	6	6
„ Ulwur	4,035	7	6
„ Kerowlee	404	1	6
			65,938	13	6

Trade.

103. The completion of the survey for the Rajpootana Railway, and the probability of the work thereon being commenced in the course of the next cold season, render everything connected with the trade of the country through which it is to pass doubly interesting.

104. I have been at some considerable trouble since my arrival here in collecting as much information as I could concerning the trade of Jeypore and its district; and incomplete as such information necessarily must be in consequence of my short tenure of this office, I am yet not without hope that it may offer some points of interest.

105. The following Return shows what the external trade of the city of Jeypore is stated to have been for the year 1924 or 1868, the latest for which any statistical computation could be made :—

STATEMENT showing Estimate of Exports from Jeypore City, taken from the Return for the Sundut 1924 or 1868.

No.	Names of Articles.	To EAST, AGRA.		To THE NORTH, BUNAWA- KEE, REWAHEE, A.C.		To THE WEST, AJMERE, PALDER, NUSSEER- ABAD.		To THE SOUTH, TONK AND HARAOOTEE.		TOTAL.	
		Maunds.	Price.	Maunds.	Price.	Maunds.	Price.	Maunds.	Price.	Maunds.	Price.
1	Sugar	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Goor, coarse sugar, rice
3	Groceries (Kirana)	230	1,875
4	Cloth, fine and coarse	40	4,000	200	2,600	3,150	15,750	130	975	380	2,850
5	Metals ..	12	600	43	2,100	70	70,000	4,150	2,24,100
6	Pedlars' wares	200	10,000	470	2,350	730	3,650	17	8,500	77	3,550
7	Silk, pushmeena, or gold cloth	Secrs. 44	450	Secrs. 9	900	Mds, seers, 4	1,700	Secrs. 23	1,650	Mds, seers, 5	8,650
8	Kusoma (or safflower)	2,500	21,450
9	Tobacco	53	385	23	161	78	546
10	Opium
11	Indigo
12	Potatoes
13	Ghee	110	3,300	16	480	126	3,780
14	Til
15	Charun things
16	Cotton ..	10,500	1,30,000	10,500	1,30,000
17	Oil seed	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
18	Arle	40	400	40	400
.	Total	Mds, seers 43,002 44	1,78,935	Mds, seers, 730 9	5,850	Mds, seers, 4,091 16	26,945	Mds, seers, 4,250 25	64,668	Mds, seers, 49,080 144	2,04,338

STATEMENT showing the Estimate of Imports of the Jeypore City, taken from the Return for the Sumlut 1924 or 1868.

No.	Names of Articles.	FROM THE EAST, AGRA, WARRER, BUREWANE, AND DELHI.		FROM THE NORTH, RE- WARRER, BUREWANE, AND DELHI.		FROM THE WEST, P.A.L., JEE, NUSSEERABAD, MAKWAR.		FROM THE SOUTH, JONE, HARATTEE.		TOTAL.	
		Maunds.	Price. Rs.	Maunds.	Price. Rs.	Maunds.	Price. Rs.	Maunds.	Price. Rs.	Maunds.	Price. Rs.
1	Sugar ...	20,000	1,35,000	6,000	1,05,000	32,000	5,60,000
2	Goor, coarse sugar, rice, til, singara	22,000	1,65,000	23,000	1,72,500	45,000	8,37,500
3	Groceries (Kirana)	1,200	9,000	6,000	45,000	770	5,775	175	1,312	8,115	61,087
4	Cloth, coarse and fine	600	1,00,000	3,100	4,90,000	200	13,000	27	4,500	4,227	6,00,800
5	Metals ..	40	1,400	2,200	77,000	7	245	2,247	78,645
6	Silk, pushmeena, and gold cloth	17	800	67	31,200	10	2,600	91	31,600
7	P-dlars' wares	600	30,000	900	45,000	150	7,500	17	850	1,067	83,350
8	Kusoma (or safflower)	60	1,200	3,200	61,000	3,200	65,200
9	Tobacco, Palloo	2,000	50,000	2,000	50,000
10	Tobacco	1,500	11,700	70	490	1,670	12,190
11	Opium ...	2,500	17,500	2,500	17,500
12	Indigo ...	15	6,400	5	3,000	20	9,400
13	Potatoes	40	1,800	40	4,900
14	Pan ...	70	500	30	240	100	800
15	Glue	757	19,950
16	Oil ..	100	27,000	400	12,000	757	19,950	1,500	51,000
17	Til seed	60	600	90	9,000	50	850	200	10,450
18	Gram ...	2,200	13,750	2,200	13,750
19	Iron ...	8,700	7,400	100,000	2,00,000	7,000	11,000	110,700	2,21,400
		75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
	Total	136,562	9,57,110	145,357	12,51,190	10,112	94,120	1,326	42,762	263,387	28,19,762

106. Below I have inserted a Return giving a tolerably accurate estimate of the trade of the Jeypore territory of the past year, exclusive of salt, constructed in accordance with information gained from every source at my disposal:—

EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			
Rs.				Rs.			
Cotton	4,00,000	Grain from North-Western Provinces	20,00,000
Grain	12,00,000	Groceries	11,00,000
Groceries	75,000	Metals	1,00,000
Pedlars' wares		Piece goods and country cloth	6,00,000
Metals		Silk, pushmeena, and gold cloth	54,000
Tobacco		Pedlars' wares	1,00,000
Ghee		Safflower	1,00,000
Pieces of goods and cloth	3,00,000	Tobacco	75,000
Sugar and goor	1,00,000	Opium	25,000
Silk, pushmeena, and gold cloth	25,000	Pan	25,000
Oil seed	50,000	Ghee	75,000
Miscellaneous, exclusive of precious metals and precious stones	5,00,000	Oil and oil seed	25,000
				Gram	2,00,000
				Miscellaneous, not including precious stones and precious metals	5,00,000
				Sugar, rice, and goor	8,00,000
Total, Rs.	26,50,000	Total, Rs.	57,75,000

107. The scarcity of grain which has existed since 1868 has produced a large trade in cereals. In 1868-69 a quantity of grain valued at no less than 20 lakhs of Rupees appears to have been imported, taking the place of imported gold.

108. Jeypore supplies nearly the whole of Rajpootana with gold, silver, and precious stones, but during the last two years of scarcity the trade in these articles has very much diminished.

109. Business is certainly not so active as to account for the enormous banking transactions which are continually going on. The only probable explanation is, that Jeypore is, as it were, a sort of Lombard Street to Rajpootana, and the amount of legitimate trade actually done within its walls has little influence on its banking interests.

110. There are as many as seven Banking Firms, doing an aggregate business estimated at two crores and a half of rupees per annum, and possessing a capital of upwards of six millions sterling. In addition to the above there are many Seths with means under a lakh of rupees whose collective business is not less than half a crore a year.

111. The import of gold, before 1868 could not have been less than 75 lakhs of Rupees, the greater portion of which was buried by the many rich merchants who have their houses in these States. If it has ever reached, it has never exceeded, 25 lakhs of Rupees during the last two years, but a large amount of gold produced by its possessors in consequence of the high prices lately prevailing has found its way into Jeypore. This circumstance, combined with that of the influx of grain, has caused a great fall in the value of the precious metal.

112. The following Table shows the present price of gold and silver :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Gold	.. {	China Leaf per tola	15	7 11
		Bar gold	15	4 3
Jaypore Rupees.						
Silver	.. {	Silver hoofs per 100 tolas	98	0 0
		Silver Bricks	99	8 0
Government Rupees per 100			103	0 0

Conclusion.

113. In forwarding this Report it is, I think, but just to myself to mention that, in the absence on six months' furlough of Mr. Howard, the Head Clerk of this Office, without a substitute capable in any degree of performing his duties, much more of the current labour has been thrown upon me than otherwise would; and I have, consequently, been prevented from devoting as much time and care to the preparation of this Report as I should have wished to do.

114. I cannot, however, conclude without bearing testimony to the friendly disposition which His Highness the Maharaja has invariably displayed in all the intercourse I have had with him, and to his willing readiness in meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

115. The good services of Moomtaz Oodawla, Nawab Fyz Ali Khan Bahadoor, the Minister, have been so recently before Her Majesty's Government, and have received from it such honorable and well-merited acknowledgment, that it is needless for me to allude to them any further here. I do most fully and cordially endorse all the expressions of good opinion recorded by Major Beynon in his latest Reports.

RETURN of Jeypore Ihumsala, showing total number of Daily Muster.

	September 1893.	October.	November.	December.	January 1870.	February.	March.	Total.	REMARKS.
Men and Women	34,498	29,180	4,413	3,018	4,350	3,906	361	74,430	
Children	19,491	17,819	2,917	2,883	2,633	1,331	162	46,636	
DEATH, viz.—									
Men...	31	54	20	10	8	5	128	
Women	16	17	6	4	5	1	49	
Children	9	21	6	3	3	2	44	
Women	6	16	8	3	..	2	55	
Children	60	140	123	117	121	83	14	683	
SICK TREATED	1,130	1,066	1,295	964	223	5,018	
TRAVELLERS	244	394	298	114	12	578	
British subjects	250	215	217	123	65	949	
Marwar	12	52	34	83	8	169	
Uluur	72	97	80	114	22	385	
Tonk	16	11	39	2	4	72	
Gwalior	11	31	61	43	24	173	
Kishengurh	6	15	21	3	45	
Bharpore	13	7	9	5	2	36	
Boondee	21	20	13	6	19	83	
Kerowlee	17	3	7	27	
Kotah	40	25	50	20	135	
Bicanere	419	525	502	417	69	1,932	
Raj	

The muster of travellers relieved was not taken separately for these months.

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD, Capt.,
Offg. Polt. Agent, Jeypore.

B.
STATEMENT showing the emigration that took place from various Zillas, Pergunnahs, and Talookahs of the Jeypore State owing to the scarcity of 1868-69.

NAMES OF ZILLAS, &c.	EMIGRATED.		RETURNED.			STILL ABSENT.		
	Total houses.	Total ploughs.	Souls.	Houses.	Ploughs.	Souls.	Houses.	Ploughs.
Matloopore, Zilla	800	700	3,600	200	200	800	700	500
Buvarungurh, Talookah	70	70	280	5	20	65	10
Kundar, Talookah	200	70	750	23	40	105	175	90
Mullarna-Doongri, Zilla	400	200	1,600	50	25	200	850	175
Bowree, Pergunnah	800	100	3,200	50	200	750	100
Mullarna Chare, Talookah	100
Mullarna Chare, Talookah	100
Karni Gunjapore, Talookah	1,300
Gungapore, Zilla	800	50	50	200	150	30
Nandotee, Talookah	200
Hundown, Zilla	400	200	1,600	100	50	400	800	150
Wuzerpore, Talookah	25	200	3,200	10	40	1150	900
Malpoora, Zilla	1,200	200	3,500	150	650	1,000	200
Todo Rae Sugh, Pergunnah	1,100	200	3,500	100	500	1,000	200
Jamba, Talookah	200	100	300	50	250	150	50
Fauwah, Talookah	112	250	370	112	350	200
Phoece, Zilla	800	300	2,700	125	725	675
Mozabad, Pergunnah	1,200	500	3,000	100	500	1,400
Neerana, do.	300	75	1,200	15	225	475	75
Choksoo, do.	1,300	800	2,500	500	1,500	1,000	300
Sewoil, do.	200	100	500	50	150	250	100
Madhorajpoora, Talookah	125	50	625	50	250	75	50

Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Jeypore.

C.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Vernacular Schools in the Zilla of Jeypore.

		Persian School.	Hindce School.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	REMARKS.
Zilla Hindown	...	1	1	2	82	
„ Sewaee Madhopore	...	1	1	2	40	
„ Charsoo	...	1	1	2	49	
Pergunnah Newayee	...	1	0	1	47	
Zilla Milarna	...	0	1	1	23	
„ Dawsah	...	1	0	1	14	
„ Buswa	...	1	0	1	25	
„ Byrat	...	1	0	1	22	
Pergunnah Praghoora	...	1	0	1	12	
Zilla Tourawattee Ramgurh	...	1	1	2	18	
Pergunnah Sambhur	...	1	0	1	15	
Talookah Sree Madhopore	...	0	1	1	14	
„ Kote Bunawur	...	1	0	1	15	
Pergunnah Toda Roy Singh	...	0	1	1	15	
Kusba Sanganeer	...	1	1	2	57	
„ Amair	...	0	1	1	20	
<i>Zilla Shekharwattee.</i>						
Oodeypore	...	1	0	1	9	
Jhoonjoo	...	1	0	1	5	
Tekanaka Gaon	...	7	0	7	50	
Total	...	21	9	30	532	

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD, *Capt.,*
Offg. Polt. Agent, Jeypore.

D.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Mukhtubs and Chut-solas in the Jeypore territory partially supported by the Raj.

LOCALITIES.				Mukhtubs.	Chut-solas.	Total.	Total number of pupils.
Sewacee Jeypore	44	92	136	1,358
Zilla do.	37	37	645
„ Hindown	7	7	127
„ Sewacee Madhopore	1	8	9	232
„ Charsoo	8	8	141
„ Milarna	2	13	15	376
„ Dawsah	25	25	422
„ Buswa	1	15	16	328
„ Tourawattee	2	31	33	1,228
Pergunnah Sambhur	3	3	60
Zilla Gungapore	1	11	12	278
„ Sallsote	6	6	244
„ Toda Bheem	1	6	7	127
„ Shekhawattee	5	30	35	1,080
„ Malpoorah	8	8	227
„ Fagee	4	4	69
„ Byrat	4	4	63
„ Kote Kassem	1	1	2	55
				58	309	367	7,060

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD, *Capt.*,
Offg. Polll. Agent, Jeypore.

E.

Report on the present condition of the Jeypore Government School of Arts,
dated 12th May 1870.

IN the month of February 1867, Dr. Hunter, the Principal of the Madras School of Arts, chanced, while on a tour through some of the most interesting districts of the Bengal Presidency, to visit Agra, and happening there to meet Dr. Valentine, the idea of establishing a similar school in Jeypore naturally suggested itself to them both.

2. At Dr. Valentine's request Dr. Hunter was induced to make a deviation from his original plans and visit Jeypore, and here discovering the many natural resources which this city and district possess, both as to industrial skill in the population and richness of indigenous products, he warmly advocated the advantages of such a scheme before His Highness the Maharaja, and the result was, that in June of that same year the present School of Arts was founded.

3. Its earliest operations were carried on in a shed at the Badul Mehal, but in January of the following year it was removed to the splendid and commodious building it now occupies; and in spite of the many difficulties and hindrances which have attended its working since that time, it has gradually grown into a useful and prosperous school for the education of artizans in many branches of the useful and ornamental arts.

4. My own connexion with it dates only from the commencement of last year. Happening accidentally to be at Jeypore at the time, my sympathies with everything connected with art led me to take some considerable interest in this school, which was gracefully acknowledged by the Maharaja in the expression of a wish that the charge of this institution should be intrusted to me.

5. At that time I found it struggling against conditions likely to prove quite inimical to its progress beyond a very circumscribed and rudimentary limit, and in a Report which I drew up at the time I enumerated these, and expressed my opinion as to what appeared to me to be the best modes of overcoming them. Some delay being necessarily involved in the transference of my services to the Jeypore Durbar, and to the circumstance of my having been compelled to take six months' leave to the hills on medical certificate, it was not until October of last year that I assumed the superintendence of this school.

6. It was then, and indeed had been from its very origin, without any one who was capable of giving instruction, even the most rudimentary, in drawing of any sort, and my first care therefore was directed to the inauguration of drawing classes calculated to prepare the pupils for the different branches of industrial art, the practice of which they might subsequently have occasion to adopt as a means of subsistence.

7. From these classes I anticipate the greatest possible benefit to the school, and am convinced that the influence of that benefit will not be long in showing itself beyond its walls. Already some of the pupils have advanced in mechanical and free hand drawing to a very creditable degree, displaying in many instances an aptitude for this study with which I was myself hardly prepared to meet. Some of the geometrical figures, involving entire circles, or variously disposed

segments, have been executed by lads of 13 or 14 years of age, quite unaided by compasses, or any other mechanical assistance, with a precision and accuracy seldom found amongst skilled draughtsmen at home.

8. As these lads advance they will be variously instructed in mechanical, architectural, and ornamental drawing in practical geometry, perspective, and the projection of shadows, &c., as may be most needed for the special kind of work which they may have to perform, while those who exhibit the greatest aptitude in this direction will be educated in a manner fitting them hereafter for employment as mechanical draughtsmen, engravers, and ornamental decorators. As yet I cannot say that in this department we have gone much beyond the rudiments, but in well-founded prospects of rapid progress. I have put myself in communication with Mr. Locke, of the Calcutta School of Arts, who has promised me a useful supply of casts and models suitable for more advanced study.

9. The industrial branches of the school are ten in number, and are enumerated in the subjoined Table, to which has been added the number of workmen and apprentices employed in each department:—

			Workmen.	Apprentices.
1. Blacksmith's work	3	6
2. Carpentry and Joinery	2	8
3. Wood carving	2	19
4. Stone carving	2	4
5. Turning	1	3
6. Engraving and Jewellery	1	8
7. Pottery	1	21
8. Book-binding	1	3
9. Practical and Analytical Chemistry	1	4
10. Lithography	2	3
			16	79

10. While the school is still in comparative infancy, and until its advantages come to be fully appreciated by the inhabitants of this city, it has been found necessary to attract pupils by awarding them wages in proportion to the amount of skill they acquire. At first lads are entertained as probationers for two months on no pay at all. If they are industrious and well-behaved, they are admitted into the first class

of apprentices at rupee one per mensem. As they advance they rise into the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, each advancement adding rupee one to their monthly salary. Such an arrangement has only been adopted until the inhabitants learn to value the educational advantages of this school sufficiently to induce them to send their children to it without any condition of remuneration. How soon this object may be attained it is of course impossible to say, but it is one at which we aim, and to which my labours are steadily directed.

1.—*Blacksmith's work.*

11. The Superintendent of this department is a skilled workman from the Madras School, who also acts as foreman. There are six apprentices, two of which have advanced sufficiently to produce very creditable work.

2.—*Carpentry and Joinery.*

Of the eight apprentices in this department, three have already acquired sufficient skill to make their labour useful in the manufacture of various articles of furniture, &c., and they give decided promise of becoming clever artisans with a theoretical as well as practical knowledge of their craft above the average run of workmen in this country.

3.—*Wood carving.*

Two thoroughly skilled carvers from Saharunpore have been entertained for instruction in this department. Some of their work in wood, ivory, and inlaying, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of neatness and delicacy of workmanship. Two of their apprentices have already made marked progress under their tuition.

4.—*Stone Carving.*

This department has only recently been introduced. Jeypore is famous for its carved work in marble and other stones, the execution of which is in every way admirable; but it is mostly confined to a limited number of conventional designs, which, though often very good in themselves, weary one by tedious repetition. The course of tuition, therefore, in this department, will be more directed towards instruction in practical geometry and the principles of ornamental design than to improvement in actual workmanship, already very excellent.

5.—*Turning.*

The workmen and apprentices in this department are instructed in the use of the lathe as adopted in European workshops, and learn both plain and ornamental turning in various materials. The school has recently been enriched by the addition of a beautiful English lathe capable of producing every description of ornamental and excentric turning, and of a fret and block-letter cutting machine.

6.—*Engraving and Jewellery.*

A workman of unusual skill presides over this department, but the labours of his apprentices are as yet only confined to geometrical

drawing, calculated to adapt them to the execution of work requiring as much accuracy and delicacy of touch as that which hereafter they, will be called upon to perform.

7.—Pottery.

The very fine Kaolin found in the vicinity of Jeypore raises the hope that in this department the school will be able to produce very useful results. A potter from the Madras School has been entertained for this work, and some of the articles moulded and baked in the form of biscuit China are very creditable. Hitherto no glazed ware has been produced, but arrangements are now in progress for securing satisfactory work of this nature. I am, indeed, sanguine enough to believe that Jeypore will soon be able to produce as good China and stone-ware as any made in India.

8.—Book-binding.

This useful branch of industry is practised with great success, and the establishment is burdened with work in quantity almost beyond its ability to undertake.

9.—Practical and Analytical Chemistry.

This department has only just been established. Its utility in connection with an institution like this is obvious, since beyond its own operations it will form the basis for the future introduction of such branches of industry as electro-plating, photography in its various branches, dyeing, &c., &c.

10.—Lithography.

This likewise is a department introduced but within the last few days, as it has been brought into existence only by the satisfactory progress of some of the members of the drawing classes.

12. In addition to the industrial departments above enumerated, there are others which it is my intention to establish as speedily as possible, *viz.*, brass and bronze founding, photography, electro-plating, gilding, and wood engraving.

13. I have done nothing more than supply a brief sketch of the present condition of this school. Where so much still remains under organization, it seemed to me hardly possible to do more. I cannot, however, close this Report without the expression of my conviction that this institution is likely to be the means of doing an immense amount of good in Jeypore. The establishment of such schools all over India cannot, I think, be too warmly supported. By combining scientific and intellectual progress with proficiency in manual skill, they are much more calculated, in my opinion, to raise the social and moral condition of the natives of this country than institutions which only regard intellectual acquirements and refinements. The natives of India have quite as wonderful an aptitude for the acquisition of manual dexterity as they have for the appropriation of abstract learning; and if the history of European nations shows, as undoubtedly it does, that they owe their advancement to the combined and simultaneous progress of head-work with hand-work, it is reasonable to conclude that the same conditions would produce similar results in this country; and where so much of the intellectual

element is supplied by the governing race and so much of the labouring element needed from the dependent one, it surely seems desirable to secure, as far as possible, every means that may give to the latter all the manual proficiency of which they are capable.

14. It will be perceived that the work carried on in this school is of a variety and extent seldom attempted in similar institutions. How far it is desirable or otherwise that it should be so, I do not as yet feel myself competent to determine. I can only say that it is the wish of the Maharaja to extend the usefulness of this school over as wide a sphere as possible, and, as far as I am able, I am anxious to carry out this wish. To do so satisfactorily, however, I have been compelled to apply to the Durbar for a European Assistant, since it is impossible for me single-handed to maintain a theoretical as well as practical knowledge of so many various departments of industry, and at the same time devote that amount of care and labour to individual tuition which I should like to be able to do.

15. Moreover, as there is no one in this school sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with the execution of the many designs continually required, this work falls entirely upon myself, and thus I am burdened with labour and responsibility beyond my powers to struggle with successfully. That under such circumstances progress should be slow cannot be surprising. I have little doubt, however, that the liberality of the Maharaja and his evident interest in the success of this institution will induce him to sanction the appointment of a well-qualified Assistant from some of the best schools at home.

(Sd.) F. W. A. DeFABECK,
Principal, School of Arts, Jeypore.

I.
Meteorological Return for the year 1869.

	RAIN-FALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.										PREVAILING WINDS.			REMARKS.
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.			July.			December.			January to May.	June to September.	October to December.		
					Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.					
City Dispensary	97.9	100.3	98.5	90.0	93.3	92.2	65.5	67.48	66.07	West.	
Agency Surgeon's Residency	1.08	15.48	.48	17.69	West.	
Total	1.68	15.48	.48	17.69	97.9	100.3	98.5	90.0	93.3	92.2	65.5	67.49	66.07	West.	

(Sd.) K. BURR, M.D.,
*Supdt. of Raj Dispensaries
and Vaccination, Jeypore.*

J.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the letter and banghy postage collected at the several Post Offices in the Jeypore Division during the years of 1868-69 and 1869-70.

Names of Post Offices.	BANGHY POSTAGE.				LETTER POSTAGE.				REMARKS.	
	1868-69.		1869-70.		Increase.		Decrease.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jeypore ..	5123 5 0	3750 0 0	1346 5 0	9,512 2 10	9,108 6 2	336 3 4	Including Hindown and Kerowlee.
Ulwur ..	143 8 0	214 12 0	101 4 0	1,989 10 0	2,237 4 8	267 10 8	
Mohwa ..	117 9 0	115 0 0	2 9 0	2,031 10 9	1,800 0 0	131 10 9	
Tonk ..	213 12 8	318 6 0	104 9 4	2,109 5 0	2,188 9 6	10 11 6	
Kotpothlee ..	4 0 0	5 8 0	1 8 0	363 2 0	358 5 0	20 3 0	
Khetree ..	55 1 0	21 8 0	33 9 0	606 10 6	593 12 6	12 14 0	
Ajnere ..	1,115 5 0	1,082 0 0	32 15 0	5,083 14 2	5,088 3 2	597 11 0	
Bangurh ..	883 4 0	478 13 0	404 7 0	1,399 7 6	1,328 9 6	70 14 0	
Futhepore ..	359 0 0	132 8 0	143 8 0	745 9 6	634 2 0	61 7 6	
Jhoonjoo ..	40 8 0	51 12 0	11 4 0	619 12 0	720 5 0	80 9 0	
Soorajkurh ..	19 0 0	36 5 0	17 5 0	465 4 6	401 2 0	4 2 6	
Kochlamun ..	173 9 0	113 14 0	57 11 0	1,136 4 0	918 7 0	217 13 0	
Seekur ..	346 9 0	224 8 0	122 0 0	1,092 10 0	1,034 1 0	58 9 0	
Soojangurh ..	346 4 0	33 11 0	312 13 0	432 12 6	735 15 6	303 3 0	
Kishangurh ..	54 12 0	54 4 0	0 8 0	296 5 0	672 13 7	406 8 7	

(Sd.) OODEYALL,
Inspecting Post-master, Jeypore Division.

K.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Jeypore Court of Vakeels for the year 1869.

DETAIL.	No.	REMARKS.
Under trial, 1st January 1869...	48	{ The average duration of the suits was 5 months and 16 days.
Instituted during the year ...	103	
Total ...	151	{ There were during the year 13 cases of appeal, three of which have been thrown out, two admitted, and eight not disposed of.
Settled during the year ...	129	{ In ten cases adjudicated during the year 27 persons have been sentenced, the crimes were principally dacoites and highway robbery.
Remaining unsettled, 31st December 1869 ...	22	{ The term of imprisonment, viz., two for life, and 23 ranging from 12 months to 7 years.

JEYPORE,
The 1st May 1870.

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(Sd.)

E. R. C. BRADFORD, Capt.,
Offg. Polt. Agent, Jeypore.

L.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypore International Court of Vakeels during the year 1869.

NATURE OF CASES.	No.	REMARKS.
<i>Against Person.</i>		
Murder	3	
Assault with wounding	1	
Total ...	4	
<i>Against Property.</i>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	3	
Ditto without ditto	40	
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	1	
Theft with aggravated circumstances ...	1	
Do. without ditto	30	
Cattle-lifting	24	
Arson	2	
Burglary	1	
Counterfeit coining	1	
Miscellaneous	22	
Total ...	125	
Grand total ...	129	

JEYPORE,
The 1st May 1870.

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(Sd.)

E. R. C. BRADFORD, Capt.,
Offg. Polt. Agent, Jeypore.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 56-17P., dated 16th May 1870.

From—COLONEL J. C. BROOKE, Officiating Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere.

To—COL. R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., Agent, Govt.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the administration of the Marwar State for the year 1869-70.

The Famine.

2. The Report of 1868-69 brought down the account of the great famine, from which Marwar was suffering, to the month of May 1869. The agricultural population, who had emigrated, were in eager expectation that a bountiful Providence would open the flood-gates of heaven in due season, and bless the land with a teeming harvest. This expectation, however, was not fulfilled. An intercalary month (in April-May) having been added to the Calendar by the Hindoo astrologers, the emigrants anticipated that the rain would commence in the very beginning of the month of Asar, corresponding last year with the end of May; consequently, they commenced to return to their homes at that time with their families and cattle, with the view of being in readiness for the early khureef sowings. They found in Marwar nought but arid and burnt-up plains, without a blade of grass for their cattle and without water in the wells. The hot winds raged wildly; the dust, whirled aloft in furious storms, was suffocating: no sign of a cloud was to be seen. Down-hearted, a second time they rushed away from the doomed land. Cholera broke out amongst them; and whilst enfeebled in body by want of food and broken in spirit through misfortune, they fell an easy prey to the attacks of the fell malady. At each place where they halted many lay down and died. The roadsides and the banks of rivers and tanks formed generally their last resting-places, but their skeletons were everywhere scattered over the country, and for months afterwards were met with in the most out-of-the-way places.

3. In the neighbouring countries the rainy season set in about the middle of June. Reports reached the emigrants that the monsoons had commenced in Marwar. A second rush to their villages was followed by a renewed disappointment. The hot furnace blast still scathed the heated plain, and the poor wanderers had to undergo a repetition of their former miseries, much aggravated, however, by their more wretched condition. Famine and cholera had not left them; and, however kindly treated in the countries in which they had sought a temporary refuge, no one was now willing to receive them. They had conveyed cholera from Mullanee into Scinde after their first attempt to return to their homes. After their second attempt, the desert people, alarmed, would not allow them to cross the border, though those who had remained in Scinde were treated by Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrwhitt with great kindness, which is gratefully remembered by them. Towards Jeysulmere, also,

those who returned to that city after the first false report were not admitted, but received food at a Suddhabhurt established outside the walls, and, as they too had cholera amongst them, were required to pass on. Many died miserably in the desert, trying to reach Khyrpoor, whilst others wandered about till they could return to Marwar. Fortunately the rains had commenced very early in Jeysulmere, and were unusually copious, so that the hearts of the people were opened, and they found sympathy and support.

4. Thousands of emigrants died in the countries to which they had gone: the same sad tale of their pitiable condition was received from every direction. Refuges at Neemuch, at Ajmere, and at Erinpoora, offered noble examples of the charitable exertions of the residents at those stations. At Jodhpore and at Palee large sums were liberally distributed amongst the starving by the native bankers; but the relief given only prolonged existence for a few days. Those that were famine-stricken were doomed, and but a small percentage recovered. To show the dreadful condition to which the emigrants to other countries were reduced, I may mention that the mortality amongst a body of 3,000, who had arrived together at Pahlunpore from Guzerat, was at the rate of 40 daily for several days together, till only a few were left. The diminution in numbers was not so palpable to the senses, because daily arrivals counterbalanced the casualties. The average mortality, at any place through which a stream of emigrants passed may be taken at the rate of from 8 to 10 per cent. per diem. At Pahlunpore, at Oodeypore, as elsewhere, relief was applied, but careful nursing was required as much as food, and this could not be given, except in exceptional cases, as at Erinpoora, where four hundred children were thus saved. The distress was so wide-spread, that even partial relief could reach but a few of such as needed it.

5. Those who remained at their homes, however, were in a much worse plight than those who had emigrated. The latter were able to procure food by purchase or by charity, but the former, in country villages, away from large towns, could obtain none whatever; and numbers, with means of purchasing, perished from starvation. Even at Jodhpore and Palee, for days together, no grain was to be had, notwithstanding the numerous convoys which reached those places; and many respectable and well-to-do people were reduced to great extremities.

6. The increase of distress during the famine is shown by the ruling prices of wheat in the Jodhpore Bazar, commencing from July 1868, when famine was not anticipated. The lowest price quoted during the period was $3\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee, but the stocks were so completely exhausted, that the rates during June, July, August, and September 1869, were quite nominal. Those who were obliged to buy had to purchase at exorbitant prices far above the quoted rates.

Price of wheat at Jodhpore during famine of 1868 and 1869.

Months.			British seers per Rupee.	Months.			British seers per Rupee.
			<i>Srs. ch.</i>				<i>Srs. ch.</i>
July	1868	...	14 8	June	1869	...	5 8
August	"	...	12 0	July	"	...	5 0
September	"	...	8 12	August	"	...	4 12
October	"	...	6 10	September	"	...	4 9
November	"	...	6 0	October	"	...	5 10
December	"	...	6 12	November	"	...	5 10
January	1869	...	6 10	December	"	...	6 0
February	"	...	6 8	January	1870	...	6 8.
March	"	...	6 8	February	"	...	6 8
April	"	...	6 0	March	"	...	6 12
May	"	...	5 8	April	"	...	7 0
				1st May	"	...	8 8

7. On the 19th July the rains at last set in, but in many places too lightly to moisten the earth sufficiently for agricultural operations. At Jodhpore itself none fell till September 9th. Towards the end of July the falls became more general in the country, and the spirit of the people revived. They had lost their cattle, and had no plough bullocks; therefore, making small ploughs expressly for the purpose, they yoked themselves in place of their oxen, whilst the women dropped in the grain as the men laboriously turned the furrow. Only one ploughing to the soil was given by these poor half-starved people; and then thorns in place of harrows were dragged over the furrows to scratch the earth over the grain. So precious were camels and bullocks at this time, that in Mullanee Rupees 3 a day was the rate of hire for a camel ploughing, and Rupees 4 a day for a pair of bullocks. Thus energetically did the Marwar population try and retrieve the dire visitation which had fallen on them.

8. With all these great exertions, they managed to sow a breadth of land almost equal to half the usual quantity, a result most astonishing when the slender means at their disposal and their reduced state is considered. The grain sprouted splendidly, and all were in hopes that the famine had at last passed away; and that with the harvest would be ushered in a season of plenty and contentment, when another scourge was sent on the already afflicted country. Dense broad streams, several inches deep, of dusky-coloured insects, like minute grasshoppers about the size of ants, made their appearance. They were produced from the eggs of swarms of locusts, which had entered the country about the end of May from the direction of Jeysulmere, and had settled in various localities, each of 20 or 30 square miles in extent. They moved backwards and forwards steadily over the face of the land, regardless of all obstructions, and destroyed every green thing in their course. As they increased in size, they became more ravenous in their appetites, and, when they got their wings and could fly, more ubiquitous. Great clouds of them were daily seen seeking what new spot they could find which had not been previously devastated by other flights. They took their daily flight as the sun became warm.

In the afternoon they settled on fields of ripe grain to allay their insatiable hunger, and changed the colour of the green land for many square miles to their own pinkish hue. When the morning arrived they took their flight, and left the place where they had settled bare earth and skeleton trees. They disappeared about the end of October, when the public prints mentioned that the Steamer *Euphrates* had sailed for three days between Aden and Bombay through swarms of them. In September I calculated the injury to the crops in Marwar by locusts at 50 per cent. of the produce. The swarms had then only just commenced to fly; but before they finally left the country 75 per cent. of the crops over the small area sown was lost to Marwar. Another famine season stared the people in the face, and numbers were again compelled to emigrate.

9. The real period of intense suffering from want of food had, however, passed. In 1868 the wild grasses had afforded no food, as there had been no rain; but in 1869 the grass crop was most luxuriant, whilst there were no cattle to trample it down. One of these grasses, the Bhoorut (*Achyranthes aspera*), yielded in 1869 a large quantity of seed, which only required collecting to give the people a wholesome and plentiful diet. It was as valuable in Marwar as was the manna of old to the Israelites in the wilderness. The Bhoorut has a very small grain, and is difficult to extract from its prickly husk, but it makes a nutritious and palatable bread, and sells in the bazar at the same rate as bajra, from which, when cooked, it can scarcely be distinguished. Large supplies of this seed have been laid in, sometimes sufficient for a year's consumption, not only by the poorer classes and by cultivators, but even by Thakoors, who have contented themselves with Bhoorut, whilst their ryots have been supplied with bajra to prevent them from emigrating. Had I space I would dilate on the relief bestowed by Thakoors and other landholders who advanced grain purchased either with their own or with borrowed money for the preservation of their ryots; and, though their motives were not disinterested, saved many villages and lives. Nothing could more convincingly show the advantage of a landed aristocracy to a country than the conduct of the Marwar Thakoors during this great calamity.

10. It is to be hoped that the tide of misfortune has now turned. Though the rubbee crops of 1869-70 were sown very late, in consequence of the prostration of the people by fever and the absence of cattle, and though want of population restricted the cultivation of wheat and barley to about half the usual amount, yet the produce has been excellent. The rains in March last were of great benefit to the country. The price of wheat at Jodhpore has fallen to nine seers per rupee, and a further fall is anticipated. It is to be hoped that the present rubbee harvest may mark the commencement of a cycle of favourable seasons.

11. It has been before remarked that no rain fell at Jodhpore till September 9th. Situated on the line, where the flat and fertile plains of Marwar change to sandy desert, Jodhpore, according to the late Colonel Malcolm, who was Political Agent for several years, has an annual rain-fall of not more than four inches. The inhabitants obtain their supply of water for domestic purposes partly from a few very

deep wells outside the city, but chiefly from what falls on the rocky plateaux around, which is conducted by aqueducts into large reservoirs in the city. In 1868 not a drop of water entered these reservoirs; and during the rains of 1869 only two falls occurred, each of about an hour's duration, and both within 24 hours of one another. The water supply of Jodhpore, which contains a population of about 100,000 souls, is a question of great difficulty. The numerical paucity of the wells and their great depth make the drawing of a sufficiency a most laborious undertaking to the women. With the mass bathing is out of the question. As in the desert, a sand bath suffices.

12. The devastation caused by the locusts and the destruction of a second year's harvest was followed by yet another visitation, which, though not so dreaded, was far more destructive to human life than either the cholera or starvation. On the cessation of the rains a terrible fever struck down the entire population. It so prostrated the people, that grain, spared by locusts, could with difficulty be housed; and advantage could not be taken of the favourable season to sow the rubbee harvest in good time. All the weak and sickly, the old men and half-starved children, debilitated by famine, were early carried off. The strong and well-to-do only remained. In some cases half the population died of fever. This was the case especially along the banks of rivers, whilst the inland deserts enjoyed a comparative immunity from the scourge; but as the bulk of the population live in the most fertile lands, which are along the course of streams, the deaths by fever alone may be put down at 20 per cent. of the entire population.

13. At the close of the rains it appeared desirable to take a census of the population of Mullanee, with a view of placing on record statistics on which to enable Captain Impey to base measures for obtaining from the district sufficient revenue to pay for its administration, and to procure information of the loss sustained by Mullanee by the famine, though it was throughout far healthier than Marwar. Relief works gave employment to the poor, whilst grain flowed into it in an uninterrupted stream from Scinde, and though allowance must be made for these favourable circumstances, yet, if we apply the Returns so procured approximately to the rest of the country, we shall obtain the *minimum* loss of life for the whole of Marwar. The census of 81 villages has been completed, showing the number of houses, the names and occupations of each resident, the population before the famine, the number of deaths caused by cholera and fever during the year, the diminution by emigration, and the number now left.

ABSTRACT of Census of 81 villages in the Mullanee District for 1870, showing the effects of the famine of 1868 and 1869.

No.	PLACES.	Number of inhabitants before famine.	NUMBER THAT EMIGRATED AND DIED.				Present number of population.
			Loss by emigration and natural deaths.	Deaths by cholera.	Deaths by fever.	Total loss by famine.	
1	Balmeer	416	4,631
31	Villages of ditto	481	2,235	11,498
1	Bissallah	118	298	1,714
11	Villages of ditto	177	761	3,061
1	Sindree	519	1,834	2,896
36	Villages of ditto	910	4,263	9,620
81	Grand Total	43,017	6,589	805	2,316	9,807	33,420

14. The loss in the 81 villages during the year has been one-fourth of the population; the number remaining alive being 33,320, whereas before the famine it was 43,017. The difference between the loss by fever in the interior desert villages of Balmeer and Bissallah, and by the same disease at Sindree, which is on the banks of the Loonee River, though in sandy soil, is very marked. In the former the deaths by fever were only one-fortieth of the population, whilst in the latter they were one-sixth. The total mortality in Mullanee was, however, considerably less than in the richer districts of Marwar, where the loss may be stated at one-third of the population. If we take, however, the same ratio which the Returns for Mullanee exhibit, the *minimum* decrease of the population will be from 1,500,000 to 1,125,000, exhibiting a loss, at the very lowest estimate, of 373,000 souls, caused by the famine in Marwar alone.

15. The mortality amongst the Marwar cattle was estimated in my last year's Report at 75 per cent. of the whole; but this estimate was too low. Certainly not more than 15 per cent. have been saved, and as the estimated number previous to the famine was 2,250,000, this would give a loss of nearly 2,000,000 of cattle, leaving only 375,000 remaining. The number of cattle for sale at the great fair of Tulwara in Mullanee in March 1868, just before the famine, compared with the number offered this year in March 1870, will show the diminution in the stock.

Cattle offered for sale at the Tulwara Fair in A.D. 1868 and A.D. 1870.

DESCRIPTION.			A.D. 1868.	A.D. 1870.
Horses	2,258	600
Camels	33,235	2,000
Bullocks	76,369	12,000 (many of these from Scinde.)
Donkeys	1,200

It should be recollected that in 1868 the cattle offered for sale were unbroken cattle, the superfluous increase by breeding. In 1870 it consisted chiefly of the precious broken-in stock of families, driven to sell them to purchase food. The present poverty of the people may be comprehended by the fact that, notwithstanding the great demand for cattle, only 150 horses and 2,800 bullocks found purchasers at the fair at prices 25 per cent. below the rates which the same animals would have fetched before the famine. This formerly rich country is now poverty-stricken.

Its herds are gone. The vast plains where the cattle used to graze are deserted; the grass untrodden and uncut. Animal life appears to have been temporarily extinguished. A bird is rarely seen or heard. The countless herds of antelopes have disappeared; dogs, foxes, and jackals are dead. Even the field rats have been starved out, and insect life has notably diminished. The stillness of death is felt everywhere.

Revenues of Marwar.

16. The revenues of Marwar, as might have been expected, have suffered considerably from the famine. It is difficult to procure any trustworthy account of their usual amount, but the Crown revenue may be estimated at about the following:—

Land revenue after deducting resumptions by Nobles	...	Rs.	7,00,000
Assessed taxes	...	"	2,50,000
Salt	...	"	7,50,000
Customs	...	"	5,00,000
Police and Judicial	...	"	1,00,000
Rekhs (8 per cent. on Thakoor's estate)	...	"	2,80,000
Miscellaneous, including Hookumnamah, interests, fines, Hustey-Khuruch, &c.	...	"	5,00,000
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Total	...	Rs.	30,80,000

or, say, from 30 to 32 lakhs of rupees. During the last two years, however, there has been a deficiency of about 10 lakhs per annum. During the coming year the revenue ought to recover half the yearly deficiency, but it will take four or five years to reach its former amount.

Expenditure of Marwar.

17. No account can be given of the expenditure of the State. In its normal condition it should not exceed 20 to 22 lakhs of rupees, but there is so much misappropriation, so much peculation and fraud, that a difficulty about the ways and means invariably arises long before the year has expired. The troops and establishments were paid last year; they are again much in arrears. The revenue which should have paid them has been either squandered in extravagance or put by to swell the royal hoard. Their pay will be defrayed when they are on the point of mutinying for it.

Marwar Government and Officials.

18. During the past year the Government of Marwar has undergone little alteration. The same disregard to whatever is passing beyond its own narrow sphere distinguishes it now, as before. Whatever can be obtained from the country in the shape of revenue by legitimate cesses or illegitimate exactions is greedily seized by its officials; but neither justice nor protection to the property of its subjects in return is deemed requisite. The parties at Court, in the eager search after power, intrigue and wrangle amongst themselves, regardless of the interests of the State or their own characters, and the absence of any efficient control has fostered a lax morality amongst all classes of *employés* most prejudicial to the welfare of the country.

Late Minister.

19. Joshee Hunsraj was the first Minister appointed by the Maharaja under the Agreement entered into by His Highness in January 1869. The Maharaja did not, however, give the Minister the support he had looked for; and as the Joshee was a man of an unconciliatory disposition, of a violent temper, and careless of popularity, he was soon at open feud with those about the Maharaja's person and with the favourites of the zenana, who exercise so prejudicial an influence over the affairs of the State. One of the articles of the Agreement under which the Joshee had been appointed required that the Crown villages should not be managed by zenana favourites, but by the Minister. As most of these were then under eunuchs, their surrender to the Minister was made with great reluctance by the Maharaja. The zenana faction were exasperated, and ascribed all the ills of the country to the Minister, who, meeting with no proper support, resigned his appointment.

Appointment of New Minister.

20. A considerable time elapsed before the Maharaja appointed a successor to the Joshee. The most influential and the most popular individual for the post was undoubtedly Bijjey Singh, but as he was on friendly terms with the principal Thakoors, and one of the unfortunate peculiarities of the Maharaja is to settle no question by conciliation, so neither would he, by appointing Bijjey Singh, whom in his wise moments he felt to be the proper person for the post, give a chance for the establishment of a better feeling between himself and his feudatories. The most respectable people about his person and those of highest rank in the zenana were anxious for the appointment of Bijjey Singh; and the Maharaja was on the point of yielding to their solicitations, and had actually summoned Bijjey Singh to his presence, when the other party in the zenana who labour to keep the Maharaja under their sole guidance, and, consequently, at variance with every one else, brought forward as a candidate for the appointment of Minister Murdan Ali Khan, who promised His Highness that he would carry on the affairs of the State in implicit obedience to his wishes.

21. My own opinion, which I expressed to the Maharaja, was that in a country in which not only the executive administration was disorganized by misrule, but its social condition upset by a terrible famine, a Minister was required who should be known to, and trusted by, the country, and who would unite the disordered elements and inspire confidence in the minds of the well-disposed in the country, which required rest after the sufferings it had gone through. At no time has a foreigner much chance of success in Marwar, where the language itself differs from that of the rest of India, but in a contingency like the present, it was more than ever impolitic. There was no chance of the Marwar officials pulling with an outsider, and it was opening a still deeper gulf between the Maharaja and his subjects. My advice, however, was unheeded, the Maharaja being bent on the appointment and, having obtained your consent, made it.

Conduct of new Minister.

22. For some time the Minister's appointment was nominal, and little power was confided to him, but gradually he managed to obtain an

uncertain control over the various departments in the State, and in the same ratio as he gained power did his unpopularity increase. As all were on the alert to find fault with his acts, he was very careful in his conduct, and he brought some restraint to bear on those who were living on the plunder of the State. I do not mean to ascribe any peculiar honesty to Murdan Ali Khan, but it was his policy to secure the confidence of the Maharaja, and as he is a man of undoubted ability, he accomplished his object. Having secured his position for the time, he commenced interference with the finances of the State, which brought him into collision with the old servants whom he found in office. The latter resented it, and, as they had influential friends amongst the zenana and those in immediate attendance on the Maharaja, they misrepresented the Minister's intentions and got his orders upset, so that before long he found a difficulty in obtaining obedience to his simplest commands, which were laughed at in the street outside his house.

Influx of foreigners.

23. To remedy this the Minister sent for a number of Musselmen from our North-West Provinces with a view to swamp the Native officials of the country. Large numbers have been for some time arriving at Jodhpore, and the old servants of the State, natives of the country, are being displaced, even from the most minor offices, so as to make way for these men. It does not signify whether they have served the State faithfully or otherwise, or for a long or short period. Good and bad are alike displaced. Unpalatable changes are made in every department, while the real work is neglected, and a feeling of distrust and irritation is universal.

Discontent.

24. The Maharaja is aware of the discontent which prevails against this policy of his Minister; but instead of seeking to lessen the mischief, he regards all who are opposed to it as his personal enemies and as rebels. He upbraids in no mild language those who approach him for their unfaithfulness, and bitterly complains that he is left without a friend in the State: as he expresses it, "even the very clothes he wears are his enemies." The Minister himself feels his unpopularity to such a degree, that he is evidently apprehensive of the result, and surrounds himself closely with guards, so as to almost exclude himself from the public.

Probable result.

25. Murdan Ali Khan has not yet shown any qualities of a good administrator. His conduct in the matter of the officials is a sufficient proof of this. With a suspicious master he is in a difficult position. He is afraid to bring to the Maharaja's notice questions which involve expenditure, lest the vials of wrath might be opened upon himself and bring him into disfavour. These are, therefore, kept in the background, and the most necessary and pressing measures for the government of the country, such as the Minister knows and is anxious enough to carry out, are indefinitely postponed; for as soon as the Minister calls upon the Maharaja for money, from that minute he will fall into disgrace. The time is passed in pleasures and shows, and day succeeds day of the same resultless trifling. Whatever revenue comes in is appropriated either by

the Minister, who is extravagant for his own expenses, or by the Maharaja to add to his hoard. The current expenses of the State are uncared for and in arrears. The troops, establishments, and workpeople are all calling out for pay, and will eventually make themselves heard; whilst the numbers of new men who have come from our provinces for service in Marwar are not likely to be so long suffering in the matter of their allowances as the Marwarees.

Titles given to new Minister.

26. The Maharaja has hitherto given Murdan Ali Khan greater support in all cases in which zenana influence has not been brought to bear than could have been expected. He has lived for a considerable time in the house occupied by the Minister, and he has been persuaded into conferring on him the rank of "Nawab," with high-sounding titles of honor affixed. This proceeding has cast ridicule on such titles, but sufficiently exhibits the influence the Minister possesses over his master.

Non-fulfilment of agreement by Maharaja.

27. The agreement which was entered into by the Maharaja for the better administration of his country has not been abided by. A strict adherence to it would have required a stronger will than is possessed by the Maharaja, especially where radical changes in the Government were involved. The custom of ruling through more than a single Minister was foreign to Jodhpore ideas; besides which, the Ministry was formed of discordant materials, and could not have worked together. The Maharaja was of too jealous and suspicious a temperament to allow real authority to any of his servants, and the Minister was still obliged to consult him on the most trivial questions. Only 10½ lakhs of rupees of the 15 lakhs promised was ever made over to the Minister, so that the action of the Government remained crippled for want of funds. As the Maharaja remained generally in the inner apartments, messages passed to and fro, and orders were issued as before, through the eunuchs. The Minister managed to get charge of the villages held by the eunuchs, but he could not obtain the more valuable ones made over to the favourite concubine and set apart for the privy purse, which is still maintained. The State accounts were not separated from the Maharaja's personal expenditure, nor were the various banking houses abolished which had been established by the Maharaja with the object of lending money to the Jaghiredars and others. In fact, the Maharaja cannot bring himself, and never will be able, to separate himself from the current work of the country which he has ruled so long, nor delegate an iota of his authority, notwithstanding that he has signed an agreement to do so.

Dispute between Maharaja and heir apparent.

28. The dispute between the Maharaja and his eldest son has been again brought prominently forward during the year. The heir apparent was granted the Pergunnah of Godwar in part payment of the Rupees 1,00,000 a year which it was arranged he was to receive for his maintenance. Any surplus revenue beyond the sum at which the pergunnah was estimated was to be repaid to the Maharaja, and any deficiency in collections was to be made good to the son. There was a considerable deficiency caused by the famine, and there were other expenses incidental

to the charge of a pergunnah which required a yearly settlement of accounts. The heir apparent proceeded to Jodhpore for the purpose of arranging these, and though a sum of about Rupees 80,000 was due to him, payment was put off from day to day, notwithstanding that the young man had been thrown into great pecuniary difficulties by having had to defray expenses which ought to have been paid by the Raj. It was only when the dispute had almost ended in a discreditable collision that the Maharaja yielded to a demand, the justice of which he did not dispute. As a yearly settlement of accounts is necessary so long as the heir apparent holds the pergunnah, there will be a yearly danger of a repetition of the scenes which have just been enacted.

Settlement with younger sons.

29. The income fixed for the other grown-up sons of the Maharaja was Rupees 20,000 a year for all excepting the second, who was to receive Rupees 25,000. The arrangement has been accepted by the other sons, but not by the second (Zorawur Singh), who has been in the habit of receiving nearly double the above amount.

Settlement of Hookumnamah.

30. The settlement of the Hookumnamah or relief on succession to estates and the abolition of "Tajeerat" (an irregular exaction on like occasions on the ryots of an estate), which was effected last year, has given great satisfaction. Both parties have abided by the settlement, and when the Raj officials on one or two occasions have attempted to enforce a higher rate of Hookumnamah than decreed, I have found that the attempt has been at once relinquished on my speaking to the Vakeel on the subject.

Settlement with outlawed Thakoors.

31. The Maharaja has not yet formally accepted the decision given by me with regard to the outlawed Thakoors, excepting in the case of Goolur and Bajoowas; but even with regard to these, the portion of their estates which was decreed to the Raj has not yet been taken possession of; and there may be some difficulty when it is attempted from the long possession the Thakoors will have had. The Goolur Thakoor is now in great favour at Court. By the agreement the Maharaja agreed to appeal without delay if he was dissatisfied with the decisions given. More than a year has now elapsed, but no appeal has been made. He does not appear to be strongly opposed to any of the decrees, excepting in the case of the Asoph Thakoor, and he has informed me that, if the Asoph estate was settled according to his own desire, he would not object to the recommendations respecting the rent. He has, consequently, summoned the Asoph Thakoor to Court with this object.

Greater Feudatories.

32. The mediation which I undertook between the principal Thakoors and the Maharaja has not been interfered with, excepting in a single case (Chirranee), but I regret to say that the Maharaja has since made no attempt to conciliate his feudatories. They are in possession of their estates, but none of them have been summoned to the capital.

They have paid the Rekh due for the year, which they had not done during the two previous years, and their quotas are ready for service whenever they may be called upon; but no disposition has been shown to consult them, or to make use of their services, in the government of the country. They are on good terms with the heir apparent, and this of itself causes their loyalty to be suspected.

Lesser Thakoors.

33. No enquiry has been entered upon as to the claims of the lesser Thakoors to the villages of which they had possessed themselves; consequently, many of those which might have been added to the fisc are still in the possession of the Thakoors. After the mediation of last year, the villages unjustly occupied were vacated by the Thakoors, but were not occupied by the Raj, because no revenue could be expected from them during the continuance of a famine. Observing the carelessness of the State, in some instances the lesser Thakoors who were in favour, in others favourites, and even the natural sons of the Maharaja, occupied villages which appeared unclaimed, on which the rest were again taken possession of by those who had vacated them shortly before. As long as bad seasons bring no revenue, the Raj would prefer to have it in its power to demand Rekh, disregarding the after-consequences of their carelessness. Indeed, so little thought is bestowed in such seasons on anything beyond the city walls which does not yield revenue, that I believe it would be quite possible for a Thakoor with a few horsemen to occupy ten or twelve Crown villages. He would not be interfered with for a long time, and when he was, it would be difficult for the Raj to dislodge him. By such culpable delay many are led to acts which they would not otherwise have committed.

Courts of Justice.

34. There has been no improvement during the year in the manner in which the Civil and Criminal Courts at Jodhpore have worked. For a few months there were fair hopes of improvement, and each month Returns exhibited some amount of work done. The Minister, Joshee Hunsraj, however, delegated the hearing of appeals to an inferior Motsuddee,—a proceeding which was not checked by the Maharaja. On this the heads of the Court, who were equal to the Minister in social position, followed his example, as they would not consent to appeals from themselves being heard by an inferior. After the resignation of the Joshee and the appointment of Murdan Ali Khan as Minister, the heads of the Court would not work with a foreigner, and were dissatisfied with his hauteur and inaccessibility. The old system of obtaining justice by influencing favourites at Court, therefore, has again come into the ascendant.

35. The trading classes complain very much of this. About a hundred and fifty of the wealthiest bankers at Jodhpore have large sums employed in loans to the jaghiredars and other landed proprietors. They liquidate the Rekh on the estates as it falls due, and advance money for marriages, &c., to the Thakoors, receiving in payment assignments on their villages. Formerly neglect to meet his obligations on the part of a Thakoor was met by an application to the Civil Court to send a "Dustuk" (fine) on the defaulter till such time as

an arrangement had been come to with the banker. Since the collapse of the Courts no attention is paid to the demands of the bankers by the Thakoors, and their inability to realize has affected the prosperity of the city, for the bankers have been unable to make advances to the petty traders. The markets have been, consequently, paralyzed, and want of confidence engendered. The price of grain, too, having been so long at famine rates, many of the shop-keepers have been obliged to sell the jewels of the female members of their families to purchase food, all of which has caused great depression amongst the trading classes. Several serious failures have occurred, and at one time a monetary panic was imminent, and was only averted by the Maharaja advancing about a lakh of rupees to some of the firms and allowing time for the payment of his Government bills then due.

Disputed boundary.

36. The disputed boundary between Bass of Jeysulmere and Phulowdee in Marwar has been again agitated. Colonel Ludlow enquired into the merits of this dispute in A.D. 1842, and demarcated a line which he recommended for settlement, but which was not carried out. The dispute broke out afresh in A.D. 1856. Sir Richmond Shakespear, then Political Agent, agreed to define the boundary in the following cold season; but that officer's removal to Baroda postponed action. The quarrel has now arisen in consequence of last season's favourable rains on the Jeysulmere border rendering the land capable of producing extensive unirrigated wheat crops. The dispute involves the proprietary right to about 30 or 40 square miles of land, but always lies dormant till a plentiful rainy season renders the ground culturable.

Police in Marwar.

37. The Police duties in Marwar are undertaken by the troops of the State and the Jaghiredar Horse of the Thakoors. Last year both were disorganized by the famine and the want of grass, so that the Police posts were all abandoned. The troops have not yet been reorganized through the delay of the Durbar, nor have the Thakoors been called upon to supply their quotas of horse. Some slight progress has been made in the reorganization of the troops, but arms and accoutrements are sadly deficient. Plunderers and bad characters have taken advantage of this want of means, and have become more than usually daring. They are generally individually known, but at present defy the officers of the Raj. If they had been driven to plunder to satisfy the cravings of hunger, we should have heard of attacks on grain convoys, but such a crime has been almost unknown. The Jat cultivators would rather starve than plunder, whilst hunger amongst the lower classes and Bheels and Meenas has shown itself in isolated cases of lifting and slaughtering horned cattle and camels. The plundering has taken place near the frontiers of the country in attacks on traders with cash and property by parties of armed Rajpoots of this, and the neighbouring States, who have taken advantage of the general disorganization.

38. The principal borders where lawlessness has been most rife have been Godwar, Sirohi frontier, Jeysulmere frontier, and Seekur frontier.

Godwar.

39. The Meenas of Godwar, on the failure of the crops in 1868, commenced a system of highway robbery which rendered travelling in Godwar unsafe. They were protected by one or two Thakoors, especially by the Thakoor of Syanah, who had been in outlawry in A.D. 1848. A hill in the Aravallee Mountains, in the neighbourhood of Syanah, was a notorious rendezvous for all the bad characters of the neighbourhood. To this hill they brought and divided their plunder, and from this they directed their forays. The murderers of the Cabul merchants and the perpetrators of the dacoitee on the Jeysulmere mahajuns near Nandolai were also sheltered here.

40. After the heir apparent, Jeswunt Singh, had received charge of Godwar, he organized an expedition against Syanah. The Meenas resisted capture, and in the fight which took place, the heir apparent, who was present in person, had six men killed and wounded, and the Meenas lost 16 killed. Many wounded Meenas and several others besides were seized and imprisoned. The Thakoor of Syanah eluded capture, but subsequently surrendered. He was bound over by the heir apparent never again to harbour plunderers and to remove the village away from the hill, on agreeing to which the village was restored to him.

41. Another nest of Meena plunderers resided at Eendul-ro-goorah, a zenana village near Palee. The principal leader was Gujjéa Bheel, who had been for many years the terror of the Pahlunpoor District, but who had hitherto escaped apprehension. After the capture of Syanah the village of Eendul-ro-goorah was suddenly surrounded. The Meenas, however, had received so wholesome a lesson at Syanah, that they surrendered to the number of 310. Of these, 60 of the worst characters were detained, and the rest released. Shortly afterwards Gujjéa was apprehended by some of the Ahore Thakoor's people. The effect of these measures was at once to put a stop to all plundering in Godwar; and since August last, when they took place, not a single complaint has been preferred against that part of the country.

Sirohi Frontier.

42. The State of the Sirohi frontier has been constantly brought to the notice of the Maharaja. It is affected by the outlawry of the family of Nathoo Singh, of Buttanah, in Sirohi, who was related by marriage to some of the petty Thakoors on the border. There are four or five villages, which are most notorious, and the inhabitants of which have the credit of joining Nathoo Singh's son (Nathoo Singh himself being dead) in his expeditions against Sirohi. I have hopes that as soon as the Jeysulmere and Seekur frontiers are put into order this one will be taken in hand, and the refractory villages of Lobeenanah, Checklee, Oochmut, and Purrin punished for their inveterate recusancy.

Jeysulmere border.

43. On the Jeysulmere border the Bhatties had commenced early in the year (1869) to plunder in Mullanee and the western districts of Marwar. They had been checked by the line of jaghiredar posts which I had placed across Mullanee for the protection of the Scinde road, but

again resumed their excesses as soon as the posts were withdrawn. The original intention was to have withdrawn these posts in the month of July, by which time it was hoped that a sufficiency of grass would have enabled the Raj Sowars to resume their duties. The late period at which the rains commenced prevented the relief of the posts before October, when the Minister informed me he could relieve them. No efficient body of men, however, was sent, and the wretched tattoos on which the sowars were mounted were no match for the swift camels of the bold and daring Bhatties, which are accustomed to carry a couple of armed men 50 or 60 miles a day for days together. The Jeysulmere Bhatties, joined by the turbulent inhabitants of Sakra in Marwar, issued forth in bodies of 10 to 50 camelmen, and plundered some small hamlets in Mullanee, which were distant from support. The Jeysulmere authorities, on being applied to, checked the Bhatties, but nothing was done to the Sakra plunderers, who extended their expeditions to the town of Puchbuddra. In several cases camels carried off from traders were seen and recognized in Sakra; but the Hakim of the district had no means of recovering them.

44. The extent of the excesses committed by Sakra and the immunity enjoyed by that village is shown by the fact that no less than seven decisions involving compensation to the amount of Rupees 4,640-8 for highway robberies and dacoities, out of 11 cases brought forward, have been decreed against it by the Court of Vakeels in the space of 12 months, and not a single individual has been punished on account of them.

45. Sakra is a considerable Bhomeea village, paying no revenue. It has a large extent of two crop land, with water close to the surface, but not an acre is cultivated, the Bhomeeas living entirely by plunder. It was originally in the Pokhurn Estate, but the Thakoor gave it up, as he received no revenue from it, and had to pay compensation for cases decreed against it. Sakra then became khalsa. Colonel Nixon, when Political Agent, with the view of stopping its lawless proceedings, directed the Pokhurn Thakoor to place some horsemen in the village, which aroused an inimical feeling against Pokhurn on the part of the Bhomeeas. The Maharaja withdrew the Pokhurn Thannah when he became offended with the Thakoor of Pokhurn, and the devastations committed on the Pokhurn villages by the Bhomeeas were rather encouraged. When the dissensions between the Maharaja and the principal Thakoors of the State were mediated last year, the Sakra dispute with Pokhurn was also settled. The Thakoor, to protect himself, conciliated the Bhomeeas, since which time they have turned their attention to plundering khalsa villages and travellers. My repeated applications to the Raj in regard to this village were for a long time unheeded, but troops have lately been sent to Sakra to enforce obedience; but whether orders for the punishment of the Bhomeeas have been issued I cannot say. The intention appeared to be only to place a thannah at Sakra, as the Bhomeeas have a friend at Court.

North-Eastern Frontier.

46. In the north-eastern corner of Marwar, the villages of Boodsoo, Burrurwa, Khatoth, Bambhot, &c., have long harboured the bad characters of Biccaneer, Seekur, and the neighbouring Marwar Districts. The Thakoors of Boodsoo, Munninah, &c., are in favour with the Maharaja, and many of the raids committed by their followers have been instigated by evil advisers at Jodhpore, who unfortunately are not checked by

His Highness, and who act with the object of giving trouble and annoyance to the Koochawun and the more respectable Thakoors. Eventually measures were adopted, and are now being carried out, to bring this border into order. The Hakim of Nagore, accompanied by the Koochawun Thakoor, surrounded the village of Bambhot. The small fort was carried sword in hand, and the whole gang of 10 plunderers was seized. Since then some of the Burrurwa plunderers have been apprehended, and amongst them one or two noted outlaws. Measures are said to be in progress with regard to Boodsoo and Khatoth.

Mangulwa.

47. In this direction there is an internal boundary dispute about the village site of Mangulwa, which may at any time cause a feud in the great Mairteea clan of the Rahtores. Colonel Ludlow decided that the site should remain khalsa. Zenana influence, however, lately overpersuaded the Maharaja to make a grant of the site to the Munnana Thakoor, one of the disputants. The Thakoor erected a fort on the disputed land and collected troops. The Kores Thakoor, a relative of the Koochawun Thakoor of the opposite party, listened to my advice, and, though a large force was also collected on his side, avoided a collision. I pointed out to the Maharaja that, as he had interfered with the settlement made by Colonel Ludlow, the responsibility of any bloodshed would rest with him. His Highness has now sent an Agent to prevent an outbreak. I have introduced the case to show the difficulty of getting the Durbar to deal equitably in such questions when the pressure of parties in favour is enlisted on one or the other side.

Chirranee.

48. The only outbreak which has occurred during the course of this year has been caused by a similar want of honest action on the part of the Durbar, and with the view of sowing dissension amongst the Thakoors. The Maharaja, in December last, wrote over to the Kejurla Thakoor half of (Chirranee) a village which belonged to a dependant of the Neemaj Thakoor, and which had been so decided by Colonel Ludlow. In conformity with that officer's settlement, Chirranee was made over to the Jaghiredar last year, and the Neemaj Thakoor naturally opposes the Kejurla Thakoor now getting half. At my suggestion, both the Kejurla and Neemaj Thakoors were directed to withdraw their troops, and to leave the crops with the cultivators till the question should be decided. The Neemaj Thakoor withdrew his troops, but the Kejurla Thakoor, feeling certain of the influence by which he was backed, disobeyed the order and occupied the village. The Neemaj troops again assembled and marched to dispossess him, and a fray ensued, in which six or seven men on either side were killed and wounded. Fresh orders caused the evacuation of the village and the dispersion of the troops.

Observations on Marwar.

49. There are seeds of discord in Marwar, which may at any time spring up and convulse the country, but a just course of action and an honest desire to deal fairly will always prevent a resort to

arms. The Thakoors, as a rule, are anxious to avoid feuds amongst themselves, but are obliged by their sense of honor to revenge insult when offered. If treated impartially they are easily managed, and are well disposed towards British officers and readily meet our wishes. On several occasions during the past year, when referred to by the Maharaja regarding the proprietary right to villages, I have been able to obtain easily the surrender of such regarding which I had expressed an opinion adverse to the holders. In case of ancient feuds, so ready a compliance might not have been shown, but all parties are satisfied when disputed properties are made khalsa pending a settlement.

50. The conduct of the Maharaja during the period under review has been of the most friendly and courteous character to myself individually and to every British officer. He has been always willing to receive my suggestions, and if he has not acted on them as much as I could have wished, it has been in consequence of the influence of those who surround him working on his weak nature, and not from any intention to disregard what I have said. Much of the advice given through his counsellors is withheld from the Maharaja, or so perverted as to be worthless. When it is uttered in the Palace by myself, the Moosahibs are obliged of course to agree to what he affirms, so that the value of advice is greatly weakened. It need not, however, be regarded as extraordinary if a Sovereign, after 26 years' enjoyment of arbitrary power, be unable to bear contradiction or to listen to truth. The Maharaja is quite aware that what I have advised has been for his best interests, but the course a British officer takes is too simple for the crooked ways of Marwar. The condition of Marwar is still deserving of anxious consideration. The landed aristocracy of the country are separated from the Court, and there is much discontent at the way in which the administration is being conducted, and at the injustice and general want of honesty of the officials.

Lease of Sambhur.

51. The British Government lately concluded a Treaty with the Jodhpore Government for the lease of the Jodhpore share of the joint jurisdiction of the salt manufactured at Sambhur. The terms of the lease were a payment of Rupees 1,25,000 a year, together with a royalty of 20 per cent. on the amount of all sales beyond 8½ lakhs of maunds of salt a year. The Treaty was signed at Jodhpore on the 27th January 1870.

Lease of Nawa and Goodha.

52. A second Treaty was signed between the two Governments on the 17th of April 1870 for the lease, by the State of Jodhpore, to the British Government, of the Nawa and Goodha Salt Marts (also on the Sambhur Lake) at a rent of Rupees 3,00,000 a year, together with a royalty of 40 per cent. on all yearly sales beyond 900,000 maunds of salt.

53. The Sambhur Salt Mart was made over to our Government on the 1st February 1870, but the Nawa and Goodha marts have not yet been taken possession of. The sales of salt this year have been exceptionally high in consequence of the large imports of grain into Ajmere and Marwar enabling carriers to secure a load both ways.

Road.

54. That portion of the Agra and Ahmedabad Road between Burr and Erinpoora, the construction of which through his territories the Maharaja agreed to defray, has been commenced. When the agreement was made, it was supposed that the amount for construction would be advanced as required by the British Government, the Marwar State paying its contribution at the end of the year. The Financial Department has, however, ruled that the cost is to be taken in the first instance from the Native State. This has caused a sudden stoppage of work, the scale on which the works were begun not having been limited by any consideration of the amount of contribution.

Dispensaries.

55. The dispensaries in the city of Jodhpore and at Palee have worked satisfactorily during the past year: 406 in-patients and 10,425 out-patients were relieved at these institutions during the year. Four important and 163 minor operations were performed, and an expenditure incurred of Rupees 3,844-0-9, which was defrayed by the Durbar. A new dispensary has been opened at Jessole in Mullanee, a town of 6,000 inhabitants on the banks of the River Loonee, and the residence of the Deputy of Mullanee. Opposite to Jessole, on the other side of the river, is situated the large trading mart of Balotra, with about 15,000 inhabitants, and containing 400 or 500 merchants' houses. The establishment of a dispensary at Jessole was hailed with delight by the inhabitants of both places, and the sick at once flocked to it. There could not have been found in Mullanee a better spot for a dispensary than Jessole.

Vaccination.

56. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was only 3,614, of which 1,713 were reported successful. The cost was Rupees 351, as there were only three vaccinators employed, but in August last the Maharaja consented to the establishment from 1st January 1870 of an efficient staff of vaccinators for Marwar according to a scheme prepared by Dr. Moore. There will now be 11 vaccinators on good salaries, and the yearly cost is estimated at Rupees 2,520 a year.

Post.

57. There have been no mail robberies during the year, notwithstanding that the banghy mails were for the greater period quite unprotected. Runners were twice stopped and relieved of the ornaments said to have been on their persons, but the mails were not interfered with. In one case a district distributor lost a pair of gold earrings, for which he received compensation. The other case is not yet settled, the runner complaining of having been relieved of a sum of Rupees 17 and a pair of silver anklets, which appears very improbable.

Court of Vakeels.

58. The Marwar Court of Vakeels held their Sessions at Aboo, Ajmere, and Jodhpore during the year, and I am much indebted to those Members of the Court who have been present for the excellent way

in which they have performed their duty and the unbiassed character of their decisions. The work brought before the Court has been very heavy, and the cases important.

59. In a Court before which so much work comes, it is very desirable that each State should bear its full share in the responsibility of the decisions. No Biccanere Vakeel has been in attendance at the Marwar Court for more than a year. Khureetas have been addressed to the Maharaja of Biccanere, and fruitless endeavours made by Captain Powlett for the despatch of a Vakeel to Jodhpore, but none has yet been sent.

60. The number of cases brought before the Court of Vakeels was 427, of which 303 have been decided and 124 remain on the file.

ABSTRACT of Cases brought before the Marwar Court of Vakeels between 1st April 1869 and 31st of March 1870.

Remaining on 1st April 1869.	Received during the year.	Total.	Number decided.	Remaining on 31st March 1870.	ABSTRACT OF APPEALS.			
					Number appealed.	Confirmed.	Returned for revision.	Remaining.
192	235	427	303	124	9	3	1	5

Highway robbery.

61. Seventeen cases of highway robbery and gang robbery were proved. Of these, 14 were decreed against Marwar, one against Jeysulmere, and two against Mullanee. Ten of these were committed on British subjects from the Punjab, Hansi, and Hissar. Traders hire camels from residents of these districts, who also load a few camels with grain on their own account for sale in Marwar. They continue in charge of their camels, and take also buffaloes for sale or money for the purchase of cattle; and when their grain and buffaloes are disposed of, and they have received the hire of the camels, each man generally has a considerable amount of cash about his person. As they are not allowed to carry arms in British territory, and the trouble of getting passes would put a stop to all trade in Marwar, they fall an easy prey to the first party of wandering marauders whom they meet, who perhaps would not have meddled with them if they had had a few weapons. In one case 15 men possessed amongst them Rupees 1,980, and though the amount owned by each was not large, yet it was quite without protection. The Native Governments, who are called upon to pay compensation, consider that traders so circumstanced should be permitted to

carry arms. In the desert districts they do not keep to specified routes, but travel across country straight to their destinations, irrespective of any Police posts or villages which may be near their track. It is impossible for the Native State to protect unarmed traders in every part of their journey in such a country. Cabul fruit merchants are also obliged to leave their arms at their homes, as they have to traverse Scinde or the Punjab, and are exposed in the same manner to attacks by even single marauders. Till a general disarmament can be carried out in Native States, all traders entering Rajwarra might be permitted to provide themselves with arms, lodging them on their return at the nearest Police post to the border.

62. The amount of claims for compensation preferred before the Court of Vakeels amounted to Rupees 54,861; the decrees awarded to Rupees 36,107-10, as follows :—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Against Marwar	22,168	12	0
Do. Jeypore	6,248	2	0
Do. Kishengurh	469	0	0
Do. Ajmere and Mhairwarra	96	0	0
Do. Oodeypore	72	0	0
Do. Sirohi	5,104	6	0
Do. Pahlunpore	0	0	0
Do. Mullanee	1,366	6	0
Do. Jeysulmere	420	0	0
Do. Biccaneere	183	0	0
Total ... Rs.				36,147	10	0

Outstandings of Agency Treasurer.

63. The amounts of awards outstanding due to the Agency Treasurer are as follows :—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
By Marwar	55,638	15	7
„ Jeypore	3,515	8	6
„ Kishengurh	712	9	3
„ Oodeypore	620	6	0
„ Sirohi	3,692	13	0
„ Pahlunpore	646	15	0
„ Jeysulmere	9,622	4	9
„ Biccaneere	30,004	8	10
„ Jatla (Ajmere)	395	4	0
Total ... Rs.				1,04,848	0	9

64. Regarding the above sums, Jeysulmere has not paid anything for eight years, and the last payment, excepting one or two trifling sums, made by Biccaneere, was in 1858.

65. The bankers do not approve of being kept out of their balances for an indefinite period. The orders are against their closing their books yearly. If the interest were paid yearly, they would not object; but at present, as the rate of interest charged on account of these awards is lower than that at which the Native States can themselves procure money, it is an actual advantage to them to let the Treasurers' debt run on rather than borrow at a higher rate of interest to pay it off. The difference expresses the value of our guarantee. To give this to the non-paying Native State appears to lead in some instances to an indefinite delay in liquidating the balances.

Establishments.

66. The European and Native Establishments of this Agency have performed their duties with zeal and assiduity. Many of them are underpaid, and have not been able, during a season such as we have passed through, to support themselves on the salaries they receive. The present financial pressure has caused a postponement of the question, but I think it my duty to record my opinion of the hardship of giving men small salaries in a country like Marwar, where, in comparison with the prices in our provinces, food is always at famine rates.

Mullanee.

67. In my remarks on the famine in Marwar I included Mullanee, which has been reduced to poverty, and which will take many years to recover its former prosperity. The mortality amongst the cattle was, if anything, greater than in the rest of Marwar. The Thakoors, instead of keeping herds of cows, are now obliged to content themselves with goats to supply them with milk. Most of their stock of brood mares, which were before a source of considerable wealth to them, have also died. The greater number have lost the savings of former years, and many have parted with their ornaments. The consideration of the means of raising revenue to pay for a reorganized administration of Mullanee must be of necessity postponed. The scheme proposed by Captain Impey, of doubling the Fouj Bul or tribute paid by the Thakoors, always appeared to me as one very difficult to carry out and likely to cause much discontent. In the meantime, the Deputy at Mullanee receives only Rupees 50 a month, and the Raj Sowars are as inefficient as ever.

JEYSULMERE.

During the last year died Thakoor Kesree Singh, uncle of the Maharawal of Jeysumlere, and for 25 years Minister and virtual Ruler of the State. He has been succeeded by his elder brother, Chuttur Singh, who is respected by all classes, though he does not possess the determined character of Kesree Singh, nor is he so much feared by the plundering Bhatties.

2. The arrangements made by Ressaldar Abbas Ali, the Agent deputed to Jeysumlere to assist in forwarding grain from Scinde to the famine districts, received full support from Kesree Singh. On his return, the Ressaldar reported that 235,000 camel-loads, representing 1,175,000 maunds of grain, had passed from Scinde and Bhawalpore to Marwar through Jeysumlere; and that a large portion of the sum for which this

grain was sold had been taken back to those countries in coin, to the supposed amount of 25 or 26 lakhs of rupees. Not a single dacoitee or robbery occurred on these convoys, either in Marwar or Jeysulmere.

3. For the supply of the caravans with water in the desert, where there is one stretch of 80 miles on either road, in which no water is procurable, the Jeysulmere authorities maintained large reservoirs at stated intervals kept constantly filled with water. The expense of this was great, but less than might at first sight appear, as in countries like Jeysulmere the officials are accustomed on occasion to adopt some such measures for the supply of travellers. On this occasion the measures required were extraordinary on account of the great number of animals for which provision had to be made. The tax levied to cover the expense of filling the reservoirs was four annas a maund, or Rupees 1-4 per camel-load. Of the 235,000 loads, 135,000 were owned by Charuns and traders claiming exemption from all taxes, so that it was levied upon 100,000 only; but even this left a large margin of profit.

4. During the year Jeysulmere was free from cholera, which made such havoc in Jodhpore. Heavy rain fell in April, and again in the latter end of May, so that the tanks overflowed and a rich crop of grass sprung up, when on Marwar the hot winds were still blowing. The whole country was filled with emigrants from Marwar and Mullanee till late in the season.

HARAOTEE AGENCY REPORT, 1869-70.

INTRODUCTORY.

Changes in the territorial distribution and personnel of the Agency.

THE only change which occurred during the year in the territorial administration of the Agency was the addition of the Chiefship of Shahpoora, which in August last was transferred from the charge of the Ajmere Commissionership to that of this Office. The Haraotee Agency now embraces a political supervision of the States of—

Boondee,		Jhallawar,
Kotah,		Tonk, and
Shahpoora,		

and a superintendence of the Kherar, a tract formed of the Meena Districts of Meywar, Jeypore, and Boondee.

2. Early in June the Agency lost its Political Agent, the late Captain A. N. Bruce. By his untimely death the Government of India has been deprived of the services of one of its ablest officers, and the States of a warm and sincere friend, ever jealous of their honor and good name and labouring for their welfare.

3. In October Captain J. J. Blair, the Assistant Agent on Special Duty at Tonk, was promoted to the Eastern Agency. Deputed on the deposition of the Ex-Nawab, he was called on to support and direct a temporary administration beset with difficulties of no ordinary kind. The successful manner in which he not only performed this duty, but without extraneous aid reorganized almost the entire economy of the State, are well known both to the Governor-General's Agent and the Government of India. Shunning aught like the assumption of power or authority, the reforms he accomplished were effected through the agency of the people themselves, and, as such, promise to be lasting and permanent. The secret of his success lay in his warm sympathy for all with whom he was brought in contact,—a sympathy which had the effect of drawing all to him. It was this which secured for him that measure of confidence which enabled him to do so much good, and which often brought Thakoors and people of distant States to seek his advice. His connection with Tonk did not cease with his transfer, and his death was mourned as a national calamity.

4. It was not until December that his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Blair, was able to join the Agency.

The Famine.

5. A history of the year under report would be incomplete without some detailed account of the calamitous famine which has afflicted the country, and the effects of which, as visible in the terrible gaps left in every village, hearth, and homestead, will not be effaced for many generations. In offering such a sketch, I would refer to the separate notice subsequently given of each State for all particulars.

State of the country at the commencement of the year.

6. The beginning of the year found the whole area of the Agency in a greater or less degree affected by the famine. In the southern portion, which to the last never came within the true famine circle, grain had become scarce and dear; but in Boondée, in the Tonk and Aligurh Pergunnahs of Tonk, in Shahpoora and the Meena Districts, actual want and distress had prevailed for months. It could no longer be disguised that the hope that rates would fall on the produce of the spring crop entering the markets was a vain one. Grain in the more northerly districts was selling at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers for the rupee. Grass was not to be purchased, and in the absence of fodder horned cattle were dying in numbers. The future was dark and gloomy, and an early and seasonable monsoon could alone bring relief.

Relief measures.

7. The value of the measures which had been previously set on foot for the relief of the destitute began now to be fully felt. At Deolee, at Tonk, and in the Jehâzpore Pergunnah of Meywar, work was provided for the able-bodied, and at the two first places poor-houses extended relief to the sickly and the weak. The labour and maintenance thus afforded to hundreds of the neighbouring poor alleviated a large amount of local distress.

Relief measures at Deolee.

8. The operations at Deolee were supported by a fund originally raised by my predecessor by donations from the Chiefs of Kotah, Jhalawar, Indurgurh, Meywar, and Jeypore, and subsequently maintained by monthly contributions from the three first, the European and Native Officers and men of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry and Deolee Irregular Force, the Vakeels and establishments attached to the Agency, and the traders in the Civil and Military Bazaars. In consideration of the relief afforded to the poor of the adjoining British districts, the fund was subsidized by the Central Committee at Ajmere. In July, on its being found that upwards of half the people supported were subjects of Jeypore, an application was made to the Maharaja of that State to assist us by a small monthly subscription, but, I regret to say, without success.

Relief measures at Tonk.

9. At Tonk suffering and want were to be witnessed to a large extent. Relief works were consequently carried on on a liberal scale by the Native Government, aided by private subscriptions from His Highness the Nawab, the local British Agency, and the principal Nobles and merchants. As at Deolee, a very large proportion of the poor were subjects of Jeypore.

Relief measures in Jehâzpore.

10. To provide employment in the Jehâzpore Pergunnah, the Meywar Durbar had sanctioned an outlay of Rupees 14,000. Labour was offered on the embankment of a tank and some smaller works at and about Jehâzpore itself.

Relief measures in Ajmere.

11. Subsequently the construction of a road through our own districts to connect Deolee with Nusseerabad was sanctioned by Government as a famine work. The bad faith, however, of the sub-contractors among whom the work was sublet prevented this measure from proving so successful as it might otherwise have been.

Relief measures in Jhallawar.

12. Jhallawar was the only other portion of the Agency in which special measures were adopted to alleviate distress. Labour was offered on public works and food given to the weak and ill.

Liberality of the Mahajun class.

13. But everywhere throughout the country the famine called forth more or less conspicuously the open-handed charity of the Mahajun classes. Both jointly as corporations and privately as individuals they distributed grain, food, and clothing; and at more than one place, in order that succour might reach those ashamed to accept relief publicly, they sent round supplies after dark with a bell.

Assistance by the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar in supplying Deolee with grain.

14. The provident measures taken by the Officers Commanding the 2nd Bengal Cavalry and the Deolee Irregular Force and by Captain J. Blair relieved this Office of any anxiety in regard to the regiments stationed at Deolee and the Tonk Pergunnahs. But at Boondee and at and about Deolee it early became evident that the stocks of grain were falling very low, and that importation would be largely required. Such aid as the Boondee Durbar required was rendered, and the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar and the traders of Jhalra Patun and Kotah were applied to for assistance in procuring and forwarding supplies. The Maharaj Rana, with his usual readiness, at once responded to the call, and sent some 60,000 maunds, for which at first he could not be induced to accept payment, it being His Highness' wish that it should be considered as a gift from himself. The Maharaj Rana's interest further secured the despatch by the merchants of his capital of grain to the value of 1½ lakhs. All these supplies were disposed of at and about Deolee, and went far to assist the cantonment and the districts in its vicinity in weathering the hot weather months.

Outbreak of cholera.

15. As the season advanced distress and suffering daily increased. The heat was intense and prostrated numbers. Water in many parts was not to be had, and its absence added to the sufferings of the cattle. At Deolee, where the element is at the best of times scarce, special measures had to be adopted to guard the supply. Towards the end of May cholera broke out in several parts of the country. Spreading in all directions, its march from Kotah northwards exempted neither village nor hamlet. The Boondee Chief, hoping to save his capital by the closing of all communication, stationed posts on the Kotah Road. A similar attempt was made a few miles out of Deolee at a pass in the hills. But human measures

seemed to be futile in arresting the onward march of the disease. It appeared in Boondee, and, passing on, broke out suddenly in Agency limits at Deolee on the morning of the 2nd of June. For three days it raged, the Political Agent being one of the victims. Panic-struck private and public followers fled in all directions. Business was suspended, and many had none to minister to their wants. During this period the disease, with the exception of one fatal case in the Deolee Irregular Force, was confined to the Agency. Subsequently a few cases occurred among the camp followers of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. It then appeared in the Deolee Irregular Force, and hung about the corps till the end of August. It was, however, of a mild type, the proportion of casualties being very small. That it should have spared the weak and sickly collected on the famine works and at the poor-houses was a matter of wonder and of the greatest thankfulness.

16. Pestilence was now added to famine, and the people, heart-broken and weary, lay down and died.

17. It was at this period that I joined the Agency. My journey to Deolee through Marwar and the south of Ajmere was of the most painful nature, and the suffering and death I had to witness, but had no power to mitigate, I shall never forget.

Increase of suffering.

18. In June and July distress was very severe, and deaths from positive starvation lamentably numerous. Miserable skeletons found their way into the station in the last stage of emaciation and weakness, and with that terribly drawn expression of face which the famine rendered so familiar. Too often they only crawled in to die. In the town of Tonk destitution was of course more apparent than elsewhere, and the scenes more harrowing. The average price of grain had now advanced to seven seers.

The rains.

19. Speaking generally, the monsoon set in about the 10th of July. From that date rain fell everywhere in abundance. With the first fall numbers left the relief works for their homes. The area sown, save in Kotah and Jhallawar, was much below the average, and ranged from three-quarters in Tonk to two-thirds in Boondee and Shahpoora. Owing to the mortality which had occurred among the cattle very much of the ground had to be prepared by hand,—a mode of tillage which entailed weary toil and labour. Early in August a break ensued, and there was an almost entire cessation of rain for three or four weeks. By the end of the month the protracted failure of the monsoon began to excite anxiety and gradually alarm. Daily accounts are received from every quarter of a scorching sun burning up the seedlings and tender grass shoots, and the state of matters over the whole country had become most critical, when the monsoon reappeared and rain fell widely. The grass and crops revived and sprouted, and as the rain continued the agricultural prospects of the provinces were felt to be assured. In Kotah and Jhallawar such a rain crop had not, it was said, been seen for 10 years, and in the north the more limited area sown was very promising.

Locusts.

20. But no sooner was apprehension thus allayed than locusts appeared, and the cultivator had to guard his fields from the flights which day after day passed over the country. Little loss was occasioned by the full-grown insect, and the classes who in every State hold lands rent-free in consideration of their ability to ward off such visitations vaunted of their power. But it was found that where the flights had alighted they had deposited their eggs. Portions of the country were soon literally carpeted with the young, and where this was the case the damage caused was very considerable. Boondee, Tonk, Shahpoora, and the Meena Districts again suffered the most, Kotah and Jhallawar escaping all but entirely. The actual loss occasioned varied from 75 per cent. in some villages to 10 in others. Distributed over the entire crop, it was estimated at from three annas in the rupee (or 19 per cent.) in Boondee, to five annas (or 30 per cent.) in Shahpoora.

Distress in September.

21. With the heavy rain cholera had gradually disappeared, lingering latest of all at Kotah and Tonk, which it did not leave till the beginning of August. During that month and in the beginning of September misery and suffering arising from want were at their height. About the end of September the price of grain had risen to five seers for the rupee, and importation having been checked by the state of the country, actual scarcity was on one or two occasions experienced both at Tonk and Deolee. The lower classes, however, had ere this begun to secure a subsistence from the seeds of the grasses which the rain had brought up, more especially from the "Sauwan," a kind of wild rice.

Epidemic of fever.

22. In the beginning of October prices for the first time showed symptoms of retrograding, and, as the produce of the harvest became available, to fall readily. The plentiful rains had given promise of a good spring crop, there was ample occupation for all classes of the community, and prospects were everywhere brightening, when the country was called on to undergo its last, and perhaps its severest, trial. Low intermittent fever and in places scurvy prostrated the people, who, weakened by a long course of bad and insufficient food, sunk and died. The mortality during October, November, and December, owing to this epidemic, was very great, upwards of half the deaths which occurred throughout the year being ascribed to it. No portion of the country was exempted, though, perhaps, Shahpoora suffered the most. In marching through what are large populous villages, two or three wan figures were alone to be seen; while in many parts of Kotah the jowar was standing far into the cold weather, there being no one to cut it. The prevalence of sickness seriously retarded field operations, already crippled by the loss of cattle, and the spring crop was in many parts not sown till late in the season. In December the epidemic began to abate and the country to recover. Since then each week has brought relief and cheaper prices. The spring crop, blessed with good winter showers, has generally been a fair one. Plenty once more prevails, and it is only the cattle bones, which surround the villages in mounds and strew the highways, that recall the terrible era through which we have passed.

Present state of the country.

The new arrangements at Sambhur, too, have had the effect of stimulating the grain trade and supplies are now daily poured into the districts about Deolee, in a manner which they never were before. But below the surface there is still much misery and suffering. The cultivator, always more or less in debt, is now irretrievably so. His cattle, his household, all are gone, and as with the individual, so with the State. Many long years must elapse ere the country can recover the losses it has sustained. But let us hope that the famine has not been without its lessons, and that it has taught at least some of the Native Governments the fallacy of the desire which would prohibit export of produce by proving to them that no State or tract of country can stand or fall alone. It has certainly done one thing. It has secured for us the gratitude and attachment of thousands of the subjects of Foreign States, who but for us would have perished miserably, and the respect of the better classes, who have watched with admiration the humane measures which have been adopted to mitigate suffering and provide relief.

B O O N D E E.

The Maharao Raja.

23. The death of the Maharao Raja's only son in the prime of life and full of promise, an event which occurred in November 1868, has affected the whole course of His Highness' life. The numerous festivals which mark the calendar of every Rajpoot Court have been dispensed with, and a gloom has fallen over the Palace which nothing seems to dispel,—a gloom which has been deepened by the continued illness of another member of the family, to whom as the partner and adviser of a long and eventful life His Highness is much attached. These afflictions, coming as they have done at an advanced time of life on a mind predisposed by habit and inclination to retirement, have had the effect of withdrawing the Maharao Raja from public life, while the loss during the year of his two oldest and most valued Ministers has tended to raise a distaste for State affairs, which do not now enjoy the same interest and attention as formerly.

Birth of a son and heir.

The birth of a son and heir, though a subject of great pleasure to the Maharao Raja, and of rejoicing throughout Boondée, has not served to dissipate the sadness prevailing. The Prince was born on the 27th September last, and has received the name of Rughobeer Singh.

24. The two Ministers referred to were Bohra Jeewun Lall, who had been for 24 years the Chief Executive Officer of the State, and Nundram Dhabhaee, an equally old servant, who had succeeded him in office in June 1868. The former died in September, the latter in October, last.

State Officials.

25. The office of Minister has not since been filled up. It was pressed by the Maharao Raja on Bohra Imrut Lall, a brother of Jeewun Lall, who without office occupies a position of influence as adviser, but was declined. The duties are now carried on by Chowdree Ghassee Lall, who has further been entrusted with the charge of the finances. I

have not had an opportunity of meeting this official, but report describes him as an able man. Chumpa Lall, a second brother of Bohra Jeewun Lall, continues to preside as heretofore over the Civil and Criminal Courts.

Crime.

26. Measures for the suppression of crime are very defective in Boondee, but while theft and robberies are common, more serious offences are rare.

The Jail.

27. Jail accommodation, too, is disgracefully bad, and formed the subject of an earnest remonstrance by the Agent of the Governor-General on his visit to the capital. The quarters occupied by the prisoners consist of a court-yard 26 feet long by 28 broad, with an open corridor 10½ feet deep, and are, from their position in the heart of a crowded quarter of the town and their restricted area, quite unfitted for a place of confinement. They were filthily dirty, and the prisoners, when first visited, were fettered and ironed very severely. One, a Bheel, who had on several occasions all but effected his escape, was loaded with chains weighing 24lbs. The condition of some other prisoners incarcerated at the City Kotwallie was almost equally bad. These abuses the Maharao Raja has promised to rectify, and from the manner in which His Highness has latterly taken up the matter, I believe him to be in earnest. A building in an open suburb to the south of the town, consisting of a spacious court-yard 107 feet long by 84 broad, with corridors 13½ feet deep, has been selected for a new jail, and is at present undergoing such alterations and repairs as are necessary to convert it into a place of imprisonment. In the meanwhile the present Jail is to be kept scrupulously clean.

The Courts.

28. The Judicial Courts at the capital are satisfactorily conducted. The proceedings and files are in Hindee, and the judgments passed bear inspection favourably. Justice, though rudely administered, is always obtainable,—a fact vouched for by the people of neighbouring States.

The Administration.

29. Whatever credit or discredit attaches to the administration must rest with the Maharao Raja. Despotic as all Native Governments are, there is none, perhaps, in which every question receives the special attention of the Chief as at Boondee. Hitherto His Highness has been equal to the strain, and it will be a matter for regret should failing health or energy compel him to give in. His Highness' character has been more than once referred to by my predecessor. That he is opposed to our way of thought and action, and, owing to a natural suspiciousness of temperament, distrusts our motives, there can be no question. Still there are not many better and few as good Rulers. No one is bullied in Boondee; the people are content, and in Native opinion no Chief in Rajpootana bears so high a reputation.

Debt to Agency Treasurer.

30. In the last Report of this Agency the difficulty experienced in getting the Durbar to liquidate the amount due to the Agency

Treasurer on account of compensatory awards decreed by the Haraootee International Court and paid upon our security was referred to. This matter has, I am glad to report, been lately settled by His Highness paying off the interest, which had accrued, and agreeing to liquidate the principal by half-yearly instalments of Rupees 20,000. This, owing to the loss incurred by the famine, was as much as the limited revenues of the State would admit of. The debt amounted in all to about Rupees 75,000, and had been accumulating since 1861.

Kotah and Deolee Road.

31. It gives me much pleasure to add that His Highness has further agreed to construct a good fair weather road through his territories from Deolee, *vid* Boondee, to Kotah, and to contribute jointly with other States to the maintenance of a small Office establishment for the Haraootee International Court, the duties of which it has been found necessary to separate from those of the Agency. The latter will be but a trifling monthly charge, but the fact that it is the first occasion on which the Boondee Durbar has consented to support an innovation makes it one deserving of notice.

The famine.

32. Boondee has suffered severely during the famine. Measures were early adopted by the Durbar to import a sufficiency of grain from Central India and Kotah. Still a scarcity of food was more or less experienced throughout the year. Distress and suffering were everywhere very severe, more especially at Boondee itself. Emigration in a measure relieved the districts. At the capital 400lbs. of grain were distributed every day to the poor by the Durbar, while the Sahookars and Seths formed a fund which gave 1lb. of grain daily to each indigent person.

General health.

33. Cholera in the hot weather and fever in the autumn carried off large numbers of the population. Of the cattle, it is stated, two-thirds have perished.

The harvest.

34. The outturn of the rain-crop, owing to the limited area sown and the damage caused by locusts, was estimated at little more than half the ordinary amount. The spring harvest, however, was in most parts of the State above the average.

KOTAH.

35. It is with regret that I find myself unable to report favourably on the condition of affairs in this State, the largest and most important connected with the Agency.

The Maharao.

36. The Maharao takes little or no interest in the administration, appears but seldom in public, and often for long intervals is inaccessible to any one. As His Highness is at the same time suspicious of his Ministers, and unwilling to delegate to them the authority which he

will not exercise himself, important matters which are considered to require his orders fail to meet with attention. This extends to the work connected with the Agency. References even of the most ordinary nature are either ignored entirely, or obtain replies after months of delay. So serious had the evil become at the commencement of the year as to interfere with the action of the International Court, and my predecessor was compelled to intimate that, should its requisitions continue to be systematically disregarded, he would be obliged to take measures to vindicate its authority. Matters have since, I regret to say, taken but little change for the better.

Unsatisfactory state of affairs.

37. At Kotah, Courts of Justice, Courts of Appeal, and Offices of all kinds exist. Some do so only in name. The others are notoriously venal, and as their decisions are seldom, if ever, enforced, and can be set aside on application to any one of influence, they command no respect. Every one attached to the Court, the Ranees or the principal Ministers, is above the law; while all in power consider themselves entitled to right their own wrongs. The weak go to the wall. Crime is general; redress not obtainable. The result is the decline of the State and the decay of its trade.

The late Minister.

38. In February last the chief Minister, Sah Gunnessh Lall, who had held office since the accession to power of the present Maharao in the beginning of 1866, died. Owing partly to a certain force of character and partly to the indolence of the Chief, he had been permitted tacitly to acquire almost entire authority in the State and the uncontrolled direction of its finances. His relations with his master were based on a full knowledge of the character he had to deal with. The Maharao was not troubled with unpleasant references, but left undisturbed to follow the life he desired to lead. Whatever funds he required, no matter the amount or the time of year, were always forthcoming.

In most Native principalities officials are aware that sooner or later pressure will be brought to bear on them with a view to make them disgorge what they are supposed to have amassed during their tenure of office. They act accordingly, taking care to lay by sufficient to meet the demand, which will inevitably be made, and also to allow of a provision for themselves. Gunnessh Lall was no exception to his class, but he did his utmost to prevent others from defrauding the State. The prodigal expenditure of the late Maharao's reign was cut down, establishments which existed only on paper were swept away, the charges and cost of each department were estimated, and villages yielding an income equal thereto allotted to each. On the people he was hard and unyielding, selling them out of house and home to realize the amount of the Government demand. But here anything commendable or excusable in his administration stopped. As a private individual his charities were princely, and distributed as a rule at distant shrines, and not at Kotah, where they would have excited remark. His death was a severe blow to the Maharao, and precipitated an attack of illness which was impending. His place His Highness has been unable to fill, there being admittedly no men of ordinary ability at Kotah. In the meanwhile the duties of the office are being conducted jointly by two officials.

Violent crime.

39. With such a Government it is not surprising that violent crime should be common. A remonstrance addressed on the subject by this Office in September last resulted in the institution of a number of Thannahs or Police posts. Their presence, however, does not appear to have effected much change for the better, as during my stay at Kotah several robberies and dacoitees, some accompanied with loss of life, occurred, in one the perpetrators being tracked to one of the posts.

40. In the hope of being able to do some good, I remained at the capital a considerable portion of the cold weather. The Maharao I found most friendly, and in private intercourse I laboured earnestly to secure His Highness' attention to the unsatisfactory state of matters obtaining, but, I regret to say, without success. The only hope for the State appears to me to be in the appointment of a good Minister, to whom the Chief will consent to give his confidence, and His Highness informs me he is really in search of one.

Vexatious checks to traders and travellers.

41. There are few States in which travellers and traders are subjected to such vexatious treatment as in Kotah. At every place, under every plea, charges are levied. Some of these are authorized; others are exacted by the State servants on their own behalf. But the greatest difficulty is at the River Chumbul, which no one is allowed to cross from either bank without special permission, and where parties are, in consequence, detained for days.

School at the Capital.

42. In the last Report of this Agency it was stated that the Chief had sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 400 per mensem for the establishment of a good school at the capital, which, it was hoped, would be opened shortly. Nevertheless, on reaching Kotah in December last, I found no action had been taken in the matter. A recent khureeta informs me that a building has now been set apart for the purpose, and that arrangements are in progress for securing the services of competent teachers. I hope, therefore, a beginning has at last been made.

The Kotree Fiefs.

43. The relations between the Durbar and its Kotree Fiefs have continued in much the same unsatisfactory state as heretofore. During the year the Maharao took possession of the village of Poosode, belonging to the Chief of Peepulda, on the pretext that it had been bestowed by the Dowager Thakooranee on her granddaughter, one of his Ranees. The mediation of this Office has, however, obtained its restoration.

Indurgurh.

44. The Maharaja of Indurgurh, the first of these Chieftains, is presently absent on a pilgrimage to Hurdwar. The school he established last year at Indurgurh is progressing satisfactorily.

History of the famine.

45. The history of the famine in Kotah is one I approach with reluctance. The account given of the state of matters at the capital

by the Sahoo-kars and Seths and the Agents of Foreign Banking firms is almost incredible. It represents the chief town of a country amply supplied with grain, suffering all the horrors of actual scarcity and want owing to the inhuman action of the late Minister. This person on the first signs of dearth is said to have collected all the grain of the State, to have held it back till prices had risen, and then to have allowed it into the market by small dribbles.

The Capital.

The plenty for which Haraotee is synonymous attracted thousands from other States, and for many months the capital was besieged with crowds, who were not, however, admitted into it. Relief works would have mitigated much suffering, but although promises were made, nothing was done. To alleviate the distress the Durbar distributed 850lbs. of grain daily at different places both inside and outside the city; but owing to the mismanagement prevailing, much of this, it is stated, never reached those for whom it was intended. The late Minister, too, gave away 450lbs. of food daily, while the mahajun classes privately and publicly dispensed relief on a liberal scale. Nevertheless, distress and want were very severe.

46. In the cold weather there was still a considerable degree of destitution among the lower classes; and it gives me pleasure to say that to provide employment the Durbar sanctioned the repair of the small burial-ground attached to the Agency and the construction of a metalled road through the town to the Palace. The former is now a pretty English garden; the latter is in progress.

The districts.

47. The rural population suffered comparatively little. In such of the villages as are held in contract, or in liquidation of debts, they were considerably treated and assisted, it being the object of the holders to prevent them deserting their homes. But in those directly under Raj management no remissions were granted, and not only was the ordinary Government demand exacted, but also an extra 10 per cent., which, first levied in 1866 to defray the expenses of the Maharao's presence at the Viceregal Durbar, had been maintained ever since.

General health.

48. While, then, actual famine was not nearly so severe in Kotah as in the more northerly States, disease was, perhaps, more so. Cholera in June and July and fever in the winter months made dreadful havoc among the population.

49. With all the beauty of its position the capital has long been noted for its unhealthiness. This is in a measure due to the crowded nature of its area and the insalubrity of its site, but is chiefly attributable to the absence of the most primary rules of sanitation and cleanliness. At the commencement of the year under review it contained a population estimated at 100,000 souls. Of these, it is calculated 15,000 have died of cholera, fever, and destitution. Of the large number of foreigners who perished, no account can, of course, be formed. The districts suffered in a less degree.

The harvests.

50. Both the crops of the year were above the average, more especially the rain one. Locusts appeared at different times, but did little damage. The number of cattle which perished is estimated at upwards of one-half.

Non-fulfilment of its promises regarding the export of grain.

51. I regret I am compelled to state that the Durbar has not carried out the determination it professed to have made last year, of withdrawing the restrictions on the export of grain from its territories.

JHALLAWAR.

52. I can heartily endorse my predecessor's opinion as to the cordial feeling entertained by the Maharaj Rana towards the British Government and the very friendly spirit in which all our relations with His Highness are carried on.

The Maharaj Rana's exertions in the famine.

53. The assistance rendered by the Maharaj Rana in supplying the cantonment and civil station of Deolee with grain have already been referred to. These and similar exertions, as also the humane measures adopted by His Highness to afford relief and employment to the poor of his own and other States who flocked into his territories, have received the acknowledgments of both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India, and deserve prominent mention here.

Relief measures.

54. The total cost of relief operations exceeded Rupees 80,000, of which nearly 30,000 were expended in the cooked food distributed daily.

The crops.

55. Jhallawar happily did not fall within the famine circle. The rain crop was much above the average; the spring one quite equal to it.

56. Opium, however, which is the principal produce of the State, has, I regret to report, yielded but one-third of the usual outturn.

Opium Agency at Jhalra Patun.

57. All action in regard to the establishment of an Opium Agency at Jhalra Patun, which the Maharaj Rana desired to have, has been for the present deferred owing to the non-success of the new scales opened elsewhere.

Administration of Justice.

58. The administration of justice in this State is not so satisfactory as it might be. Judicial Courts certainly exist, but their action must, from what I saw, be limited. This, doubtless, in a measure arises from the dislike evinced by all Native Chiefs to abrogate what they consider to be an important portion of their personal authority, a dislike encouraged by their Executive Ministers, who jealously oppose any measure antagonistic to the concentration of every function of power in themselves.

As in other matters, this subject had only to be brought to the notice of the Maharaj Rana to meet with his attention. Before leaving Patun, His Highness assured me of his determination to place these Courts on a proper footing and to grant them a greater measure of independence and free action. A reform which would further tend to increase their usefulness and influence would be the substitution of Hindee for the Persian Oordoo, in which the proceedings are now carried on and the records kept.

A new Jail.

59. The Maharaj Rana has also intimated a desire to erect a new Jail on the principle of those in our own provinces, with workshops and other accommodation to allow of intramural labour; and the matter is now receiving attention. The present Jail is a low rectangular enclosure, clean and airy, but, from its position in the middle of the cantonment, in which the Maharaj Rana and his Court reside, unfitted for the object to which it is devoted. Jhallawar is the only State connected with this Agency in which any attempt is made to utilise convicts by making them labour.

The School at the Capital.

60. The establishment of a School in the cantonment has fully redeemed His Highness' promise of last year. English, Persian, Sanscrit, and Hindee Classes are now held in a building which has been assigned for the purpose until a regular School-house can be erected. The attendance, considering the short period the institution has been in existence, is considerable, and the interest taken in it by the Maharaj Rana, several of the members of whose household attend regularly, promises to make it successful.

Lease of villages for five years.

61. During the year a considerable proportion of the villages of the State have been leased in contract for a period of five years. The leases were in the first instance offered to the zemindars themselves, and, when not taken up by them, to the public. It was anticipated that, on the remainder of the State being given out in a similar manner, there would be an increase of upwards of 1½ lakhs annually in the land revenue.

Finances and debts.

62. The disbursements of the State are still in excess of receipts. This is owing in a measure to the Maharaj Rana's liberal disposition and personal expenditure. His Highness, in referring to the subject, which he himself introduced, frankly admitted the necessity for retrenchment and his intention to carry it out. As yet he has not succeeded in effecting such a settlement of the State debts as he desires. These liabilities are considerable, and, as stated in last Report, His Highness is anxious to consolidate and liquidate them in a fixed period.

TONK.

63. A separate Report on this State by Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Blair, the Assistant Agent of the Governor-General on Special Duty, is herewith submitted.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Blair.

64. This officer has in the brief interval of his deputation to Tonk succeeded in winning the confidence of the young Nawab and the leading members of the Administration. His approaching transfer, therefore, to another appointment just when he has become acquainted with its affairs, is a serious misfortune to the Durbar.

The famine.

65. Of the six detached districts of which the State is composed, only the two northerly ones of Tonk and Allygurh came within the famine circle. In both destitution and suffering were very severe, more especially at the capital, which was thronged with the poor of the districts and the circumadjacent territory of Jeypore. To the provident care of the late Captain J. Blair in importing grain and assisting others to do so is due the fact that there was a sufficiency of food throughout the year.

Relief measures.

To his energetic action also are to be ascribed the relief works which were maintained as long as distress lasted. These were planned and laid out by him, and, as has been already stated in a former portion of this Report, were carried on on a very liberal scale, the necessary funds being obtained by a loan of a lakh of rupees from the Government of India. Employment was as long as possible provided on irrigation works, as remunerative to the State and as offering the labour best adapted to the classes to be supported. Six tanks were thus constructed in the Tonk Pergunnah, chiefly in the vicinity of the capital, and four in Allygurh. Many thousands were supported daily on these works during the hot weather months. On the setting in of the rains labour was found in the making of roads in and about Tonk itself. Those employed were paid in grain, the allowances ranging from 1½lbs. per man to ½lb. per child. Tuccavee advances were also made to the landowners and larger jaghiredars of both districts for the construction of wells, tanks, and embankments, and afforded employment to the village poor. For the relief of the weak, the aged, and infirm, who were incapable of maintaining themselves, an Alms House was organized at the capital, supported by private subscriptions, supplemented by monthly grants from the Durbar. Out branches in the suburbs assisted in dispensing the relief. Lastly, a distribution of cooked food was made daily to strangers and casual poor, the charity being limited to one day's relief. I much regret that time does not allow of my awaiting the receipt of Returns of the numbers employed and maintained and the cost of relief. Some idea, however, of what was done may be formed from the following items in the Statement of disbursements for the Fuslee year 1276, ending June last, as furnished by Colonel C. Blair:—

				<i>Rupees.</i>
Tanks and other works	57,158
Roads	9,449
Alms House	11,295
Tuccavee advances	16,313
Total ... Rs.				<u>94,215</u>

Under the Ex-Nawab a very handsome quarter of the town, termed Allygunj, had been planned and partially constructed, every person of substance in Tonk being compelled to build a house in it of the same form and design. These the owners were now incited to complete, and notice was taken of such as did so. In this way every measure which could be theorised was put in force to relieve the sufferings of the poor. Nevertheless, want, misery, and death were very general through the greater part of 1869.

General health.

66. Cholera, though hanging about the capital and districts for upwards of two months, was not so severe as elsewhere, and it was only in the months succeeding the rains, when fever set in, that the population suffered. Casualties from actual want were, owing to the relief measures adopted, mainly confined to strangers, who found their way to the capital in the last stages of weakness and emaciation. The official Return of deaths which occurred throughout the year in the one district of Tonk, as furnished me by the State, exhibits a total of 17,614. Taking the population at 112,634 souls, as estimated by the late Captain Blair in his Report for 1867-68, the mortality was 15 per cent.

Mortality among cattle.

67. Two-thirds of the entire cattle of the districts are stated to have perished. That this has been the case is corroborated by the Returns received from the adjoining Meena districts.

The harvests.

68. Owing to the prescribed area sown, both harvests of the year were below the average. This was more particularly the case with the rain crop, which was in parts damaged by locusts.

NIMBAHERA.

69. In Nimbahera, the only other Tonk district in Rajpootana, grain was dear and scarce, but there was none of the distress and want experienced further north. Of the three districts in Central India, Seronge is stated to have suffered severely from cholera.

Investment of the Nawab with power.

70. On the 1st January last the Nawab was invested with the government of the State.

The Regency Council.

71. The temporary administration which then came to a close had been conducted by a Council of Regency, composed, with one exception, of members of the Nawab's own family. It had extended over a period of two years, and had been a successful and a vigorous one. The Members of the Council in their collective capacity and in their executive charges had worked harmoniously and well, meeting the suggestions made by the Assistant Agent with willing and ready attention. Their position generally had been one of very considerable difficulty, bringing them, as it sometimes necessarily did, in antagonism to their future Ruler.

Sahibzada Hafiz Ibadoolla Khan.

This was more especially the case with the President of the Council, Sahibzada Hafiz Ibadoolla Khan, who, as the head of the Administration, had to accept the responsibility and odium of all that was done. While striving not to give offence to his Chief, he loyally endeavoured to fulfil the trust committed to him by us, and I have much pleasure in bringing the services he has thus at our request rendered to his country to the notice of Government for such acknowledgment as may be deemed necessary.

The Nawab.

72. During the year the Nawab has made considerable progress in his studies, and can now read and write fairly. He is intelligent and quick, and, being naturally of a good disposition, is amenable to advice.

Appointment of Sahibzada Ibadoolla Khan as Minister.

73. His Highness has, I am glad to report, begun his reign well. He has been anxious, perhaps, to reward those to whom he is attached, but this is not to be wondered at, the possession of power to a young man being nothing without its exercise. To assist him in the administration of affairs, he has appointed his uncle, Sahibzada Ibadoolla Khan, Minister, with the title of "Naib." I quite concur with Colonel C. Blair in the favourable estimate he has formed of the Sahibzada's character, and in the opinion that, with the exception of Sahibzada Ibadoolla Khan, the selection was the best which could have been made. He is young, well educated, and possessed of much intelligence and ability quickened by travel. It was natural that a young Chief should desire to choose as his deputy a man who from age and disposition could enter into and share his feelings and aspirations, and I am hopeful that, with the exercise of care and prudence, the Sahibzada's tenure of office will be conducive of much benefit both to the Nawab and the State. In the late Council, of which he was a Member, he had the reputation of being a hard-working man of business, and he brings with him a good knowledge of the State and its administration to assist him in his onerous duties. His sympathies are all for progress, and he has already initiated several reforms.

The Finances.

74. A clear and detailed account of the finances is given by the Assistant Agent. The exceptional nature of the seasons has upset all calculations, and Rupees 34,000 have had to be struck off the land revenue of 1868-69, while large outstanding balances have still to be collected. The Budget Estimate for the current year will, for the same reason, I fear, be found to have been much too favourable. Should this prove to be the case, care and attention will be required to guide the State through the crisis.

Retrospect.

75. It is unfortunate that so severe a calamity as the famine should have afflicted the country during our brief management, and rendered it impossible for us to carry out in their entirety the schemes we had sketched out for fulfilment. But if this has not been permitted to us, owing to causes over which we had no control, our temporary

administration has enabled us, under Providence, to bring the State through a period of unparalleled distress and suffering in a measure unscathed and with its people preserved to it.

The Mogheas.

76. The preventive measures adopted by the late Captain J. Blair for reclaiming the Mogheas of the Nimbahera District by offering them an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood and enforcing the responsibility of their head-men have not been so successful as was anticipated. This is attributed to the facilities afforded by the country and its officials for a robber life. "The territories of Scindia, Meywar, and Tonk not only meet at Nimbahera, but are so intermingled, that a few miles' run brings a fugitive from one State into asylum in another,"* while the want of unity displayed by the local officers prevents anything like systematic action.

I am informed (and it is not improbable) that their numbers have been further increased during the year by immigration from Marwar. I fear therefore no change for the better can be expected until operations against the tribe, no matter in what State its members are located, are entrusted to a British officer.

77. I regret the Assistant Agent is unable to give a good report of the school established at the capital in 1868. The Nawab, however, promises me that such will not be the case at the close of the year.

SHAHPOORA.

78. It may not be out of place if I preface the first Report on this State with a few general remarks regarding the country and its Chief.

The reigning family.

79. The Rajas of Shahpoora are a branch of the reigning family of Meywar, descended from Sooruj Mull, the third son of Maharana Amar Singh. About the middle of the seventeenth century Soorjan Singh, the second in descent, obtained the "Chowrassee" of Phoolia, a territorial division of the Crown appanage of Ajmere, from the Emperor of Delhi, as a reward for faithful and gallant service. Estates were subsequently conferred on and wrested by the family in Meywar, but of these only a portion now remains in its possession. The Chief, who is entitled Raja Dhiraj, is thus a feudatory of both the British Government and the Meywar Durbar.

Terms under which the possessions under Government are held.

80. The incidents of his tenure as regards his territories under the former are defined by a Sunnud granted in 1848. This document fixes his tribute at Imperial Rupees 10,000 per annum, subject to a proviso that, should he be called on at any time to abolish custom duties, it will be reduced to Rupees 2,000, and maintains to him independent jurisdiction, save in heinous crimes, involving the punishment of death or imprisonment for life, which are to be decided with the advice of the British Representative.

81. The terms on which the Meywar fief is held are thus given by Tod :—

* *Vide* Tonk Report for 1868-69, paragraph 35.

"Terms under which the Meywar Fief is held.

"The Chief has his grant renewed and receives the khillut of investiture, and is exempt from all but personal attendance at his Prince's Court and the local service of the district in which his estates are situated." He pays an annual tribute of Chittoore Rupees 3,200 to the Durbar, but exercises independent jurisdiction.

THE BRITISH DISTRICT OF PHOOLIA.

Area.

82. According to the measurements effected by the Hon'ble Mr. Cavendish in 1829, the pergunnah of Phoolia consists of 403,778 beegas of 180 feet square, or about 470 square miles. Of these, 6·5 per cent. were then described as under cultivation, 53·6 as culturable, 30·4 as non-culturable, and 9·5 as alienated.

Calculated, however, by the Government Map of Rajpootana, the area of the district is under 400 square miles.

Natural and physical characteristics.

83. The country, though flat, open, and treeless, is very fertile, the soil being composed of a mixture of black alluvium and sand, the former largely predominating. Water, save to the north, where the district is intersected by the Kharee and Mansee Nuddees, is met with only at a considerable depth. Cultivation is therefore dependent mainly on tanks, for which the ground, owing to its undulating surface, is peculiarly adapted. There are altogether 433 of these useful works and 4,131 wells. Indian corn and barley form the staple produce of the country, one-fifth of which is computed to be under cultivation. The remainder consists of rich grass lands, which, prior to the famine, used to support the thousands of horned cattle which formed the principal wealth of the villagers.

Villages and Land Revenue.

84. The "Chowrassee" or 84 villages have now increased to 107, their distribution and estimated revenue being given as follows:—

	Number.	ANNUAL REVENUE.	
		Chittoore Rupees.	Shahpoora Rupees.
Crown	34	92,826	10,000
Ranees	9	21,500
Kinsmen	13	29,600
Jaghire	31	56,950
Court favourites and Ministers	4	10,300
Religious grants	16	15,000
Fields, wells given to officials and favourites	50,000
Total	107	2,76,626	10,000

or about Imperial Rupees 2,27,969.

Population.

85. In February last I had a rough census of the district taken with a view to ascertaining the effects of the famine. This duty was partially performed by enumerators deputed for the purpose, and partly by the local officers. No special day was fixed, and the work occupied several weeks.

The results of so rude a procedure cannot of course be accurate; still they may be regarded as an approximation sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.

By this census the population stood as follows :—

	THE ENTIRE PER-GUNNAH.		THE CAPITAL ONLY.		
	Souls.	Houses.	Souls.	Houses.	Shops.
At the-commencement of 1868	46,786	8,624	13,050	2,563	300
Ditto ditto of 1870	35,771	7,355	10,637	2,349	250

The rural population is entirely Hindoo; that of the capital is composed of the following castes :—

Brahmins	12·5	per cent.
Mahajuns	16·7	do.
Other Hindoos	37·5	do.
Mahomedans	33·3	do.

The majority of the Mahomedans are Kaim Khanees, a race of proselytized Rajpoots who were originally introduced from Shekawattee, and now form the bulk of the infantry.

These results are at variance with the estimated population entered in existing notices of the State, which I observe to be 100,000. The scantiness now exhibited is accounted for by the fact that, owing to mal-government, the district has annually been deserted by a greater or less number of families.

Land revenue and amount of Government demand.

86. The land revenue is realized chiefly in produce and in a lesser degree in coin. The rates of money assessment are as follows :—

Sugar-cane, opium, and vegetables ..	from Rs. 5 6 0 to Rs. 10 12 1	per acre.
Cotton, indigo, and Indian corn ..	„ „ 1 9 6 to „ 10 2 1	„ „
Wheat and barley (levied only in some six villages)	„ „ 2 11 0 to „ 8 1 1	„ „

On the majority of these crops supplementary imposts are further exacted.

On jowar, bajra, moong, mote, and koont the Government demand ranges from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the outturn, and on barley, wheat, and gram from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. On rice $\frac{1}{4}$ is taken.

Other sources of income.

87. The other principal items of receipt are customs, at present farmed for Shahpoora Rupees 21,400; contributions from Jaghiredars, a fixed item of Chittoree Rupees 12,392; and fines which aggregate about Chittoree Rupees 5,000 annually.

THE MEYWAR DISTRICT OF KACHOWLA.

Number of villages and land revenue.

88. The Kachowla Pergunnah, as the Meywar Fief is locally styled, consists of 74 villages held and estimated as follows:—

	No.	Annual revenue in Chittoree Rupees.
Crown	43	33,250
Jaghire and kinsmen	20	10,025
Religious grants	7	1,300
Court favourites and Ministers	4	1,325
Total	74	45,900

Population.

89. In 1868 a census was taken by order of the Meywar Durbar.

The district was then found to contain 3,155 houses and a population of 17,396 souls. Of these, owing to death and emigration, only 2,705 houses and 15,550 souls now remain.

Items of receipt and total income.

90. The income is estimated at Chittoree Rupees 43,000 (or Rupees 34,404 Imperial), and is made up of land revenue, contributions from Jaghiredars, Rupees 1,655, "Bhoom Burriar," a quit-rent, Rupees 3,100, and fines, Rupees 5,000.

Export dues.

91. The Chief levies export duty only, the right to other dues being the prerogative of the Meywar Government alone.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Troops.

92. About 100 horsemen and 400 infantry are maintained in the two districts. A portion of the latter are quartered in the nine small forts of the State, and in the posts along the principal lines of communication. The Jaghiredars are also bound to keep up certain quotas for service, amounting in all to some 400. There are further about 300 foot and 60

horsemen, formed of the Bhoomias of the Meywar Fief and of a class of Rajpoots, Meenas, and Naicks, who, under the name of "Chouth Buttaees," hold lands either free or on a diminished rent for service when required.

Ordnance.

The ordnance of the State consists of one mortar and 22 guns. Of the latter, five brass and two iron are heavy and 12 brass and three iron light; five heavy and 10 light are either mounted or in position. As elsewhere, there are doubtless others buried.

The Currency.

93. There are two currencies prevalent in the State, the Gearanee and the Chittoree. The former is manufactured at a mint in the capital, and may be styled the national coinage. Its average value is $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas Imperial currency. It prevails only at Shahpoora and two or three of the larger villages of the Phoolia Pergunnah. The latter is struck at Chittore in Meywar, and is the mercantile medium. At the capital it is used in all transactions in Europe and country cloths and in bills and hoondees. It is further the common tender in all the villages of the State.

Roads.

94. The principal local roads are those from Bheelwarra *viâ* Shahpoora to Kekree, and from Shahpoora to Jelazpore. For some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Nusseerabad and Mhow Road, an Imperial Line, falls within the State.

Administration of Justice.

95. The administration of justice has hitherto been very defective owing partly to the system in force and partly to the opposition evinced by the Jaghiredars and Ranees to any interference in their estates. Throughout the Phoolia District the Killehdars of the several forts exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in the villages attached to their trusts, and forward such cases as they think fit to the capital. These are disposed of by the Kamdar. The Kâchowla District is administered by a Hakim, from whom an appeal lies to the Durbar. In 1868, at the special instance of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, distinct Civil and Criminal Courts were established and a Jail commenced. For the former natives of our provinces were entertained, but the Courts have as yet existed only in name, the Kamdar, as previously, reserving to himself judicial as well as executive functions.

Jail.

96. At present there is no Jail, prisoners being confined in some sheds in the precincts of the Palace.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

97. At the period when this sketch opens the condition of affairs in the Chiefship was very unsatisfactory. The Raja took neither part nor

interest in the administration, which he left entirely in the hands of the Kamdar. The State was embarrassed with heavy debts: complaints of misrule were rife, and the Thakoors discontented and alienated. I accordingly proceeded to Shahpoora at as early a date as my other duties would admit; and had hardly entered it when news reached me that the Raja had expired on the 2nd November. Almost simultaneously I received a khureeta from the Chief, bearing date the 1st idem, acquainting me that he was seriously ill, and had adopted a son of the Thakoor of Beshnia as his heir. On my arrival at the capital, the accounts given me of what had passed were most suspicious. No one professed to know aught of the adoption save the Kamdar,—a household serf styled the foster-brother, who had been the late Chief's boon companion, and their creatures. A detailed Report of the enquiry instituted was submitted in the letter cited on the margin.

No. 630-14P., dated 11th December 1869.

The conclusions I arrived at, which were subsequently concurred in by the Meywar Durbar, were that the adoption had not been the work of the Raja, and that Nahar Singh, son of the Thakoor of Dhunnoppe, was, as belonging to the family next-of-kin, the rightful heir to the Chiefship. In the meanwhile the Kamdar had resigned on the plea of illness, and the four Oomraos or principal Nobles had been selected as a Council to administer the State pending the receipt of the orders of Government in the case. Ere these could be received, a claim was preferred to the guddee on behalf of the posthumous son of a member of another branch of the family, born in the beginning of February. The proofs advanced in support were so strong, that I was compelled to solicit that orders might be deferred pending a further local enquiry. The result of this investigation, as

No. 253-8P., dated 31st March 1870. reported in the communication marginally quoted, was to establish the right of the Dhunnoppe family to be considered the next-of-kin, and as such the heirs to the Chiefship. The question is now under the consideration of Government.

Financial condition of the State.

98. Endeavours were early made to reduce the expenditure and to master the financial condition of the State. Owing, however, to the manner in which the accounts had been kept, the confusion in which they were found, and the complications caused by receipts and disbursements being entered in three currencies of different and ever-varying value, the latter was not for some time possible. Even when finally rendered, the statements were of little use in showing the actual income or expenditure under any head. Items of the most opposite nature were lumped in one, while the cost of each establishment was charged to three and four different Offices. Dancing-girls were paid with troops, and strictly private entered with public expenditure. The older debts were in course of liquidation under a settlement effected by Colonel Lloyd, by which they were to be paid off in ten years, during the first half of which five per cent. interest was to be chargeable.

99. By existing arrangements, the principal creditors, an Ajmere Firm, are also the Fotedar or Banking Agency of the State. They receive all income, and advance what funds are required at 14 per cent. interest.

Receipts and Disbursements.

100. The Appendices marked A. and B. are statements of the receipts and disbursements of the last four years. They exhibit the average ordinary income as Chittoree Rupees 1,75,602-14-5, and the average ordinary expenditure as Rupees 1,59,069-4-5. During this period Rupees 6,92,937-14-3 were paid in the liquidation of debts and interest, and Rupees 6,04,707-14-6 obtained as advances from the Fotedar.

Debts.

101. The debts amount in all to about Chittoree Rupees 2,61,713 (or about Rupees 2,09,000 Imperial). Of several no accounts are forthcoming.

It is evident, therefore, that much care and attention will be required to place the finances on a sound and satisfactory footing; and the subject will be the first to receive my attention on the recognition by Government of a successor. In the heir presumptive the State appears to be fortunate, as he is an intelligent young man, able to read and write; but the difficulty lies in securing a Kamdar of average ability and honesty. The present officials are as corrupt a body of men as I have met with, whose sole object seems to be to maintain the confusion on which they fatten.

Effects of the famine.

102. Shahpoora has, perhaps, suffered more during the past year than any other portion of the Agency. Within an interval of eighteen months, the British portion of the State lost 11,015 souls, or almost 25 per cent. of its population. Of these, only one-sixth emigrated. The severity of the epidemic of intermittent fever and scurvy, which followed the famine, may be gathered from the fact that one-half of the entire number, or 5,233 souls, are said to have perished from it in the last four months of 1869. No account can, of course, be given of the foreigners who died in the State during the year, but the number is said to have been very great. Of 79,937 horned cattle which were in the same district in July 1868, only 26,021, or 32 per cent., are now left. Of these, 1,312 were driven out of the country, while 52,604 perished. Estimating the latter at the low computation of Rupees 10 per head, the loss of these animals alone amounts to £52,600.

The harvests.

103. Both the rain and spring crops were much below the average. In the former only two-thirds of the usual area was sown; and of this locusts destroyed 20 per cent. In the latter, owing to the severe sickness prevailing, it was with difficulty that half of the amount usually brought under the plough could be cultivated. But even this was not effected till very late in the season, and as no rain fell at Christmas, the crop was a very poor one.

THE MEENA DISTRICTS.

104. It is with much satisfaction that I find myself enabled to report that no instance of serious crime has occurred within these districts during the trying year through which we have passed. Driven

well nigh to desperation as numbers were, it would not have been a subject for wonder had the once lawless population returned to their old pursuits; but, with the exception of petty thefts and robberies, the peace of the country has been unbroken.

Effects of the famine.

105. The following Table, based on the results of an enumeration I had specially taken in February last, exhibits the effects of the famine on the population and cattle of the districts :—

STATE.	POPULATION.						CATTLE.				
	No. of Villages.	Present in 1868.	LOSS DURING 1868-69.			Remaining in 1870.	Present in 1868.	LOSS DURING 1868-69.			Remaining in 1870.
			By death.	By emigration.	Total.			By death.	By emigration.	Total.	
Meywar ...	20	7,995	1,530	235	1,765	6,230	15,873	10,791	282	11,073	4,815
Jeypore	14	7,194	1,289	320	1,609	5,585	12,024	7,554	61	7,615	4,409
Boondee ...	11	2,666	406	52	458	2,208	5,523	3,337	45	3,382	2,141
Total	45	17,855	3,225	607	3,832	14,023	33,425	21,682	388	22,070	11,365

or a loss in little more than a year of 21 per cent. of the population and of 66 per cent. of the cattle. If we again estimate those of the latter which have perished at an average value of Rupees 10 per head, the loss will be £21,682.

The harvests.

106. The outturn of the rain crop was only about half the usual quantity. This was owing to the limited area sown and the damage caused by locusts. The spring harvest, however, was a fair one.

DEOLEE.

Agency School.

107. The Agency School established by Captain Bruce has continued to progress satisfactorily and to increase in numbers.

Ferry on the Bunnass.

108. The necessity for a ferry on the Bunnass River, to maintain communication between Deolee and Nusseeraabad in the rainy season, had long been felt. During last monsoon all passage to and fro was completely barred for weeks at a time, and human life lost in the attempt to cross. The matter was accordingly brought to notice, and the establishment of a ferry has been sanctioned by the local Administration.

THE HARAOTEE INTERNATIONAL COURT.

109. The following Tabular Statement exhibits the work performed by the Haraootee Court of Vaakeels during the official year under review :—

11	Number of cases on file at close of preceding year.
109	Number of cases instituted.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 74,630 12 10	Estimated value of property plundered.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 150 15 4	Meywar.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 2,634 1 8	Jeypore.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 3,073 1 6	Boondee.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 10,788 6 7	Kotah.
	Tonk.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 16 0 0	Jhallawar.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 10,051 8 1	Total amount paid.
1	Number of people killed.
4	Number of people wounded.
33	Number of people convicted.
7	Number acquitted.
	Number died.
1	Number escaped.
4	Number of cases transferred.
11	Number of cases amicably adjusted out of Court.
	Meywar.
	Jeypore.
	Boondee.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 300 0 0	Kotah.
	Tonk.
	Jhallawar.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 300 0 0	Total amount paid.
31 1/2	Average duration of cases.
1 3/4	Average detention of cases.
139	Number of cases disposed of.
48	Number of cases on file at the close of the year.

The number of cases instituted shows a considerable increase over that of previous years. This was doubtless caused by the strong temptation which existed for the commission of crime when the people were pinched by want and famine.

Separation of the duties of the International Court from those of the Agency.

110. During the year it was found necessary, owing to the increasing work devolving on the Agency Office, to arrange for the separate conduct of the duties appertaining to the Court. As any charge on this head was one which could not fairly be debited to Government, the several Durbars represented in the Court were asked to contribute jointly towards the maintenance of a small Office establishment. Replies have been received from the majority agreeing to do so, and I hope soon to receive a similar assent from the remainder. In the meanwhile the duties have been entirely separated, and with advantageous results. Cases are now tried by the Court *ab initio*, instead of as formerly, when all depositions were recorded in the presence of the Vakeels of the two States concerned, and the case only came before a full Court for judgment. The status of the members of the Court has also been raised by increased responsibility. They feel an interest and a pride in the work and their credit at stake in the manner in which it is performed. Efforts have further been made to introduce a reform in the desultory trials, which formerly extended over months, by insisting, as far as possible, on the production of all the parties and witnesses on the date the cases are called up for hearing.

TRANSIT OF GOVERNMENT MAILS AND POST OFFICES.

Absence of mail robberies.

111. Notwithstanding the exceptional nature of the year, no instance of mail robbery has occurred.

Jhalra Patun and Shajehanpore line.

112. It was at one time proposed to break up the postal line between Jhalra Patun and Shajehanpore on the Indore and Agra Road, and to connect the former with Neemuch. This idea, I am glad to learn, has been abandoned, as its effect would have been to make communication with Bombay several days longer, a matter of no small moment to a large commercial town.

Dispensaries.

113. These useful institutions being reported on separately by the Superintendent-General, it will suffice if I here record my opinion that they have worked successfully during the year. All have been visited during my cold weather tour. At Jhalra Patun it was particularly gratifying to witness the general esteem and confidence in which the Native Doctor, Mahomed Naeem Khan, was held by the Chief and residents, all of whom employ him.

114. The Native Doctor of the Agency was enabled to be of great service in ministering to the people at Shahpoora during the sickly period the camp was there, and subsequently during the cold weather tour.

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, *Capt.*,
Officiating Political Agent.

A.

STATEMENT of Income of the Shikpoora State from *Sumbul* 1922 to *Sumbul* 1926 (A.D. 1865 to 1869).

	SUMBUL 1922 (A.D. 1865).					SUMBUL 1924 (A.D. 1867).					SUMBUL 1925 (A.D. 1868).					Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.
	Chittore Rupees.	Shikpoora Rupees.	Imperial Rupees.	Total in Chittore Rupees.	Rs. a p.	Chittore Rupees.	Shikpoora Rupees.	Imperial Rupees.	Total in Chittore Rupees.	Rs. a p.	Chittore Rupees.	Shikpoora Rupees.	Imperial Rupees.	Total in Chittore Rupees.	Rs. a p.	
I. Land Revenue	96,595 9 9	9,141 8 0	1,04,735 9 9	Rs. a p.	1,04,379 9 9	1,04,364 13 3	8,629 10 6	Rs. a p.	1,04,373 11 3	11,468 15 9	1,15,841 10 0	Rs. a p.	Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.
II. Contributions from Jaghires, &c.	16,693 11 0	16,693 11 0	Rs. a p.	16,693 11 0	16,693 11 0	Rs. a p.	16,693 11 0	16,693 11 0	Rs. a p.	Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.
III. Customs and transit duties on weight, measure, &c.	1,240 5 9	19,694 11 3	20,934 17 2	Rs. a p.	18,979 3 0	18,979 3 0	Rs. a p.	18,979 3 0	18,979 3 0	Rs. a p.	Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.
IV. Miscellaneous	25,693 6 3	9,200 3 0	1,800 6 3	36,693 5 6	Rs. a p.	36,693 5 6	36,693 5 6	36,693 5 6	Rs. a p.	36,693 5 6	36,693 5 6	Rs. a p.	Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.
V. Total ordinary income	1,38,698 1 9	27,720 6 9	1,800 6 3	1,67,219 4 1	Rs. a p.	1,67,219 4 1	1,67,219 4 1	1,67,219 4 1	Rs. a p.	1,67,219 4 1	1,67,219 4 1	Rs. a p.	Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.
VI. Loan from Feudal and others	72,235 11 3	12,219 2 0	899 5 0	84,353 2 3	Rs. a p.	84,353 2 3	84,353 2 3	394 2 6	84,747 4 9	Rs. a p.	84,747 4 9	84,747 4 9	84,747 4 9	Rs. a p.	Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.
VII. Grand Total	2,16,926 13 0	50,639 11 9	2,779 11 3	2,69,345 4 2	Rs. a p.	2,69,345 4 2	2,69,345 4 2	594 2 6	2,69,939 7 0	Rs. a p.	2,69,939 7 0	2,69,939 7 0	594 2 6	2,70,533 9 6	Rs. a p.	Total Income for the year in Chittore Rupees.

HARAOOTTE AGENCY,

DROLE,

The 20th May 1870.

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUTH, Capt.,
Official Political Agent.

B.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Shalpoora State from Sunbat 1922 to Sunbat 1925 (A.D. 1885 to 1888).

	SUNBAT 1922 (A.D. 1885).					SUNBAT 1924 (A.D. 1887).					SUNBAT 1925 (A.D. 1888).					Total disburse- ments for the Shalpoora State post.
	Chittore Rupees.	Shalpoora Rupees.	Imperial Rupees.	Total in Chittore Rupees.	Shalpoora Rupees.	Chittore Rupees.	Shalpoora Rupees.	Imperial Rupees.	Total in Chittore Rupees.	Shalpoora Rupees.	Chittore Rupees.	Shalpoora Rupees.	Imperial Rupees.	Total in Chittore Rupees.	Total in Chittore Rupees.	
I. Tribute to Government
II. State expenses, including pay to the Chief, his household, family, State charities, and miscellaneous expenses and unclassified amounts	11,475 0 0	11,475 0 0	11,475 0 0	11,475 0 0	11,475 0 0	...
III. Travelling expenses of the Chief and his officials and supplies to grooms	10,004 12 8	14,011 2 2	20 0 0	24,035 15 0	24,415 8 3	24,415 8 3	24,415 8 3	24,415 8 3	...
IV. Officials and Office expenses...	58,771 12 0	1,603 15 0	1,604 8 0	60,378 15 0	2,009 3 0	2,009 3 0	2,009 3 0	2,009 3 0	...
V. Troops ...	1,800 12 0	5,002 12 0	...	6,802 12 0	2,044 16 0	2,044 16 0	2,044 16 0	2,044 16 0	...
VI. Grains, including supplies to the Chief, his household, family, State charities, and kind to officials, troops, and other persons, and for the use of the State, and for the use of officials, horses, mules, and bullocks	4,802 14 0	20,208 0 2	...	25,010 14 2	24,003 14 3	24,003 14 3	24,003 14 3	24,003 14 3	...
VII. Private expenses of the Chief, his household, family, State charities, and kind to officials, troops, and other persons, and for the use of the State, and for the use of officials, horses, mules, and bullocks	100 0 0	61,002 14 9	...	61,102 14 9	17,240 1 9	17,240 1 9	17,240 1 9	17,240 1 9	...
VIII. Total of ordinary expenditure	68,788 0 0	2,617 7 8	1,708 12 0	72,113 9 8	24,424 14 3	24,424 14 3	24,424 14 3	24,424 14 3	...
IX. Debt and interest ...	1,11,174 3 0	14,025 0 2	...	1,25,199 3 2	24,010 7 3	24,010 7 3	24,010 7 3	24,010 7 3	...
Grand Total ...	1,80,000 3 0	2,642 14 2	2,716 12 0	1,85,358 19 2	52,434 21 6	52,434 21 6	52,434 21 6	52,434 21 6	...

HARAOKE AGENCY,
DROKHA,
The 20th May 1870.

(Sd.) W. J. W. MOSE, Capt.,
Officiating Political Agent.

TONK REPORT.

No. 45, dated 6th May 1870.

From—LIEUT.-COL. C. R. BLAIR, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, on Special Duty, Tonk.

To—CAPTAIN W. J. W. MUIR, Officiating Political Agent, Haraotee.

BEFORE handing over charge of this Office, I would desire to submit the following brief remarks on the administration of the Tonk State during the brief period of my tenure of office:—

2. The administration of the State, as reported in my letter marginally noted, was formally made over to the Nawab in open Durbar on the 1st January last.

From Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Tonk, to the Officiating Political Agent, Haraotee, dated 2nd January 1870, No. 2.

3. With the exception of Sahibzadeh Hafiz Ibadoolla Khan, His Highness retained the services of the Members of the Regency Council to assist him in the conduct of affairs.

4. This arrangement could not but be considered as satisfactory, as fears were entertained that the Nawab's selection for the post of Dewan and other high offices would have been confined to the few personal attendants immediately in attendance on him.

5. Sahibzadeh Oobeydoolla Khan, uncle to the Nawab, was appointed Dewan, a post he had at one time filled under the Ex-Nawab.

The Sahibzadeh had been spoken of to me by the late Captain J. Blair in the most favourable terms as a man of intelligence, hard-working, and one that would eventually become the leading man in the State.

6. I quite concur in my predecessor's estimate of his ability and industry. At the same time, I am not altogether without anxiety that his well-known character for extravagance may not hereafter be the cause of much financial embarrassment to the State.

7. There is no cause for apprehension on this head so long as a British officer is retained here, for the Sahibzadeh, to do him justice, is ever ready and willing to take advice. I am only apprehensive that the Nawab, who is himself extravagantly inclined, may, on the withdrawal of the British officer, not have those about him who, by their example and advice, would be the means of checking any undue extravagance and expenditure.

8. Nevertheless, with the single exception of Sahibzadeh Oobeydoolla Khan, I am not aware of any one person better fitted for the post of Dewan.

9. His Highness the Nawab still continues his studies under the tuition of the Moonshee of this Office, and can now read and write.

In my intercourse with the Nawab I have always found him most friendly and amenable to reason. He has commenced to take an interest in current affairs, hearing and deciding important matters, and is quite capable of forming a fair opinion on most subjects submitted to him.

10. As hardly six months have elapsed since the Government of this State was entrusted to the Nawab, it would be premature to pass judgment on the manner in which the administration has been conducted.

11. Nevertheless, after making due allowance for His Highness' neglected education and inexperience of all matters connected with the

administration, his sudden transition from obscurity to absolute power, I must, in justice to the Nawab, state that he evinces every desire to make himself acquainted with the administration and working of the State; that he is fully sensible of the embarrassed condition of its finances, and has as yet shown no disposition to incur undue expenditure.

12. On the whole, then, I am sanguine that, if His Highness adheres to the policy he is now pursuing, and is able to contend against the evil influences which, I regret to say, are continually brought to bear upon him, retaining in positions of trust those whose interest it is to secure a good government, there is every reason for hope that he will become a fair Ruler.

Finance.

13. The following Statement shows the actual income and expenditure for 1868-69 :—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
I.	Revenue	7,44,210	I.	Army	2,50,415
II.	Customs	87,514	II.	Civil Establishments	1,44,041
III.	Nuzarana	31,042	III.	Regency Council	18,000
IV.	Judicial	19,460	IV.	Foreign Agencies	14,670
V.	Stamps	10,303	V.	Dispensary	1,500
VI.	Abkarea	3,160	VI.	Allowance to members of family	2,08,167
VII.	Miscellaneous	75,732	VII.	Allowance to Nawab	12,000
	Total ordinary receipts ...	9,71,035	VIII.	On account of balance due to Ex-Nawab	18,000
	<i>Extraordinary Receipts.</i>		IX.	Allowance to Nawab	62,000
VIII.	Loan by Government of India	1,00,000	X.	Pay of Vakeels	10,992
IX.	Temporary Loans	1,05,230	XI.	Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and Establishment	10,381
			XII.	Alms-House	11,295
			XIII.	Purchases	28,601
			XIV.	Gifts and rewards	17,195
			XV.	State Establishment, Stable, &c.	67,634
			XVI.	Public Works	2,629
			XVII.	Pergunnah expenses	44,302
			XVIII.	Miscellaneous	2,472
				Total ordinary expenditure ...	9,49,694
				<i>Extraordinary Expenditure.</i>	
			XIX.	Tuccavee advances	16,313
			XX.	Remissions	20,734
			XXI.	Irrigation and other works	57,158
			XXII.	Towards liquidation of debts	89,192
			XXIII.	Deolee and Jeypore Road, &c.	9,449
			XXIV.	Loss to State by sale of kram	10,000
			XXV.	Advances to State servants	6,271
				Total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure ...	11,58,811
				Surplus	17,434
	Total of ordinary and extraordinary receipts	11,76,265		Grand Total ...	11,76,265

The ordinary income of the year, it will be noticed, amounts to Rupees 9,71,035 against an ordinary expenditure of Rupees 9,49,694, leaving a cash balance of Rupees 21,341. Item No. VIII. is an instalment towards the liquidation of a liability to be paid in three years, so that the cash balance may be said to stand at Rupees 39,341.

14. Owing to the late famine the actual revenue realized fell short of the estimated amount by Rupees 1,61,800.

There are, however, outstanding balances amounting in all to Rupees 1,27,000, which are in the course of collection: a portion, amounting to Rupees 45,000, has already been paid in.

15. Customs collections exhibit a considerable increase: this is owing to the large quantity of cotton that was exported to Agra during the months of March and April.

16. The increase of Rupees 45,200, item No. VII., is accounted for by the repayment of advances made by the State to its servants and others.

17. Turning to the disbursements, there is a slight increase in the cost of Civil Establishments: this was unavoidable, as, owing to the unparalleled distress that prevailed last year, it would have been little short of cruelty to have dismissed either menials or attendants, or even to have reduced their stipends.

18. In January 1869 an advance of one lakh of rupees was granted by the Government. Of this sum, as shown in item No. XXI., Rupees 57,158 were expended in works of irrigation under the personal superintendence of the late Captain J. Blair calculated to be of permanent advantage to the revenues of the State, besides, at the time, giving employment to the destitute and poor. Advances on the terms noted in my predecessor's letter No. 1A. of 1868 were also made to zemindars and others to induce them to dig wells, &c.

Rupees 9,336 were expended in Public Works and other relief measures.

19. The regular Budget Estimate for the current year stands thus:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		Rs.			Rs.
I.	Revenue	9,09,561	I.	Army	2,26,000
II.	Customs	77,553	II.	Police	19,542
III.	Judicial	20,500	III.	Allowance to members of family ..	2,01,440
IV.	Nuzurana	5,739	IV.	Civil Establishments	1,38,000
V.	Stamps	4,400	V.	Miscellaneous	2,817
VI.	Abkaree	4,142	VI.	Rogency Council	18,000
VII.	Turcavce advances	6,138	VII.	Ex-Nawab's stipend	61,500
VIII.	Miscellaneous... ..	37,541	VIII.	Instalment towards debt due to Ex-Nawab	36,000
			IX.	Nawab's allowances	12,000
			X.	Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and Establishment	12,000
			XI.	Public Works	24,000
			XII.	Alms-house	6,000
			XIII.	Purchases and grants	30,000
			XIV.	Pergunnah expenses	17,982
			XV.	Awards of Courts of Vakeels	13,303
			XVI.	Contingencies	4,041
				Ordinary expenditure	8,63,624
				<i>Extraordinary.</i>	
			XVII.	Instalment towards debt due to Government of India	32,000
			XVIII.	Ditto towards State liabilities	1,80,000
				Total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure	10,45,624
				Surplus	19,950
	Total of Income	10,65,574		Grand Total	10,65,574

20. There is a considerable increase under the head of revenue as compared with the receipts of last year. This increase is partly caused by the resumption of a jaghire of Sooltan Jehan Begum, on whose death the estate lapsed to the State. This jaghire yields an annual rental of about Rupees 31,000.

21. The expenditure for State Establishments is considerably lessened. A saving has been effected in this one item alone of Rupees 31,000. This is owing to a reduction in the commissariat, stables, and kitchen expenses, and in a great measure also to the reduced price of grain.

22. I now proceed to remark on the financial prospects for the year 1870-71, as shown in the following Table:—

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	Rs.		Rs.
I. Revenue	9,35,389	I. Army and Police	2,46,667
II. Customs	77,837	II. Civil Establishment	1,47,239
III. Judicial	20,500	III. Dispensary	1,116
IV. Nuzurana	5,749	IV. Allowance to members of family	2,00,678
V. Stamps	4,400	V. Privy expenditure	21,000
VI. Abkaree	4,142	VI. Instalment towards debts due to Ex-Nawab	35,000
VII. Lapses	535	VII. Allowance to ditto	60,000
VIII. Miscellaneous	35,013	VIII. Foreign Agencies	7,000
		IX. Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and Establishment	6,000
		X. Purchases	15,000
		XI. State establishment, Commissariat, &c.	36,000
		XII. Gifts and rewards	12,000
		XIII. Public works	10,000
		XIV. Pergunnah expenses	20,000
		XV. Miscellaneous	10,000
		Ordinary Expenditure	8,32,000
		Extraordinary.	
		XVI. Instalment towards debt due to Government of India, including interest.	29,000
		XVII. Ditto ditto other liabilities	1,55,521
		Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure	10,46,523
		Surplus	57,012
Total, Rupees ..	10,83,565	Grand Total	10,83,565

The Budget exhibits an ordinary income of Rupees 10,83,665 against an ordinary expenditure of Rupees 8,32,000, leaving a balance of Rupees 2,51,565.

23. The items of receipt do not call for any particular remark.

24. The estimated expenditure, it will be seen, is considerably under the income.

The reduction in the cost of Civil Establishments is most prominent. The amount estimated is Rupees 1,47,239, but in this is included a sum of Rupees 12,000, which in other Budgets formed a portion of the item "Regency Council." The proposed saving on this head alone will amount to Rupees 25,000.

25. A sum of Rupees 2,14,000 has been set apart for the payment of the State liabilities, including an instalment of Rupees 29,000 towards the payment of the loan of one lakh of rupees borrowed from the Government of India.

The liabilities of the State, which amount in round numbers to nearly 13 lakhs, are distributed amongst a large number of creditors. Arrangements for their liquidation in 7½ years were made by my predecessor, but it will be only by the practice of rigid economy that they can be carried out in their integrity.

The expenditure is well controlled if kept under 8½ lakhs, thus leaving a sufficient margin to meet the claims of the creditors. This point I have repeatedly impressed upon the Nawab, and have received his assurance that he will endeavour to maintain intact the arrangements made for the settlement of the debts and economise the resources of the State to the utmost.

It would, however, be very much more satisfactory could the outstanding debts now due by the State be consolidated: many of the creditors are ready to compromise their claims for a cash payment of about nine annas in the rupee,—a measure which would of itself largely reduce the debt and allow of the more pressing liabilities being met by a sum of eight lakhs.

26. The following Statement shows the number of cases disposed of by the different Courts after the Nawab's accession to power. I do not myself place much reliance on it:—

	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Criminal cases ...	55	182	237	189	48
Civil cases ...	271	310	581	326	255

27. Justice is administered according to Mahomedan Law, there being no really defined procedure.

His Highness has, however, consented to adopt some of the essential points of the British Civil and Criminal Codes as a guide for the Courts.

The matter is under discussion.

Mogheas.

28. Much has been done by my predecessor in Nimbahera District towards weaning this troublesome class from lawlessness to habits of industry. Grants of land rent-free, &c., were conferred on them. In return for these benefits, heads of gangs were made responsible for all robberies that occurred. Roll calls were daily taken by the Patels.

It has been, however, found exceedingly difficult to enforce the responsibilities of the head-men, all attempts at so doing being at once met by the flight of the offender to adjacent territories.

The territories of the Chiefs of Meywar, Scindia, and Tonk are so interlaced,—barely a mile intervening in some places between the boundaries of one State and those of another,—that every facility is offered for escape. The preventive measures adopted in the Nimbahera Pergunnah are, therefore, to a great extent nullified.

The only arrangement which suggested itself to me is for the States concerned to enter into a mutual agreement for the delivery of any

Mogheea whose rendition may be demanded. Any Mogheea of one State found in the limits of another without a duly certified pass to be made over to the authorities of the place he belongs to.

Want of unity of action on the part of the local authorities has hitherto hampered all attempts to suppress this class of professional robbers. The evil I consider is only to be met by a uniform pressure simultaneously maintained in all the districts concerned.

Dispensary.

29. This institution continues to work very successfully. The Native Doctor, Bheekoo Singh, appears to have gained the good will and confidence of the people, for the attendance is numerous and satisfactory.

School.

30. The attendance at the School has fallen off considerably, the result of a want of interest displayed by the Nawab. I hope, however, the attendance will soon be as large as heretofore.

31. In conclusion, I trust I may be excused for the meagre nature of this Report. It was my intention to have submitted one in December next, the date of the withdrawal of this Office, but being in the meantime transferred elsewhere, I have thought it desirable to record my impressions regarding the administration of the State before my departure, though I was unable to furnish such Returns and statistics of information as I could have wished.

SIROHI REPORT.

No. 197-8P., dated 2nd May 1870.

From—CAPTAIN C. A. BAYLAY, Political Assistant, Sirohi.

To—LIEUT.-COL. R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., GOVT.-GENL.'S Agent,
Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report on the administration of the Sirohi State for the year 1869-70.

Preliminary Remarks.

2. I will premise by stating that, on my assuming charge of the duties of this Office from my predecessor, Mr. Muir, on the 14th of last June, I found the State in great difficulties; the famine was at its height, the finances of the State were seriously embarrassed, the troops and officials were six months in arrears and clamouring for pay, there was no money in the Treasury, and the State banker refused to advance any more.

In addition to these difficulties, the Rao, a few days after I had taken charge, dismissed his Minister, Ameen Mahomed, on the grounds of impertinence and misbehaviour; there was, therefore, no one to look after affairs and carry on the work of the State. The Durbar, too, was in daily expectation of the administration of affairs being placed under the superintendency of the British Government, and, therefore, for a time made no effort to surmount the accumulation of difficulties and put things in order.

Appointment of a new Minister.

3. At this critical time His Highness the Rao bethought himself of his former Minister, "Niamut Ali," who had retired to his estate at Wassun, which had been given to him in jaghire in addition to a pension of Rupees 100 per mensem in recognition of his past services. Niamut Ali at first begged to be excused, for, as he afterwards informed me, he did not see how he could raise the money required to pay the arrears due to the troops and officials. However, the Rao would take no refusal, and, after a little delay, Niamut Ali consented to accept the post of Dewan. I myself knew nothing personally of the character of "Niamut Ali," and I was aware that Mr. Muir distrusted him. I therefore felt somewhat averse to the appointment, but I soon saw that there was no choice in the matter, as there was nobody else at hand at all fit for the post; and, as events have turned out, I have had every cause to be satisfied with the Rao's choice of a Minister.

His efforts to overcome difficulties.

4. Immediately on his appointment, the new Minister set himself energetically to work, and, by the sale of certain building sites in the principal towns and by collecting sums due to the Raj, he succeeded in raising sufficient money to pay off the six months' arrears of pay due to the troops and officials without increasing the debt of ninety odd thousand

rupees due to the State banker. He also induced the latter to forego for the present his claims to payment on condition that no further advance should be asked for, and that the interest should be regularly paid. In this way the difficulties of the State were tided over for a time. Meanwhile the decision of Government regarding the superintendency of affairs was anxiously looked for.

Proposed superintendency of affairs.

5. Towards the end of July the reply of Government was received, and was immediately communicated to the Durbar. The new Minister urged the acceptance of the terms by the Rao, for, as he informed me at the time, he saw no prospect of carrying the State through its difficulties, owing to the serious embarrassment of the finances and the failure of the Rao to make any reductions in expenditure.

Failure of negotiations.

6. The negotiations, however, fell through, for the terms which you considered it advisable to propose to Government, and which Government approved of, differed in several respects from those proposed by the Rao; and His Highness, in his reply, whilst signifying his readiness to abide by these latter, expressed his inability to accept the former for reasons which I need not here detail, as they are already before you and Government, and he concluded by saying that he would rather endeavour to carry on his affairs as best he could.

Efforts to reduce expenditure.

7. Shortly after this decision on the part of the Rao, I proceeded to Sirohi and took the opportunity of impressing on His Highness that the fact of his having refused the terms offered by the British Government rendered it all the more incumbent on him to rouse himself and use every effort to reduce all unnecessary expenditure and liquidate the State debt and the fast accumulating arrears of pay due to the troops and officials.

I also examined the accounts in considerable detail and pointed out many items capable of advantageous reduction, such as presents, rations to retainers and others, sums given away in charity to religious mendicants, feasts to Brahmins, the feeding of pigeons, &c., &c., and last, but not least, the stable expenditure.

Difficulty of making reductions.

8. You are aware of the difficulties encountered by every Native Ruler in the reduction of wasteful and extravagant expenditure, owing to the obstacles placed in the way by the numerous retainers and hangers-on always to be found about every Native Court, and whose object it is to increase rather than diminish an expenditure from which they themselves reap so much benefit.

I consequently for a time found that the Rao, although ready enough to acknowledge the truth of what I told him and the necessity of reforms, took no real action in the matter.

Reduction of expenditure.

9. However, I lost no favourable opportunity of pressing the matter on His Highness, and as we became better acquainted and I gained more influence, he at length felt the necessity for action, and in the beginning of December I received the welcome intelligence that His Highness had instituted reductions in expenditure exceeding Rupees 23,000 per annum, and had promised further reforms in the same direction where practicable. The Dewan, who brought me the news, expressed in lively terms his great satisfaction at the measure, for that he had become nearly hopeless in regard to the financial difficulties.

The intelligence, too, was a source of great relief to me, for the disastrous famine, aggravated by the visitation of locusts and combined with the continued outlawry of Nathoo Singh and the embarrassed state of the finances, had caused me much care and anxiety of mind in the political administration of this State.

10. I will now proceed to touch on the subject of the "outlaws," the famine, and the visitation of locusts, which are among the principal topics worthy of comment during the year under report.

The outlaws.

11. In regard to the outlaw, my predecessor has entered so fully into this subject in the opening paragraphs of his last Annual Report, that I need only add a few brief remarks on what has occurred since I assumed charge of this Office.

At that time, *viz.*, the middle of June last, the efforts made to apprehend the outlaws having proved so unsuccessful, the greater portion of the regular troops had been withdrawn, and there were only four or five small detachments of the Erinpoora Force left.

The Detachment Erinpoora Force withdrawn from Bhuttana.

12. In September last, in accordance with your instructions, I directed the return to head-quarters of the detachment at Bhuttana, it being replaced by a party of Raj troops.

13. For some time nothing particular was heard regarding the outlaws beyond an occasional raid made into Sirohi from the Marwar border. The only information received through spies was to the effect that the band were living at Loheena and Oochmut.

Death of Nathoo Singh.

14. On the 8th November I received intelligence that the outlaw Nathoo Singh and his cousin, Khoom Singh, had died: this news was subsequently confirmed as far as concerned Nathoo Singh, who, it appeared, died of fever at Tavidur, about 15 miles from Loheena in Marwar.

Nathoo Singh's son and cousin continue in outlawry.

15. I was in hopes at the time that the death of the outlaw Chief would have put an end to this unfortunate business, which had proved so disastrous to the Sirohi State, but such did not prove to be the case, for the band continued, as before, to make occasional plundering excursions into Sirohi.

16. In the end of November I received a joint petition from Khoom Singh, the cousin, and Bharut Singh, the son, of Nathoo Singh, stating that the latter being dead, they desired to come in, provided I would promise them forgiveness and immunity from punishment. In reply, I intimated to them that I strongly advised their giving themselves up, but that, in consideration of their having been participators in the many outrages committed by Nathoo Singh and his band, I could not promise them more than their lives.

They evidently expected to be let off with a nominal fine, as had been done on former occasions : such not being the case, they determined not to come in, and have remained in outlawry ever since.

The remainder of the Erinpoora Force withdrawn.

17. In the end of December I received intimation that the Government of India had, in conformity with your recommendations, sanctioned the withdrawal of the remaining detachments of the Erinpoora Force, and this was accordingly done after a six weeks' notice to the Durbar to enable it to make other arrangements. The Native Officers and men of the Erinpoora Force had long lost all heart in the work, and the withdrawal of the detachments does not appear to have affected the matter either one way or the other, the outlaws continuing, as before, to make occasional raids into Sirohi, and retiring immediately to their asylum in the Marwar border.

18. From what I have seen, I am of opinion that this Durbar is doing its best with the means at its disposal for the suppression of the outlaws, but the difficulties of dealing with this matter are very great, as shown by my predecessor in the 6th paragraph of his Administration Report, added to which the outlaws have a safe asylum and basis for their operations close at hand in the Marwar border. Under these circumstances, the Sirohi Chief is rendered nearly helpless in the matter, and it is only by some lucky chance that we can hope for the apprehension of the leaders of the outlaw band and the termination of this vexatious and calamitous affair.

The famine.

19. I must now turn to a subject which has been a cause of even more care and anxiety than the last during the greater portion of the year under report.

At the time of my taking charge of this Office the famine was at its height, and the distress consequent thereon daily increasing.

Relief measures.

Various relief works had been instituted by my predecessor on and at the foot of Aboo, but as the month of June went by, and there was no sign of rain, it became evident that additional measures were necessary to afford relief to the numerous starving people who were flocking into Aboo, and also to the unfortunate Marwarrees who were passing through Anadra (at the foot of the hill) in numbers, on their way back to their own country from Guzerat. Fortunately at this time the Executive Engineer of Deesa and Aboo, having obtained a grant of money from the Bombay Government for famine works, was enabled to give

employment to a considerable number of destitute on the hill in making and repairing roads, and as a great portion of these people had children too young to work, they were given daily a dole of cooked grain from the Aboo Relief Fund: these measures of relief were supplemented by a liberal distribution of food and clothing by yourself and other residents of Aboo.

20. At Anadra cooked grain was distributed daily to the Marwarrees passing through, and employment was found for a number of the poor of Anadra and the neighbourhood in repairing a tank and clearing a road through the jungle from the foot of Aboo.

21. These works were carried on until September, when the rain set in so heavily as to almost put a stop to the road works, and I found it necessary to establish a poor-house at Anadra to afford shelter to the sick and infirm.

Towards the end of September the rain having moderated, the road works were recommenced: among others I constructed a broad and substantial road through the Aboo Bazaar, which was much required. At this time, too, I again found it necessary to distribute food to the Marwarrees, who, in consequence of their crops being devoured by the locusts, were flocking back to Guzerat in large numbers.

22. The funds at my disposal being small, I could only carry out relief works on a comparatively limited scale, but the measures adopted were doubtless the means of saving the lives of a number of persons, especially women and children, who would otherwise have succumbed to the severity of the famine.

I would here mention the very liberal assistance rendered by the Chiefs of Katteewar, who subscribed Rupees 2,600 to the Aboo Relief Fund.

The total sum expended through this Office amounted to Rupees 8,782, of which over Rupees 7,000 were expended subsequent to my taking charge.

Throughout the seven and a half months the poor-house was kept open there was a daily average of sixty-six persons who received relief. During some months of this period the daily average exceeded 300 persons.

The food distributed from June 1869 to February 1870 inclusive amounted to maunds 603, and as a number of those fed were children, we may safely count at the rate of 100 persons to each maund of grain, which would give a total of 60,000 persons relieved.

Relief measures on the part of the Durbar.

23. The aid rendered by the Durbar in relief measures has already been noted in the last Annual Report (paragraph 8). His Highness the Rao, in addition, expended a considerable amount from his privy purse, and from his kindness of heart, he would, I am sure, spend more had funds been available.

The effect of the famine on the various classes.

24. As regards the sufferings of the various classes in this State, the lower castes, such as Bheels, Meenas, Grassias, Dhers, &c., fared worst, and great numbers of these left the district for Guzerat in order to find employment on the various relief works started there.

(On the other hand, the agricultural class, although hard-pressed, suffered much less, for the Durbar took timely measures, through the Pergunnah officials, to secure them assistance in the way of advances of grain, &c., from the grain-dealers and bohras : in this way they managed to tide over the worst of the famine time, and very few of them left the district.

The Kabarees, a large class in this State, suffered severely on account of the death of the greater portion of their cattle.

Loss of cattle.

25. Plough cattle and buffaloes were taken most care of on account of their value, and, consequently, fewer of these perished, but cows died in enormous numbers during the drought from want of fodder, and those which survived till the rains set in were so reduced in strength, that they died by thousands from surfeit of green grass : it is calculated that 75 per cent. of them perished.

Importation of grain.

26. During the famine this district depended on Guzerat for its supply of grain, and immense quantities were imported from Ahmedabad, Puttun, and Siddpore.

General effects of the famine on prices.

27. Prices rose rapidly. In the middle of July wheat was selling at 4 seers $13\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks, and bajree at 5 seers 5 chittacks, per rupee. After this, on the rains setting in so favourably, there was a slight improvement, but the ravages of the locusts speedily sent up prices again, and at the end of September wheat was selling at 4 seers $6\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks, and bajree at 4 seers $7\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks : these rates continued much the same till the end of October, since when grain of all kinds has become cheaper, but very gradually ; so even now, in the beginning of May, wheat is selling at only 7 seers 8 chittacks, and bajree at 8 seers 4 chittacks.

The above quotations are from the Weekly Price Current of the Aboo Bazaar. At the foot of the hill, in the Anadra Bazaar, about half a seer more of grain was procurable per rupee, but at Sirohi itself and other towns in the district prices ranged higher, and during October 3 seers of wheat per rupee were with difficulty procurable at Sirohi.

I append a Statement (Appendix A.) which shows a curious effect of this severe famine in assimilating the prices of all kinds of grain.

From this Statement of prices some idea will be formed how hard the famine must have pressed on the poorer classes and on officials and servants drawing small fixed salaries.

Great rise of camel hire.

28. The grain imported from Guzerat was carried almost entirely on camels, the surviving cattle being too weak to draw laden carts through the sand ; the result was, that the camels, being overworked and badly fed in the intensely hot weather, died in numbers, and the rate of camel carriage rose 100 per cent., thus adding terribly to the cost of the imported grain.

Rain-fall.

29. The rains set in very late, there being no appreciable fall till the 9th July : after this the rain-fall was most favourable. The following is a register of the rain-fall at Aboo during 1869, kindly furnished me by Dr. Moore, the Surgeon of the Rajpootana Agency :—

Months.				Number of days rain fell.	Inches.	Cents.	REMARKS.
January	4	3	13	The average rain-fall for the last 10 years is 68 inches 60 cents.
June	3	30	
July	17	35	25	The greatest rain-fall during any 24 hours was on the 21th July 1869, when 11 inches 60 cents were measured.
August	17	12	80	
September	21	27	43	
October	2	6	
Totals				64	79	6	

From the above it will be seen that the rain-fall of last year exceeded the average by 12 inches 46 cents.

Visitation of locusts.

30. I will now proceed to give a brief account of the visitation of locusts. The first flights arrived in the beginning of August, passing from Marwar over the whole of the western portion of this State, and thence on to Guzerat: they did not stay any time, or cause any great damage, except in the north-west pergunnahs, where they devoured some crops of bajree, which had been sown early; but they unfortunately left immense numbers of eggs, which commenced to hatch in the beginning of September, and in a short time the western half of the State was covered with young locusts: they did not do much harm at first, and the villagers, had they been willing, might have destroyed enormous numbers of them by sweeping them into narrow trenches and covering them with earth. I explained this to them, and although they promised to follow my advice, they never did so; they seemed to have a superstitious dread of killing them, and many of the people had never seen locusts before, and did not fully appreciate the danger to which their crops were exposed.

31. The eastern half of the State escaped almost entirely from the ravages of the locusts, for the first flights did not cross the range of hills running north and south through Sirohi; there were, consequently, no young locusts hatched there, and the mass of the locusts in the western portion, on getting their wings in October, took flight southwards. I had always been under the impression that rain destroyed locusts, but the very heavy rain last September did not seem to do them any harm, for they sought refuge from the wet in trees and bushes, and, on the weather clearing up, seemed as lively as ever. I also noticed that the young locusts swam across any streams or pools of water which came in their way.

32. In October several flights of locusts passed over Aboo, but they did not alight for any time, and no damage was done : the locusts, as a rule, seem to avoid the hills, and kept to the open plains.

33. This visitation of locusts was most unfortunate, occurring as it did at a time of such great distress and famine ; it was also quite unlooked for, as it appears that locusts had not been known to come in any numbers into this district during a period of 20 years.

The Crops.

34. The rain-fall during the year was, as I have previously stated, most favourable, and everything promised well for the crops till the locusts came. On the whole, much less damage was done to the crops than might have been anticipated, for the eastern portion of the State escaped almost entirely, and the khureef crop there was, consequently, very good. In the western portion, too, many of the fields escaped damage from the neighbouring tracts of grass and bush jungle, which afforded ample food for the locusts. In the north and west pergunnahs, which suffered most, about half the crops was destroyed, and in the south about a quarter.

The bajree, Indian corn, and til crops were much eaten, but koorie and burtee, two inferior kinds of grain, much sown in this neighbourhood, escaped in a great measure, and gowar, a kind of vetch used for feeding cattle, was not touched by the locusts.

35. The rubbee crops, consisting principally of wheat and barley, were very fine all over the district, and such as the people say they have not had for many years.

Revenue administration.

36. The Revenue Administration of this State has somewhat improved since the appointment to certain of the pergunnahs of Mahomedan Tehseeldars on better pay : these men appear to be working well, and are a great improvement on the old class of Kamdars of the Bunya caste, whose whole time and energies were devoted to grain-dealing, to the detriment of the Raj interests.

This Report having already attained to considerable length, I will defer further remarks on this head till next year.

Police.

37. In this, as in most Native States, the Police duties are performed by the Raj Sebundy and Sowars : the arrangements are very crude and far from satisfactory on account of the want of system and supervision.

In addition to the troops there are a number of Rajpoot Thannadars, who are a fine, manly body of men, and do their best to preserve order and suppress crime.

Insufficiency of Fowdar.

38. At the time of my taking charge of this Office the official at the head of the Raj Force was a man of the Bunya caste by name "Kustoor Chund." I soon found that this man was utterly unfit for the post, for, instead of being constantly on the move, looking after the

various thannahs and posts in the district, he remained at Sirohi, in order to carry on his trade of grain-dealing, to which he devoted nearly his whole time.

I represented the matter strongly to the Durbar, but "Kustoor Chund" had been a long time in the Raj employ, and, being a cunning and plausible fellow, had obtained considerable influence over the Rao; the latter was, therefore, for a time averse to turning him out.

Appointment of new Fouzdar.

39. However, I am happy to be able to state that His Highness has since acted on my advice and appointed a successor, one of the Rajpoot Thannadars, by name "Natha Barur," who appears well fitted for the post, and carries on his work with great energy and zeal.

I append a Statement (Appendix B.) showing the distribution of the troops and of the inhabited villages, also the Raj share of revenue in the different pergunnahs.

Jaghiredars.

40. During my tour in the cold weather I took every opportunity of making the acquaintance of the Thakoors and Jaghiredars.

I regret to say that the opinion I formed of them as a body was not favourable. I found them, for the most part, idle, totally uneducated, and involved in debt, and many of them given to drinking to excess. They seem to care nothing for the improvement of their estates, and are opposed to all reforms: most of them have never travelled above a few miles beyond their own villages; they do not therefore see the advantages of reforms, and think nothing good but that which has been the custom of their forefathers.

In a State like Sirohi, where the greater portion of the land belongs to jaghiredars, the assistance and co-operation of this class are of course most necessary in carrying out reforms; but I fear we can look for but little assistance from them until they are better educated, and also until they have travelled a little and seen more civilized parts of the country. At present they have never seen any better state of civilization to compare with their own, and therefore do not think their own bad.

I have used my best endeavours to induce certain influential jaghiredars to send their sons to be taught at the Sirohi School. Up to the present my efforts have been of no avail, but I trust I may be more successful when I become better acquainted with them. I would here add that in the beginning of last March His Highness the Rao held a meeting of the principal jaghiredars of the State to endeavour to induce them to assist him in the cause of order generally, and especially in the suppression of the raids frequently made by the outlaws from the Marwar border into Sirohi territory. I myself was present at the meeting, and pointed out to the jaghiredars how incumbent on them it was to give every assistance to their Chief in such a good cause: they made many promises and protestations of their willingness and intention to give aid, and for a short time they did bestir themselves a little, but I fear that the greater portion of them have already relapsed into their usual state of listlessness and inactivity.

Administration of Justice.

41. In my predecessor's Report for 1867-68, paragraphs 4 and 6, were detailed certain improvements in the administration of criminal and civil justice. I have much pleasure in bringing to notice further reforms which have lately been made in this department.

One of the principal defects in the working of the Sirohi Courts was that the proceedings and judgments of the Courts were invariably submitted for sanction of His Highness the Rao, so that he was *de facto* Judge, and the despatch of business depended on his health and inclination for work.

Reforms in the same.

This has now been altered, and the decisions of the Sirohi Courts will be final, except when appealed against.

A simple Criminal Code based upon the Indian Penal Code is also to be brought into use immediately.

Lastly, the Tehseeldars have been empowered to try and determine civil suits up to Rupees 300 in value: this will be a great boon to people in the district who have hitherto had to proceed to Sirohi for the settlement of all cases exceeding Rupees 75 in value.

Jails.

42. There has been an average of about 70 prisoners in the Sirohi Jail during the year, which is more than usual, but the severity of the famine naturally led to an increase of crime. The accommodation in the Jail is not so roomy as could be wished, but I found the place clean and the prisoners properly clothed and fed: their general health, too, has been good.

Dispensary.

43. The Dispensary at Sirohi has been efficiently kept up during the year, and proved of great use in the dispensing of medical aid to the increased number of sick consequent on the famine. As the Rajpootana Dispensaries will be fully reported on by the General Superintendent, I need not add more on this subject.

Education.

44. The severe distress suffered by all classes this year has not been favourable to the spread of education, and I regret that I am unable to report any marked improvement under this head, but the three principal schools at Sirohi, Rohera, and Muddar, have been fairly attended.

At Sirohi there are 17 English and Urdu scholars and 67 Hindce scholars. At Rohera and Muddar Hindce only is taught: there has been an average attendance of from 50 to 70 boys. In nearly every village the children of the Mahajun class are taught by the "Juttee" to read, write, and keep accounts in Hindce, but the mass of the people are totally uneducated, and as they seem to have no inclination and will not pay anything to have their children taught, we can scarcely hope for much advancement in this department till such time as the Darbar can afford to establish Free Schools in the district.

I have used my best endeavours to encourage the spread of education in personally examining and giving small prizes to the scholars, and the Sirohi School has received valuable assistance from the Sahiban Tej Singh, brother of His Highness the Rao, who periodically visits the school and examines the boys.

Establishment of a school at Aboo.

45. While on this subject, I may mention the establishment of a Free School at Aboo. His Highness the Rao kindly gave me the use of a building; the residents of Aboo and the traders in the bazaar subscribed sufficient to pay a Hindee teacher, and an English writer in the Rajpootana Agency Office, who was formerly Head-master of the Nusseerabad School, has given great assistance during his leisure hours in superintending the work and teaching English and Urdu. In this way the school has made a fair start, and there is now a daily attendance of 29 boys and 4 girls, who are making very good progress in their studies.

General state of the country.

46. During the trying times we have lately passed through the general peace of the country has remained undisturbed, and, considering the difficult nature of the country, the predatory character of large classes of the inhabitants, and the great quantity of merchandize, especially grain, passing through the country, there has been much less violent crime than might have been anticipated, and the serious robberies which took place were almost invariably traceable to the outlaws. There was, I regret to say, a good deal of cattle robbery, but with a large Bheel population in a starving condition, this was scarcely to be wondered at.

In order to protect traders and travellers passing along the main road as much as possible, the Durbar, in addition to the Bheel and Meena chokies, posted sowars at intervals to patrol the road.

The Grassia Tracts.

47. I have much pleasure in stating that the Grassia tracts, only a short time ago the terror of the surrounding districts, remained quiet and peaceable during this trying time, owing to the beneficial measures adopted by the Durbar in regard to them.

In visiting this tract during the cold season I was much pleased to see how much land the Grassias were bringing under cultivation and what flourishing crops they had: they seem to be most enterprising and hard-working agriculturalists, and numbers of them have emigrated to the fertile valley of the Bunnass between the Aravallees and Aboo, where they are doing good work in clearing the dense jungle and spreading cultivation.

In order to encourage this as much as possible, the Durbar now grants purwannas under the seal of the Raj to all settlers in this tract, guaranteeing them the cultivation of their land free for a period of four years.

Mr. Muir, in the 11th paragraph of his last Annual Report, adverted to the creditable state of this portion of the district, and I trust that the firm and judicious measures adopted by the Sirohi Durbar in the

management of the same may meet with the approval of Government, as an encouragement to His Highness the Rao to persevere in further administrative reforms.

General health of the country.

48. During last year there was an increase of sickness, as was to be anticipated from the severity of the famine. In June and July cholera prevailed more or less all over the district, and numbers of people died from this and other diseases, to which they fell an easy prey in their weakened and reduced state from bad and insufficient food. Later in the year, too, from October to January, there was a violent and very widespread epidemic of fever, which prostrated whole villages at a time. Since then sickness has decreased, and the general health is now very good.

Financial Statement for the Sumbut year 1925.

49. I append a Statement (Appendix C.) showing the receipts and disbursements of Sumbut 1925 (5th July 1868 to 24th July 1869) as furnished by the Durbar.

The amount due to the Raj banker is now somewhat under a lakh of rupees, and, in consequence of the late very favourable harvest, the Dewan informs me that the whole of the arrears due to the troops and officials will be paid off during next month. Permission, too, having been now accorded to levy the usual transit dues on grain which were remitted during the famine, there will be an increase in the receipts this year, and the Minister assures me that a considerable sum will be received by the sale of building sites and puttās, permitting the erection of pukka houses in the various towns, which latter will go towards liquidating the Raj debt.

In the way of retrenchment, too, I may mention that some 60 or 70 horses will be given away as presents on the marriage of the Rao's daughter, which will very much reduce the stable expenditure.

The Minister now seems quite hopeful as to the future, and should we be spared from famine and the Rao continue to pursue a course of economy, I see no reason why the State debt should not be liquidated in the course of two or three years.

Marriage of His Highness the Rao's daughter.

50. The approaching marriage of His Highness' daughter with the eldest son of the Maharaja of Kishengurh has caused the Rao much anxiety, as for a long time he did not see how he could raise the necessary funds, and he frequently asked my advice and assistance in the matter. I suggested that, under the circumstances of the finances being so embarrassed, it would be but fair that the zenana, which held some of the richest villages in the State, should render assistance, and that the marriage of His Highness' daughter was a particularly fitting occasion for such a course of action. His Highness at the time declared that such a proceeding was quite out of the question, but my suggestion took effect, and a few days ago, during an interview with me, the Minister informed me that the matter had been satisfactorily arranged in accordance with my suggestion, and that, consequently, the State would not be put to any expense in the matter.

All the necessary preparations are now being made for the marriage, which is to take place on the 4th July next.

Character of His Highness the Rao.

51. During my intercourse with the Rao since I assumed charge of this Office I have found him ever ready to seek my advice and counsel when in difficulties, and from my now having seen a good deal of him, I feel assured that he is most desirous of administering the affairs of his country properly and for the welfare of his subjects, and that he is also deeply sensible of how much his country owes to the assistance and support rendered by the British Government to him and his father. The chief defects I have found in his character are, want of energy, and also a narrow-mindedness, engendered by his having had but little education, and from his never having been any distance from Sirohi. From these qualities he naturally prefers to let things go on quietly in accordance with the customs of his forefathers to instituting vigorous reforms, the necessity and use of which he does not sufficiently see.

His Highness is also unfortunately very bigoted in regard to his religion, and owing to this he is much influenced by the priestly class, and has spent considerable sums on Brahmins and other religious sects and institutions, which sums, had they been used for State purposes, would probably have arrested the present financial crisis. On the other hand, many reforms have been instituted during the last few years: the amount of violent crime has been much reduced, if we except the plundering and robbery due to the outlaws, and I have already shown how helpless the Durbar has been rendered owing to the asylum afforded to the outlaws in the Marwar border and the absence of aid from the Sirohi jaghiredars in this matter.

The Grassia tracts have been brought into order, and the general state of the country is peaceful. Lastly, too, in considering the shortcomings of Sirohi, we should not lose sight of the fact that this State labours under peculiar and disadvantageous circumstances, *viz.*, a very small revenue combined with a wild and difficult country inhabited to a great extent by lawless and predatory classes, and bordered for the most part by a similar country inhabited by like classes: these render it for its size, perhaps, one of the most difficult States to govern in Rajpootana.

Aboo Judicial Work.

52. In addition to the ordinary duties of this Office the following work connected with the station of Aboo was disposed of:—

	Regular Suits.	Miscellaneous Petitions.	Total.	REMARKS.
	No.	No.	No.	
Civil Department	76	54	130	There was only 1 civil suit pending at the close of the year.
Criminal	47	238	285	
Total	123	292	415	

Remarks on the new Minister.

53. Before concluding this Report I would desire to testify to the very able service rendered to the State by the new Minister, Niamut Ali, during the past year. Since assuming charge of Office he has worked with great energy and perseverance to overcome the serious difficulties under which he found the State labouring, and it is mainly owing to his exertions and to his influence and intimate knowledge of the country and the people that the Durbar has been enabled to carry on the Government during the past year.

Conclusion.

54. In conclusion, I would beg to be excused the length of this Report, but the exceptional circumstances of the year have rendered comment on many additional subjects necessary.

Appendix A.

Price Current of Aboo Bazaar for the week ending the 30th September 1869.

					<i>Seers. Chs.</i>	
Wheat	4	6½
Atta	4	3½
Barley	4	9½
Bajree	4	7½
Jowar	4	7½
Mukkee	4	9½
Gram	4	7½
Mote	4	7½
Dall, Moong	4	7
„ Oorud	4	7
Goor	2	5¾
Rice	3	10½
Ghee	14
Oil	2	7½
Cheenee	2	1½

A BOO, }
The 2nd May 1870. }

(Sd.) C. BAYLAY, *Capt.,*
Poltl. Asstl.

Appendix B.
STATEMENT showing the number of villages, &c., in the different pergunnahs.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	Number of Khalsa villages.	Number of Jagirdar villages.	Number of Zenana villages.	Number of Temple's villages.	Number of Bhat, Chatur, and Brahmin's villages.	Total.	Amount of Raj share of annual revenue.	Sowars.	Sepoys.	Total.	REMARKS.
						No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.	No.	
Khoonee	10	33	1	1	1	45	13,481 14 3	6	34	40	
Beetrote	9	28	5	5	7	64	13,951 15 9	9	31	40	
Aboo	11	5	...	16	7,308 3 3	...	18	18	
Jhora Kharul	8	18	1	1	4	27	8,482 10 9	1	15	16	
Mugra	1	25	2	1	5	34	10,525 10 0	3	16	18	
Barut Chowra	6	41	1	...	8	56	37,647 15 6	29	147	176	
Hewail	15	15	2	3	5	40	7,845 10 0	4	14	18	
Bhakur	27	27	2,806 11 3	5	39	44	
Sath	43	...	7	11	60	10,191 14 3	11	71	82	
Total	83	201	12	23	41	359	1,12,240 9 0	68	381	453	

**A B O O, }
 The 2nd May 1870.**

(Sd.) **C. BAYLAY, Capt.,**
Political Assistant.

Appendix C.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Sirohi State for Sumbut 1925 (from 5th July 1888 to 24th July 1889).

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	72,905 2 0	Tribute to British Government	...	7,725 5 3
Transit dues	21,137 7 9	Household expenses of all kinds of His Highness the Rao and his family	...	17,901 15 9
Miscellaneous receipts	22,206 10 6	Charities and temples	...	5,905 0 0
Uncollected balance in the pergunnahs recovered during the year	re-	8,102 15 6	Stable and elephant, camel and bullock establishment	...	56,301 12 0
Balance in Raj Treasury	22,592 9 0	Presents, rewards, and supplies to camps and travellers	...	9,713 13 6
Amount due to Raj Banker and others on the 24th July 1889	Officials and Office expenses	...	17,906 12 6
			Police posts on main road	...	4,202 16 6
			Troops and contingent expenses	...	47,630 9 6
			Jail expenses	...	6,278 12 6
			Public Works	...	5,713 13 6
			School at Sirohi	...	930 3 9
			Dispensary and vaccination	...	881 4 0
			Pensions	...	2,295 5 6
			Retrothal expenses of His Highness' daughter	...	808 4 3
			Interest on debt	...	5,534 4 9
			Miscellaneous	...	4,043 13 3
			Paid to several persons on account of debt for Sumbut 1924	...	1,94,934 0 6
			By cash and Stock in Raj Treasury	...	49,040 3 3
			Uncollected balance in pergunnahs on 24th July 1889	...	6,808 13 3
			8,983 7 6
			15,672 4 9
			2,59,616 8 6
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SOOJANGURH REPORT.

No. 140, dated 5th May 1870.

From—CAPTAIN P. W. POWLETT, Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Soojangurh.

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor for the first time to submit a Report on the State of Biccaneere.

2. I need not recapitulate the general descriptive facts regarding the area, population, and appearance of the country, all of which are to be found in the Administration Report for 1865-67. Moreover, I hope to amplify the description fully in the Gazetteer, for which I am collecting the requisite information, and I will now mainly confine myself to what bears directly upon the political condition of the country and the effects of the famine.

Administration of the State.

3. The unsatisfactory administration of affairs in Biccaneere attracted attention years ago, but it has not existed during the whole reign of the present Chief; on the contrary, for the first ten years one Ram Lall governed the State with extraordinary integrity and success. All classes speak of his period of office as a golden time, when Nobles were treated with due consideration, when the complaints of the poor were listened to patiently, and if justice was not cheap to those who could pay for it, it was at least obtainable.

4. But Ram Lall's enemies six years ago prevailed against him; he was disgraced, and, it is said, died of a broken heart.

5. His successor was pledged to increase the revenues at once, and he kept his word, as I shall presently show.

6. The new Dewan did not retain office long; indeed, from the date of Ram Lall's fall the Minister's average term of office was for some years but four months, and as dismissal usually entailed confinement, respectable men would not accept office. Those who did accept filled their pockets as fast as they could, and the Maharaja at last resolved to try officials who were not natives of Biccaneere.

Officials from Delhi.

7. Accordingly, one Wilayat Hossein, of Delhi, formerly a Deputy Magistrate in Government service, was invited to Biccaneere and empowered to appoint his own people to the tehseels. Consequently, in 1868 a number of outsiders, not all of the best character, arrived to take the place of the old State officials, who, however, were allowed to retain their pay, or a portion of it. As it was understood that the interlopers had come to turn the screw harder than ever, and as there is a traditional as well as innate dislike of foreigners in Biccaneere, the arrival of Wilayat Hossein was scarcely more unwelcome to the old officials than to every one else.

8. Wilayat Hossein, however, relied on the large expectations of enhanced revenue he had excited in the mind of the Maharaja; and though he made attempts to introduce some reforms, he did not exercise a beneficial influence on the Chief, and the general dislike and distrust of him increased more and more.

9. The famine came and made it difficult to raise money for the expenses of the State, and added to the unpopularity of the Delhi party, which, however, showed no disposition to lighten the burdens of the people, heavy as since Ram Lall's time they had been.

Pundit Munphool, C.S.I.

10. At length, when debts began to increase and formidable sections of the Thakoors had united to obtain redress of grievances and rebellion seemed at hand, the Maharaja was induced to remove Wilayat Hossein and offer his place to Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., who arrived in Biccaneere last July.

11. I am aware it is often said that States affected by very strong local prejudices and far removed from enlightening influences are best managed by those born and bred in them, but when an educated and experienced man, who has a character to maintain, obtains the Dewan's seals in a State like Biccaneere, even if his being a stranger occasions heart-burnings and difficulties for a time, one cannot but rejoice at his appointment and feel anxious that he should have a fair trial, especially when he happens to be a distinguished old servant of Government like Pundit Munphool.

12. His value was recently exhibited in the difficulties with the Thakoors on the settlement of which I have reported. As, however, I think that the relations between Chief and Nobles in Biccaneere are rather remarkable, I will explain them somewhat further.

Thakoors of Biccaneere.

13. When intercourse between the British Government and Biccaneere was first established, there were three Thakoors with very large estates, Mahajan, Bahdran, and Chooroo.

14. Mahajan is about half-way between Biccaneere and the Sirsa border: the estate comprises nominally 140 villages, but of many nothing but their sites remain.

15. The Thakoor of Bahdran at the time I allude to had about 84 villages situated on the Hissar border, and he was, when disposed to plunder, in a position to be particularly troublesome to British territory.

16. Chooroo had 80 villages, and, being on the Shekawattee border, had a good base of operations for retaliating when forced to abandon his fort.

17. Besides these three, there were, and are, no Thakoors with more than 30 villages and but a few who held more than a dozen, but the Bedawuts, whose country extends along part of the Marwar and Shekawattee borders, and the Smingote Beekas near the north-east boundary, were formidable clans. The Bedawuts especially are addicted to plundering.

18. Maharaja Soorut Singh, grandfather of the present Chief, was a Prince of much vigour, and in the early part of his reign he was successful against his enemies abroad, and reduced his Thakoors to subjection at home.

Chooroo was taken, custom dues were exacted from the Bedawuts, many of the refractory were deprived of their estates, and some were imprisoned and put to death. But after a time the ousted owners with the aid of others recovered their estates, plundered the country, and defied the Durbar. At length the assistance of the British Government was solicited, the Treaty of 1818 was concluded, and a British force entered Biccaneere. It restored some 12 Forts to the Durbar, extending from near Hissar to Soojangurh, and entirely re-established the Durbar's authority. Chooroo and Bahdram were both confiscated, but for many years there was no approach to order throughout the State. British troops had to co-operate with the Durbar against the outlaws, and assistance in various ways was accorded.

19. In 1834 Major Foster was established in Jhoonjhoonoo in command of the Shekawattee Brigade, of which one troop was composed of Bedawuts, and towards the expenses of which Biccaneere contributed Rupees 22,000 annually.

20. Major Foster's efficient force and his vigorous action prevented the malcontent Thakoors of Biccaneere from using Shekawattee any longer as a refuge and a lurking-place, while his neighbourhood vastly increased the controlling power of the Chief, who was able to raise the sum first levied from the Thakoors in lieu of service by Maharaja Soorut Singh.

21. When Major Foster's Brigade was removed from Shekawattee, the Durbar had become too strong to need direct assistance from Government, so that when, in 1856, an attempt was made by the Chooroo Thakoor to recover his estate by force, he was easily driven away and eventually captured.

Subjection of Thakoors.

22. The Thakoors of Biccaneere have thus been subjected; the once powerful Nobles of Chooroo and Bahdram now hold but three or four villages and reside constantly under the eye of the Durbar. Mahajan has been deprived of a third of his estate, taxes are multiplied, and lands transferred at the pleasure of the Maharaja, and all this without Thakoors holding grants again venturing to resort to the usual expedient of leaving their State and openly plundering in it from another.

23. So far as I know, there is no State in Rajpootana in which the old feudal tenure has so nearly passed away and the power of the Chief is so absolute as in Biccaneere. But there is a limit to endurance, and to avoid the retrogression which would be so great an evil, the Durbar certainly ought to make settlements with the Thakoors similar to the one recently concluded with a certain number, instead of constantly deepening the discontent by unreasonable additions to their burdens.

Revenue.

24. I estimate the revenues of Biccaneere in fair years and without extraordinary pressure at 6½ lakhs as follows:—

				<i>Lakhs.</i>
Land held under grant	2½
Fiscal	1½
Customs	2
Miscellaneous, including fines, sale of lands in towns, percentage on civil suits, &c.	1
		Total	...	6½

25. Since 1864, by extreme pressure, half as much again has, I believe, been more than once collected, and there is no doubt that a dozen years' really good government would easily raise the revenue to that amount permanently for vast tracts: some to the north-east, very fertile, are uncultivated.

26. There were before the famine 880 villages held under grant by Thakoors, 510 fiscal, and 425 rent-free, or 1,805 in all—less, I believe, than were in existence 400 years ago under the Jats and Bhattees before the conquests of Beeka, the founder of the State. Of the rent-free villages, 120 are held by Brahmin bards and other literary and religious characters, 100 by servants, 50 by the zenana, and 130 by favoured Rajpoots of various clans.

27. There are 12 tehseels or Collectorates, the Superintendents of which are called Hakims, and have a good deal of ill-defined authority. But besides these districts, there are others called "Cheeras," comprising tracts in which the villages are chiefly held by Thakoors who one would expect to find possessed of the sole right or power of collection as in Marwar and Jeypore. But in Biccaneere the Durbar has long been able to levy taxes directly on these villages, the Thakoors having an exclusive right to the land rent alone. To collect these imposts persons called "Cheeraits" are despatched once a year, and their visits have been the bane of the country. Each with a body of followers makes a tour through his district, collecting the sums demanded. As he does not live among the people, like the Hakim, who would naturally exercise a certain amount of conciliation, he is without one check on his rapacity. I believe that no reform is more needed than the substitution of a lump sum to be levied from the Thakoors for the taxes collected from the villages under this system; and this, I am happy to remark, has been effected in the instance of the Thakoors lately settled with.

28. The miscellaneous taxes vary in different districts, and even in the same one. In the course of my enquiries I have met with some 20 different kinds paid by the cultivators (exclusive of cesses for village expenses). Perhaps, nowhere do quite all of these affect one caste in the same locality, for there is a saying that the Jat or principal agricultural class pays thirteen taxes. The yield of most of the States is small, and the system must, of course, facilitate extortion.

29. There are, besides these, the usual extraordinary taxes on account of a birth or a marriage in the Maharaja's family, repairs of, or additions to, the Biccaneere Fort, &c. It was the annual imposition, since 1865, of one of the extraordinary taxes which was the main cause of the discontent and combination of the Thakoors; the tax was misnamed "Nuzurana," and often trebled and seldom less than doubled the regular assessment of their estates.

30. Fines, the sale of unowned and confiscated property, succession tax both from Thakoors and merchants, and the sale of building land in towns, all bring in a considerable sum.

31. I am very sorry that I am still unable to submit a Report on the trade and customs of Biccaneere, but I have been disappointed in not having received the Returns promised. I could add something to the available information on the subject, but I prefer waiting a few months longer, when I hope to submit a tolerably complete Report. I have not yet been able to visit the principal cattle districts to the north-east, and

from circumstances I had great difficulty in obtaining any reliable information on the customs and distant localities during my last visit to Biccaneere.

Expenditure.

32. The expenditure is much higher than the State can well bear, chiefly in consequence of extravagance and over-generosity on the part of the Maharaja. Just now there are special causes which add to the expenses, amongst which may be mentioned the presence at Biccaneere of the Maharaj Gosains, who came three years ago from Jeypore, and have ever since their arrival been maintained at great cost. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on them alone. More than half a lakh was expended in the height of the famine on elephants and rare beasts and birds from Calcutta.

33. Commissariat expenses must be very large, for rations (petees) are issued daily to a number of persons, servants, and others at Biccaneere, and there are usually more than 25 elephants and a large number of cattle to maintain. Moreover, rations are allowed to all the hereditary sowars and others employed in the tehseels, the whole expense of which, including pay, is deducted from the collections before their transmission to the Durbar, so that one important class of *employés* get both food and pay regularly. Then there is the old stud at Johur, about six miles from Biccaneere, where excellent horses and oxen and the best riding camels in India are bred. About 300 mares range the brushwood, getting grain when they choose to come to the enclosure for it. The camels, too, roam at will, being branded and without nose strings. Four lakhs may be set down as the cost of the Army Commissariat and Civil Establishment when fairly well maintained.

The Famine.

34. Nowhere has the famine been felt more fearfully than in Biccaneere. Early in October 1868 the starving had begun to flock into the town, and the Seths in Soojangurh and the neighbourhood established small relief funds, which were soon exhausted. But a certain amount of food was daily distributed by many of the well-to-do merchants. The Thakoors are generally ill-off, and did little for their ryots. Moreover, the treatment they themselves had received from the Raj had, perhaps, as an intelligent villager remarked to me, hardened them towards their dependents.

35. A tank was begun by the Durbar, but labour ceased for want of funds in a few weeks, and but a small sum of money altogether could have been spent on relief works, but the Maharaja distributed food for many months. The kitchen, which at first was at Biccaneere, had to be removed several miles off in consequence of the numbers of dead and dying.

36. I have already reported on this matter before, but I think it right to state here that I consider the Durbar failed to do its duty towards the suffering, and that its extravagance during the season of greatest distress deprives it of the excuse of want of means.

37. It is impossible yet to estimate the effects of the famine on the population, for in the many villages where I have enquired I found people unable to say what number of those missing might be expected eventually to return. Probably, what with starvation, sickness, and

emigration, Biccaneere has lost permanently more than a third of its population. Of these, judging from notes made at a distribution of food, 15 per cent. are Jats, Rajpoots, and Mahomedans of Rajpoot extraction; the rest are of low caste.

The cattle in many places have been reduced to less than one-twentieth of what they were, especially in the western part of the State. There I found in the village of the principal Thakoor but 200 head remaining out of 4,300 alive before the famine. In the principal cattle districts, those of Bhutner and the neighbouring pergunnahs, the loss was not so heavy, but throughout the whole State I should think the cattle have been reduced by nine-tenths. The distress was augmented by the pressure for revenue exerted by the Durbar, by the excessive fines, and other modes of raising or saving money, such as the seizure of grass and grain for Raj purposes, the arbitrary reduction of the price current, &c. I am sorry to say, too, that the engagement to remit transit dues on grain was to a great extent disregarded.

Present supply of food and fodder.

38. When I went to Biccaneere last November a great change had come over the appearance of the country. Good crops had here and there been raised, but the tract sown was small, and in the west locusts had destroyed half of it. Few of the emigrants had returned, and every village looked miserable. However, though the crops of grain were insufficient, the crop of grass was abundant, and the "Bharoots" (a sort of canary seed), one of the most common of the grasses, is eaten by the poor, so that there was a prospect of food for many months to come. This grass seed was being sold in the bazaars at 24 seers the rupee, or one-fourth less than bajra, the staple grain of the country, to which it is not very much inferior. A family of half-a-dozen, working hard, can store as much as 50 or 60 maunds, and in every village great heaps of it were to be seen. The "Moorat" grass, too, was abundant, and is used in the same way; and almost everywhere the wild melon was visible, the seeds of which are said to be wholesome food for man.

The richer kinds of grass for cattle, too, I found very plentiful, and I was told there was enough to last two seasons, even if uncut.

Debts.

39. The debts of the State, I am sorry to say, are accumulating. However, those contracted during the present reign are not yet formidable, amounting to less than a lakh and a half, exclusive of pay to troops and servants, the arrears of which have lately been much reduced. About half a lakh of this is due to the Jodhpore Courts of Vakeels and 17,000 to the Roorkee Workshops. Before I left Biccaneere in February last, I was assured that arrangements had been made for paying immediately a large instalment of what is due. However, you inform me that nothing has been sent, and since similar promises have been made before, I fear it has become necessary to bring the matter to the notice of Government, in order that an efficacious arrangement for payment may be made with a view to saving the Durbar the annual interest, which will be a large item.

Courts.

40. The administration of justice is, or at least has been, very unsatisfactory. I will abstain from dwelling on it now, as it is to be

hoped that the new Dewan will be permitted to establish something worthy of being called a Court.

Jails.

41. The place where the prisoners are confined is within the fort, and has been used for its present purpose for generations. The prisoners, many of whom are Rajpoots, do not look ill, although their place of confinement is small and most offensive to the smell.

Police Work.

42. When an officer was first sent to Soojangurh, the Maharaja appointed an efficient and respectable Ressaldar, who had served with great credit in a British regiment as Police Officer for the Shekawattee and Marwar frontier. He was a Jat of the Hissar District, thoroughly acquainted with the people of the country, as were also his men, who were entirely under his authority. He had also full power to act against criminals of all degrees. I consequently found my border work in Biccaneere more satisfactory than either in Marwar or Jeypore, but since the famine began, the pay of the Police has been always many months in arrears, and at length, when neither food nor fodder was obtainable, they had to abandon their posts. Travellers and convoys, nevertheless, have not suffered, as they formerly suffered, from dacoits, though the camels of the unfortunate villagers have been carried off to a sad extent. This has chiefly happened in the country far removed from the Shekawattee border. In the course of a few days' tour in the region north-east of Biccaneere I heard of 10 or 12 robberies of camels within a recent period. Very few of the depredators were outlawed or landless Thakoors, though many were probably connected with the discontented party. In February the Police posts were re-established and extended throughout the State, but I am afraid that the irregularity of the disbursement of pay still renders them inefficient.

43. It is a pleasure to be able to speak of the readiness with which the Maharaja, in accordance with the terms of the Extradition Treaty, directed the arrest of a person who had entered the Deshnuk sanctuary to escape seizure on a warrant from a British Court. As Deshnuk is the most respected sanctuary in Biccaneere, the example and precedent will be valuable in preventing refuge being given to criminals in future. The Maharaja also sanctioned measures which led to the recapture of a prisoner who had escaped from Ajmere.

Army.

44. The Army and Police I will not attempt to distinguish, but will treat the whole as one force.

It consists of about—

• 1,200 Cavalry.
600 Infantry.
260 Artillery:

Total ... 2,060

and between 30 and 40 guns of various sizes. The expense is over two lakhs.

Of the cavalry, about 160 have been partially drilled and pretty well armed. They are Sikhs and Jats. There is a troop of 200 Rahtores under a nephew of the Maharaja; the greater number of the rest are the hereditary horsemen of the State, whose first leader was Beeka's master of the horse during his struggle 400 years ago for the territory which forms the Biccaneere State. These horsemen are chiefly Parihar Rajpoots, and consider their title to pay and maintenance out of the revenues of Biccaneere as strong as the Maharaja's to the Chiefship. They are employed in the tehseels, and, as I have before explained, get pay and rations more regularly than the other troops.

45. Of the foot soldiers, about 200 Hindostanees are to some extent drilled and armed with muskets. There are about 150 more Hindostanees undrilled, and the rest are chiefly Kaim Khanees or Mussulmans of Rajpoot origin.

46. The artillery have little practice, but could use their guns tolerably.

47. The whole is entirely unorganized, there being no general commandant, and many of the independent commands consisting of only a few men.

Medical Institutions.

48. Since the departure of Dr. Coleridge last year, there has been no Surgeon at Biccaneere, but the Maharaja has a respectable Native Doctor from Agra, who looks after the dispensary established by Dr. Coleridge. I hope Medical Returns are now being regularly sent to the Agency Surgeon, as the necessary forms have been supplied to the Durbar.

Education.

49. The only places of education which exist in Biccaneere are the temples, Jain monasteries, and patshallas. At the last the sons of some of the wealthy merchants of India, whose homes are in Biccaneere, are taught to read, write, and cipher: their whole school equipment is a board and a bit of wood, and their studies are usually conducted in the streets. The patshallas are not so well attended now as formerly, for within the last ten years it has become the fashion to take the boys from school immediately after marriage, and send them to their parent's distant houses of business, so fitting them to take a part in mercantile operations, lately so extended, at an age when they used to begin their apprenticeship. At the patshallas a course of letter-reading and accounts takes about three years. The school fees amount to six maunds of bajra and eight rupees cash for the whole period. The wealthy pay in the shape of a present rupees one hundred additional.

50. At the upasaras or monasteries Sanscrit is studied, and in one that I entered, I found the priest, who was courteous and communicative, and ready to permit access to his large Sanscrit library, teaching geography from a curious map, which showed the concentric oceans and continents, lakhs of coss across, and history to match.

51. No more efficient school had been established three months ago, but since then the necessary books have been obtained, and I hope a promise made to begin a school for at least the young Thakoors, some of whom are bright, intelligent boys, has been fulfilled.

52. When at Biccaneere I made particular enquiries after Sanscrit works, and exerted myself to assist Pundit Harish Shastree, whom you have employed to make lists, and who seems to take much interest in his work. His Highness the Maharaja has afforded him every facility, and in future I hope that care will be taken to preserve from decay the old works which he neglected in his Palaces, where they were brought together by a Biccaneere Chief who was an Imperial General and Viceroy in the Deccan. But besides the Palace manuscripts, there are many thousand others in the Dooneenath Temple and the Jain Upasaras, particularly the Acharajee Gatchka, which was the one I have mentioned as accessible. .

I have not yet received any visits from the Tibi villagers since I last reported on the matter. A respectable man is in charge of the pergunnah, and the Dewan promises to give it his attention.

Emigration.

53. Melancholy as before the famine had been the effects of misgovernment in Biccaneere, I am inclined to think that in one respect they have been exaggerated. No doubt, many agriculturists have left for British territory, especially the Paleewal Brahmins, an enterprising caste of trading agriculturists, who inhabit 12 large villages west of Biccaneere. Hundreds of these have traded successfully and occupied lauds in the North-West Provinces, the wealthy ones among them coming occasionally to their homes, where they have good substantial houses, and where in good years they or their relations raise five crops of wheat. But the mass of Paleewal emigrants have gone for good. Men of other castes, too, have settled in the British districts immediately east of Biccaneere, and more would go were land procurable. It is, however, a mistake to suppose, though it is sometimes imagined, that the wealthy merchants are leaving Biccaneere. So far as I can ascertain, they show no preference for living under the direct rule of the Government, to which they indirectly owe their wealth, and visit British territory no oftener than is necessary, for the superintendence of their houses of business, which extend from Calcutta to Bombay and from Lahore to Madras. Very few of them are in any degree penetrated by European ideas, though exceedingly anxious to obtain the benefits of British protection.

His Highness the Maharaja.

54. His Highness the Maharaja's gracious and courteous manner and his attention to points of etiquette, added to his readiness to converse freely and his liberality in making presents, prevent his being unpopular. His deficiencies as a Ruler are, indeed, complained of, but he has shown a disposition really to conform to the wishes of Government when distinctly expressed, and it must be remembered that the best Minister Biccaneere has had for generations was kept for ten years in power during the present reign. Latterly, too, the Maharaja, unprompted by any English officer, has employed men like the present Dewan and the efficient Police Officer I before mentioned. It is, indeed, to be feared that as yet the Dewan's authority is only now and then sufficient to enable him to act with effect, but by degrees he will, perhaps, become stronger.

Duties on the triple border and in Shekawattie.

55. I will now touch upon my special duty on the triple border and in Shekawattie. Since my arrival at Soojangurh, I have been repeatedly across Shekawattie and along the respective borders, and at all seasons of the year. At first I found the Biccaneere Police more efficient and useful than those of either Jeypore or Marwar. But they have lately been paralysed for want of pay, while Jeypore is now, and has been since the counsels of the present Minister prevailed, the most active of the three. Within the last three months, however, the Police of Marwar have greatly improved, and have apprehended one body of landless plunderers belonging to Peepara in Seekur, and would have arrested another very important body of Saledees but for the protection of a Thakoor, who will, I trust, be punished. A month ago, too, they co-operated with a body of well-disposed Thakoors in an expedition, which resulted in the removal, one by death and the other by capture, of the two most notorious dacoit leaders on the Marwar border, namely, Mahtab Singh and Pooran Singh of Burarwa, a village which for generations has been a nest of dacoits, and which, though constantly urging it, I had previously been unable to get punished.

56. The details of this circumstance so well exhibit the characteristics of Rajpoot dacoities in these sandy wastes, and the restraints which popular feeling imposes on violence, together with the manner in which it is sometimes punished, that the story will not, I think, be out of place.

57. In March a string of camels from Ajmere were carried off by mounted dacoits near Sudrasana in Marwar. On its being reported to Buctawar Singh, the Thakoor of the village, he did not, as is too frequent, direct a languid pursuit, but, putting trackers to follow the trail, which, to puzzle pursuers, is usually winding, rode off himself rapidly to Burarwa, to which he guessed the robbers belonged. On reaching it, he observed persons engaged in obliterating tracks between Burarwa and an adjoining village,—a common method of averting responsibility. These men, Buctawar Singh, after a scuffle, took prisoners, and carried off to Dhiyalpoora, about three coss distant, where a large body of Burarwa people and their allies of Bhamot, headed by Mahtab Singh and Pooran Singh, furiously angry, followed, threatening death to Buctawar Singh. The Thakoor of the village was a child, but his mother, though unable to oppose the Burarwa party by force, denounced Mahtab Singh and his friends to their faces as robbers and disturbers of honest folk, and she took Buctawar Singh into her own apartments, where, in spite of their heat, the dacoits dared not molest them. A promise to restore the plunder was made, but Buctawar Singh lost his hostages, and felt disgraced; he therefore applied to his relations, of whom the powerful Koochawun Thakoor was one, to assist him in punishing Mahtab Singh and Pooran Singh, and he placed himself in communication with the Durbar's representative near Soojangurh. On the morning of the 17th of March, before dawn, a strong party, consisting chiefly of the Koochawun clansmen and a detachment of the Durbar's troop, assembled at Bhamot, where the dacoits were. It being still dark, the village chowkeedar challenged them, and on his getting a sharp answer, the party was fired on and a Thakoor wounded, on which a shout to assault was raised, and the gate of the Dhulkot,

or fort made of sand supported by facings of "phog" roots, was forced. In the scuffle which ensued Mahtab Singh was wounded mortally and Pooran Singh very severely, and their followers were taken prisoners.

The Jeypore prisoners from Shekawatee.

58. The confinement of the Thakoors of Mulseesir, Choukree, Bhutol, &c., has had an excellent effect, which will be marred, I fear, should the constant efforts to obtain their release be successful. Popular feeling is so much in their favour, and their villages are so ill-cared for in their absence, that it will be difficult to resist the pressure, as no definite period of imprisonment has been fixed. But if it is resolved that violent crime shall be put down and no longer treated as an excusable ebullition of enterprising spirit, I think these Thakoors ought not to be pardoned, or, at any rate, not for many years to come, nor until the condition of the whole tract, both of Biccaneere and Marwar, as well as Shekawatee, in which their punishment facilitates the check of crime, no longer needs such an example.

Seekur.

59. It is right that I should mention how actively and consistently Mokund Singh, the Manager of Seekur, continues to assist me. Nowhere is crime punished so promptly and the lawless kept down so completely as in this little State, and I should look upon any accident which might remove Mokund Singh from his office before the majority of the little Rao Raja as a misfortune.

Improvements.

60. That a great improvement has been effected is evident from the fact of there having been, during the past year, in spite of the distress caused by famine, no extensive plundering of convoys in Shekawatee and its borders, nor appreciable enhancement of the rate of insurance ("Bheema" or "Jokun") paid by traders on goods passing between Jeypore and the towns north of it. Black-mail ("Bolaie"), which three years ago was levied by Bhopal Singh of Buhtal, and the Saledees, who had their Agents at Bheewanee and the principal Shekawatee towns east of Seekur, has, I believe, entirely ceased.

Insurance of convoys.

61. Perhaps if a periodical Report of the rates of insurance on goods in transit were to be obtained from Bheewanee, Jeypore, and Jodhpore, it would be a useful index of the state of the country. But it must not be supposed that insurance money alone is expected to recoup the assurer for the plunder occasionally of goods insured. On such goods being carried off the assurer pays the owner, and then makes what he can out of the case by a suit in the Court of Vakeels; and it is said that by exaggerating the loss he not unfrequently gains ultimately by the robbery.

62. Some progress has been made by Jeypore towards restraining the Meenas, and I hope much progress may be anticipated in Kot-Pootlee, which is so notorious for them. I believe Captain Walter was perfectly correct in attributing the mail cart robberies on the Jeypore and Agra Road last year to this class. Six of the culprits are in custody, but it will probably be a good while before many of the ringleaders are arrested.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
Records of the Government of India,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

N^o. LXXXII.

REPORT ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN
THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For the Year 1869-70.

BY MAJOR-GENL. H. D. DALY, C.B.,
OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN
THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For 1869-70.

CHAPTER I.

REMARKS BY THE AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

WITHIN the States of Central India the past year has been marked by the terrors of famine and disease; thousands perished from sheer starvation, and thousands from cholera and sun-stroke. Reports of the State of Gwalior and Bundelcound, where the distress was heaviest, have been already submitted to the Government of India; these necessarily fell far short of the reality, for villages, and even districts, were depopulated, and there were none left to tell how many of the inhabitants had sunk under the miseries which oppressed them.

2. The Maharaja Scindia has described in his own language the sufferings of his people; and the Report of the Political Agent, which is appended, supplies information of the measures adopted by His Highness to enable the survivors to return to their homesteads. Cattle had perished; seed there was none; and even the common articles of village and field life had been pawned for food, or dropped in the flight from drought.

Scindia computes the casualties in the neighbourhood of Gwalior at 92,987.

3. He estimates the losses of revenue at seventeen lakhs for the famine year, and ten lakhs for the current year. Some of this will, however, probably be recovered hereafter with interest—"Sowaie" (24 per cent.), and the remissions at nineteen lakhs.

4. Amongst the remissions, the Political Agent remarks, His Highness has taken into account nearly twelve lakhs of outstanding balances which accrued against the landholders during the maraudings of the mutiny, when Gwalior territory was filled with rebels and dacoits: little chance had zemindars during such a time of husbanding crops or saving

their property; but it is well that this burden should be swept away, for it encumbered their future, and might appear against them on the renewal of leases.

The settlement of Gwalior being about to expire, this consideration was not without anxiety to the cultivators. In many cases, it is stated, that the Maharaja has allowed the old settlement to continue for a time to give breathing space. He could confer no more substantial boon, for it has been under the lease system established by Dinkur Rao and upheld by Scindia that the landholders have passed from the oppression of contractors and the turbulence so engendered to prosperity and order. Colonel Meade designated this settlement the keystone of the general contentment, and observed that, so long as its conditions were generally maintained by the Durbar, the people will think little of other causes of dissatisfaction.

5. In Bundelcund the drought which began later lasted longer, and was, perhaps, even more disastrous, for the people of the province are poorer than those of Gwalior; but the Chiefs of States, great and small, seem to have given themselves earnestly to relief and measures of precaution. The Maharaja Mohender of Punnah, whose death, lately reported, is a matter of sorrow to the Government of India and his people, was especially conspicuous for acts of wisdom and benevolence. Throughout the struggle against starvation and disease this Chief bore himself nobly to his subjects, and was a stirring example to those about him: grain was imported, transit dues abolished, and works of utility opened.

6. Duttia, Tehree, Sumpthur, and Chutterpore were not wanting, while Chirkaree, Myhere, and Nagode were forward in good deeds. Reports have only been received from 19 States, in which the expenditure in relief amounted to Rupees 46,734. Dr. Stratton does not consider that this represents half the disbursement of the province in charity.

7. *Rewah*.—In this State there was much distress, and vast numbers died of hunger and misery. In no part of India were the people less capable of bearing a severe visitation, for they were impoverished and without resources in the hands of contractors and jobbers. It was some time before the Maharaja, brimful of benevolent theories, realized the distress of his subjects; but when fairly roused, nothing which money could procure was missing: grain was imported and distributed to thousands upon thousands.

Transit cesses, which had all but stifled trade and traffic, had been previously abolished by the Maharaja, at a sacrifice of direct revenue, on the pressing entreaty of Dinkur Rao, who saw that the destitution of the people had reached its lowest ebb: this concession acted forcibly in letting in a current of food at the time of utmost need. All honor to him through whose influence this benevolent measure was accomplished.

8. *Malwa*.—With the exception of a few places on the westerly border, Malwa suffered not at all from drought, but the streaming crowds from Rajpootana and Gwalior brought in their train disease and death. Of the mortality amongst these wanderers between May and October last, it is impossible to form an opinion. Marwarries, lank and emaciated, came pouring down through every outlet into Western Malwa: there are no data of their numbers: bodies and bones were found in nullahs, and

on the plains, under trees, and by the wayside, and this over a vast space. Even so late as February last, an English gentleman, marching through Rajpootana to Indore, encountered human beings, living and dead, in every form of misery, and witnessed scenes too horrible to describe. With the rains of this year (1870) thousands of survivors have found their way back, and even now I am told there may be seen little camps of wayfarers returning to the villages out of which they came in hundreds. The love of home was strikingly illustrated amongst these people: driven out by drought and famine, pursued by cholera and death, the survivors, in the depth of their misery, thought only of the time of return. No temptations to settle where they found food and kindness turned them; scarcely a settler was found: they struggled back, by tens and twenties, along the roads down which they had hurried a few months before in crowds with their herds.

9. It is pleasant to note the warm and abiding charity of the States in Western Malwa; for months in succession food was distributed at Jowra and Rutlam to thousands: the wealthy opium traders and bankers subscribed liberally, and relief was systematically disbursed under the orders of Huzrut Noor Khan, the Kamdar of Jowra, and Meer Shahamat Ali, the Superintendent of Rutlam.

10. The Maharaja Holkar was also liberal and compassionate, and for a length of time supplied food at Indore and elsewhere.

11. Native States are still quivering under the strain, for where famine was heaviest there are no means of alleviating it, neither roads nor approaches. The rail saved Bundelcund from utter destitution, but Rajpootana had no such refuge, hence it was that the population rushed out in panic to starve and die. Salar Jung told Maharaja Holkar at Jubbulpore, in March last, that it was the saving power of the rail which had induced him to invite the Government of India to introduce it within the Nizam's territory. His Highness gave an instance which had occurred to himself. Anticipating a dearth of food on a late occasion, he made large purchases of grain for transport; but, before this could be effected, the country had become impassable, the store rotted, and those for whom it had been provided starved. Salar Jung resolved that, if money could supply an iron way, such a calamity should not recur.

12. *Opium.*—The Malwa produce sold in the markets during the past year for export to China proved that the season had been one of plenty: 35,828 chests were brought to scales for weighment, having paid a duty of Rupees 2,14,96,800 to the Government of India.

				<i>Chests.</i>	Scales which are established at the places named in the margin are supervised by Assistants under the orders of this Office, to which all payments are made. States much covet the presence of Government scales; wherever the opium trade flourishes there must be merchants of capital, and as the natives of Malwa say, opium imparts the fragrance of prosperity wherever it has a recognized mart.
Indore	20,288	
Oojein	8,907	
Rutlam	4,611	
Dhar	1,578	
Oodeypore	441	
Total ..				35,828	

The standard weight of a chest of opium is 141½ lbs., on which an export duty of Rupees 600 is levied on behalf of the Government of India at the scales. No other opium than

that which is intended for export pays duty to Government, or is brought for weighment. We have no concern with its growth, sale, or transport. Our connection with opium grown in Native States begins and ends at the scales: the ryot sells as suits his own interest to the China merchant or in his own market; so far it is free trade. After weighment the trader receives a pass for his chests, and is then free to despatch them to Bombay, how and when he pleases. Prices in China during the last few months have been steadily rising, and thus the demand in Malwa has been brisk, and still so continues: on this, as things stand, depends the prosperity of the province, for the cultivation of the poppy is the aim of Chiefs and ryots. Land, fit for the poppy, rich and with the command of water, pays to the Chief in many places Rupees 25 to 40 per beegah, and with this the ryots have grown prosperous, especially in the territories of Scindia, Rutlam, and Jowra. Holkar's settlements are under such high pressure and subject to such frequent manipulation, that the condition is different with his subjects.

13. The speculativeness of the opium trade in Malwa is kept hot by the absence of roads and consequent uncertainty of delivery. The Telegraph at Indore, Mundisore, Rutlam, and Jowra tells the trader of demands and prices, of which for months together there is no assurance he can avail himself; for, unless it chances that his opium is at Indore, there is no certainty as to when it may reach Bombay. There is not a single road to Indore from the interior which is passable after the first fall of rain till October. The Mhow and Nusseerabad Road under construction skirts Holkar's territory, but does not come within 12 miles of Indore; in fact, there is no road of any sort in Indore territory.

Rutlam and Jowra have made excellent roads through the cities and approaches to them.

14. The success of the opium scales at Oojein has opened Scindia's eyes to the necessity of giving the traders means of communicating with the Agra and Bombay Road. It was a heavy burden on the ryot, and traders being compelled to take all opium grown within Scindia's Malwa possessions for weighment to a city cut off for one-third of the year from the world of business. His Highness has lately entered into an arrangement with Dewas, whose territory joins his own, to link Oojein with the Agra and Bombay Road at Dewas. Scindia allows Dewas Rupees 2 on every chest weighed at Oojein, in return for which Dewas contributes its share to the road. The distance between Oojein and Dewas is 24 miles, and between Dewas and Indore 20 miles. Scindia, having completed this negotiation, placed funds at disposal, and solicited the Government of India to construct the road. Estimates are being framed, and the work will be taken in hand without delay. This is the first instance of road-making undertaken by a Chief in Malwa, but without it the voice of the public would have been too strong for Scindia to retain the scales at Oojein—to him a matter of substantial importance; his fees and direct profits on the weighments fall little short of a lakh per annum, and indirectly the trade means the revival of prosperity at Oojein. The direct line between Oojein and Indore passes through land half of which is Holkar's; a road by this route would have been most convenient to the public, but Holkar's transit dues were not palatable to Scindia, and negotiations, he said, would be useless.

15. I have dwelt at length on the ways and means of the opium trade, but the subject is worthy of consideration, for it signifies an income of three millions sterling to the Government of India and the Native States, the precariousness of which is greatly increased by the want of roads. Smuggling gets an impetus from the same cause. The cultivation of the poppy in China and Persia must tend to lower the price of the drug, and Malwa can only meet this competition by being intersected with roads. The initiative in this change must come from the Government of India, and any step in this direction would be hailed by the people at large with satisfaction. The value of communications for the expansion of commerce needs no discussion, the means are at hand, and need but application. As a mere investment the outlay would pay a hundredfold. The lines to be constructed should be settled by the local administration in concert with the States concerned. I would make no demand on them for a contribution: opium should pay and pave its own way. A small cess should be levied at the scales on each chest for this local purpose; the object would be palpable, and appreciable to traders and cultivators, who suffer losses in time and money, in the exposure and damage which the present state of things involves; or the scheme could be carried out gradually, with but a temporary sacrifice, by setting aside a trifling percentage (2) of the current receipts.

16. *Holkar's relations in Malwa.*—In Rajpootana it has been remarked that conflict between jaghiredars and Chiefs is inevitable; this will be a conflict between a Chief and his kinsmen. In Malwa the state of affairs is otherwise, for the Rulers are aliens to the people in blood and language. Scindia, Holkar, Dhar, Dewas being Mahrattas, Bhopal and Jowra Trans-Indus Mahomedans.

17. The art of rule would seem* with the Mahomedans, for unquestionably the old families of the soil find a contentment under their sway which is more or less wanting elsewhere. Successive Political Officers have dwelt for years past on the disquietude of Thakoors under Indore at the crumbling away of holdings which have been in their families generations before the Mahrattas swarmed up the Vindhya. The Mahratta policy, when rule depended upon it, was not to uproot old institutions, but so to weld them to their own purposes, that they could hold what they conquered. In this way the Rajpoot Thakoors, with varying power, remained undisturbed, paying a higher or lower tribute or quit-rent for their lands to the Peishwa or his lieutenants. Confiscation or dispossession was unknown. For 30 years and upwards after Malcolm's settlement there is no trace of interference with the Thakoors on the part of the Durbar, but things have radically changed since the settlement; at that time the difficulty was not with Holkar, a fugitive, with shattered forces and an empty treasury, but to prevail on the brotherhood of Thakoors to submit to order; and this submission was only accomplished by the guarantee of the British Government for their lands or money payments in lieu of exactions. With succeeding years the Holkar State, under the security of the British garrisons of Mhow and Mehidpore, has become rich and settled, while the strength and influence of the Thakoors have been ebbing away, and they now yearn only to live in peace at their villages, retaining the little which is left. It is the old tale; men of this stamp with such traditions do

* *Sic in orig.*

not turn their swords into ploughshares in one generation, but with many of them change has set in, and their lands are carefully tilled.

18. Malwa has had unbroken rest since Malcolm's time; his settlement was accepted: every Thakoor enjoyed what he had, and the *status quo* remained unquestioned for nearly 40 years. But after the mutiny the Indore Durbar pointed out that several Thakoors who had lived under our mediation during years past were not on Malcolm's list, nor in possession of British guarantee for lands or income, and claimed that this mediation should cease, and that they should be left to the Durbar, like other subjects. Many had received our protection in the positions held by themselves or their fathers who had no written claim to it. The question was not raised so long as the remembrance of the anarchy of former times was fresh, and the Durbar looked to the influence of the British Resident for the maintenance of order amongst the subdued Thakoors. The benefit of our mediation during this period was on the side of the Durbar. The publication in the Volumes of the Treaties of the names of those holding our guarantee dealt a death-blow at the possessions of those who were not on the roll. Prior to this our protection had been accepted for all. Scindia and Holkar took umbrage at the shackles of the guarantee, and Holkar, entirely forgetful of its origin and the benefits his State had derived from it, entered on the confiscation of lands without it. Petty Thakoors and others were dispossessed, and nothing was known beyond the scene, except in the hum of discontent which spread. The large Thakoors flocked to Indore to claim the intercession of the Governor-General's Agent. "No ruler has yet attempted to dispossess us of our lands, and but for you no ruler could do so. It is you who prevent us from defending our own. Surely you will save us from spoliation." Colonel Meade did intercede again and again, but the Maharaja stayed not his hand. I think there is now a gleam of hope, and that the Maharaja is contemplating a change of policy towards these ancient Thakoors, who have the sympathy of the Native community. One case will illustrate the ground of my hope. The Thakoor of Kurodia, one of the most influential of those under

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guarantee, receives cash payments from Scindia, Holkar, and Bhopal, exceeding Rupees 3,400 a year, and holds lands, guaranteed and unguaranteed, from Scindia. The village of which he bears the name is in Indore territory, and has been held by the Thakoor's ancestors for upwards of 200 years on a quit-rent, which for some generations has been Rupees 1,200 a year. In 1865 the Maharaja

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Holkar confiscated the village of Kurodia on the ground that *its* Sunnud was not guaranteed. The Thakoor, one of the most sensible and prominent of his class, had invested money in improving his homestead, but all was swept away in the confiscation. He came to Indore in 1866 to pray for our intercession and the Maharaja's mercy, and here he remained without once visiting his home, till a few weeks ago, when he returned with the Sunnud renewed by Holkar at a quit-rent of Rupees 1,800, instead of Rupees 1,200,—a difference to which he gratefully agreed. After the restitution the Maharaja received the Thakoor in Durbar, accepted his nuzzur, and gave him a khillut in return. Holkar told him that he had always heard well of him, and asked if it was true he had sent an elephant to the shrine of Ooncar Mandatta for the intercession of the deity in his favour. The Thakoor

said he had done so two years ago. Holkar expressed great satisfaction: "you are a pious man, and such offerings are more praiseworthy than parading your case before the Sahibs, as others have done." I think, however, the Thakoor, with all his piety and faith in votive offerings, did not attribute the restitution of his village to the elephant, nor perhaps did His Highness act under this influence. I had hoped, before submitting this Report, to know that the Maharaja had dealt a similar measure of consideration to other Thakoors, who have been waiting in entreaty and hope for many years far from their homes and families. Amongst these are the Thakoors of Rampoor, who have been frequently mentioned by Political Agents in Western Malwa: these are of the bluest blood of Rajpoots, relatives of the Rana, whose lands have been in the undisputed possession of their families for many centuries, although the district was often the shuttle-cock of conquest. These Thakoors have a powerful brotherhood, and were not an easy prey to the Mahrattas, and possibly this fact may account for some of Holkar's hardness towards them. He has, however, lately told me that he will deal leniently with them and settle their case not without my approval.

19. The revenue assessments engross the Maharaja's attention; the market price of produce is carefully watched, and forms his guide as to what the land can bear. He has frequently discussed the question with me: his principle is that, as Ruler and owner, he is entitled to make the most of the soil; that everything which it produces is his beyond the subsistence of the cultivator; that, so long as prices remain about the present rate, the assessment will stand; should there be a fall, it will be graduated accordingly. His Highness attributes the dissatisfaction of the ryots to the suddenness of the difference in demands induced by the discoveries of the survey begun five years ago, which brought to light a state of such utter neglect for the interests of the Durbar, that in some districts an increase of cent. per cent. was justifiable. When conversing with me a few days ago the Maharaja said:—"It was the abruptness of the rise, and not its injustice, which caused the outcry amongst the people. Perhaps I erred in going to the extreme at one spring, but there was no reason for leaving so important a question in neglect, and it was better I should bear the burden of adjustment than leave it to my children. You hear and think much of my unpopularity; that is a thing not worth thinking about. No rule is popular; yours is not, and I know of none that is."

20. He affirms that his assessments are actually no higher than those in Dhar and Dewas, but that in those States the rise has been gradual, and hence comparatively unfelt. He admits that, in British territory, and Scindia's even, lands are leased on more favourable terms, but says that the benefits in Scindia's case do not reach the cultivator, but are consumed by his multifarious and hungry officials. No doubt this is the great blot of Scindia's administration in Malwa; the tenure of office by Soobahs and others is so uncertain and change so frequent, that each is bent on amassing as much as he can before being called upon to pay nuzzurana to the Durbar and being removed. Soobahs are rarely dismissed for these speculations; they are fined and changed. In Indore territory the ryots are spared from middlemen: there is no District Officer more important than a Kamaisdar, who has little pay or power, and refers every event, whether it be a defalcation of revenue, a murder, or petty theft, for the orders of Holkar at Indore.

21. Villages and lands are assessed on the survey under Holkar's own orders, and thus farmed to contractors, who are allowed 12 per cent. on the lump assessment. Such contracts are not eagerly sought; small men take them to eke out a living on the spot. Thus the system of government is economical, and the wonder is, that things are even as they are.

22. Not long since I was chatting with a banker, one of those remarkable men found in Native States, whose wealth, experience, and dealings with Chiefs and people make them the statesmen of the country, and give them a knowledge of men and things not found elsewhere. I asked under which State, Scindia's or Holkar's, are the people most comfortable? He said—"Scindia's ryots are liberally treated, and hold their lands on terms which enable them to prosper, but they are harried by the ever-shifting and numerous Mutsuddees (officials) who feed upon them. With Holkar it is otherwise; his terms are so tight that nothing is left for a Mutsuddee there, nor does he allow anybody but the contractor between him and the settlement."

I mentioned this anecdote to Holkar, who laughingly admitted its truth, and added that he allowed nobody to touch his subjects but himself.

23. *Railway.*—The negotiations with the Maharaja Holkar for the construction of a line of Railway between Indore and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been completed. The discussions were carried on direct with Maharaja Holkar, and after five or six months the question was finally disposed of in a way satisfactory to the Government of India and His Highness.

The Maharaja proffered a loan of one million sterling to the Government of India to link Indore with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The terms of the loan as eventually settled—

To be for 101 years, not transferable, to stand in the name of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, his heirs and successors, and to be paid to the credit of Government by instalments, as follows:—

25 lakhs	in 1870-71.
20	" 1871-72.
55	" 1872-77.

By this settlement of the mode of payment, it is believed that His Highness will be able to meet the instalments from surplus revenues without trenching on his reserved treasure.

The Government to pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on the above, and to give Holkar half the net profits, in excess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on so much of the million invested. The line to be made with all convenient speed, the Government of India supplying funds necessary for its equipment and completion. The management during construction and afterwards to be exclusively in the hands of the Government of India.

24. Engineers have been appointed and the preliminary operations entered upon with a zeal and comprehension which warrant the belief that communication between Indore and Bombay will be established in 1874. Holkar is anxious for the hearty prosecution of the work to Indore, and trusts that our energies will be confined to this link, and that there will be no continuance beyond Indore. By making Indore the terminus His Highness thinks that the imports and exports of the

States to the north, east, and west will pay toll at Indore, and thus swell his customs dues *en route*. The rail itself will dissipate these views, and the Maharaja will soon see that such dues form a petty consideration in so big a question.

25. For the action Maharaja Holkar has taken in this question he is entitled to the commendation of every well-wisher of progress. It was his own decision, and arrived at after much deliberation and calculation of results. The rail will not only bring light in its train and extinguish many dark things which cannot exist in the light, but it will add to the material wealth and prosperity of Malwa to an extent few can comprehend. Even in the days of Sir Thomas Roe, Malwa had cities famous throughout Hindostan for magnificence. Compare its present state with that in which Malcolm found it half a century ago, ransacked and waste, the battle-ground of Mahrattas and Pindarees; the difference will afford some idea of what the future has in store.

26. With reference to the conservancy of the city of Indore I have little progress to chronicle; many of its streets are impassable from slush and filth for weeks together during the rains. The inhabitants are not unwilling to subscribe means for drainage and roads, for many are rich and acquainted with the state of other cities. The contrast with Rutlam and Jowra has had its effects on the public. The main difficulty of improving Indore is, as to who shall do it. The people will not subscribe to the Durbar Treasury for the purpose; by so doing, they affirm, they would be adding a new source of general revenue, which after awhile would be no more available for Indore improvements than any other portion.

If the question was made over by His Highness to the City Panches to form a municipal body to levy the requisite cesses and expend them, difficulty would disappear. I gather that this is the opinion of the merchants, and trust that eventually the Maharaja may be won over: even discussion upon reforms is much, and though progress moves slowly with painful slowness, a retrospect of ten (10) years is not disheartening. Holkar himself told me on a late occasion that "Rome was not made in a day;" that he meant at some future time to build a Jail: the present building used for the purpose, as I remarked, savours but little of Rome—hundreds crammed in low chambers not fit for tens.

27. The Indore and Candeish boundary question still hangs with the Durbar. The Maharaja lately told me that the English records in Candeish and Nimar, to which the Government of Bombay had given him full access, prove that not only was Article 6 of the Treaty of Mundisore not enforced, but that the British Agent of the day, with the sanction of the authorities, acknowledged and treated with Indore officials as managers of tracts far within the limits of the Treaty. The papers are voluminous, and the search has been tedious and difficult; but the Maharaja said that the copying would shortly be completed, when he proposed to submit a full statement of his claims. I hope this may be done and the question finally disposed of, though, with the Treaty before one, it is difficult to imagine any room for doubt or reference; but it is desirable in a matter which has been afloat for years indistinctly in the mind of the Maharaja that he should be allowed every opportunity of completing his case. The Collector of Candeish, in whose Office the correspondence, which His Highness so much values, has been found, does not attach any importance to the discoveries.

28. With this question of boundary is involved one of material consequence to the peace of the district, and which may necessitate an abrupt settlement than the Maharaja contemplates. Certain Bheel Naiks on the borders of Candeish have received money payments from Holkar in lieu of huks and in consideration of the security of the passes from the time of the entrance of the Mahrattas into Malwa. I mentioned in my Report last year that His Highness, in dissatisfaction with the evidence given by Bheels before the Boundary Commissioners, had abruptly stopped the customary payments.

29. Colonel Meade strongly urged on the Maharaja the impolicy and injustice of this step, adding that, although these huks were not under British guarantee, we must hold him responsible for the consequences of his acts. For two or three years the influence of the Collector of Candeish, Mr. Ashburner, and the Bheel Officers sufficed to restrain the Bheels from irruption, but last year, when food was at famine rates, they broke out and began the work of plunder at Holkar's posts. His Highness, feeling his inability to coerce the tribe, and dreading the effect of resistance elsewhere, begged me to invite the assistance of the Collector of Candeish in pacifying the Bheels, and himself wrote that he would undertake to resume the payments and settle the arrears provided that plunder ceased.

30. Mr. Ashburner called in the principal Bheels, who agreed to abide by his award. I pointed out to the Maharaja the dangers of this policy, and hoped that he would not again place himself in a position of such embarrassment and weakness; and thus, to all appearance, the dispute ended, for the Bheels, relying upon the promises held out, resumed their ordinary occupations. A few months ago, however, Mr. Ashburner wrote that the Maharaja having failed to fulfil his promise of paying the Bheels, who were in destitution and debt, unless some steps were quickly taken to adjust their grievance, a general rising would ensue. I had considerable discussion and correspondence with the Maharaja and his Vakeel on the position. His Highness was not unwilling to pay the huks (about Rupees 175 per mensem) from the date of his letter to me last year, but ignored the arrears; he was, however, anxious to avoid extremities, and finally agreed to abide by the fiat of Major Kincaid, the Deputy Bheel Agent. Major Kincaid, after careful investigation, awarded the Naiks their claims in full. In the course of the enquiry it was ascertained that the Durbar officials on the border, charged with the payments to the Bheels, had long conducted themselves fraudulently towards them; and Major Kincaid stated that, unless improved arrangements were made, no permanent settlement could be looked for.

31. Last year Mr. Ashburner, in addressing the Bombay Government on the disturbances consequent on this huk confiscation, suggested that the surest method of setting it at rest would be to treat it as a similar question between other Bheels on the border holding huks from the Guicowar was dealt with, *viz.*, that the payments should be made through the British Treasury of the district. Maharaja Holkar was aware of this suggestion; but knowing that he would be adverse to it, I replied that I was unwilling to press this view on the consideration of the Government of India while there was any probability of the Maharaja meeting the case in his own way.

32. The disclosures during Major Kincaid's investigation lead me to fear that there is no probability of this giving satisfaction; for, although His Highness expressed his willingness to admit the arbitration of Major Kincaid (whom he nominated), he now combats the decision, and has not paid the amount. I think, therefore, for the security of order, it will be necessary to give effect to Mr. Ashburner's suggestion, His Highness paying the amount into the Indore Treasury for disbursement through that in Candeish.

33. *Indore and Central Provinces boundary.*—Within the last few months this question, which has involved reams of correspondence and litigation in years past, was finally closed; and the Report of the labours of the officers who formed the Commission of settlement has been submitted to Government. It is to Colonel Meade's firmness with the Indore Durbar that the termination of this protracted struggle is due.

34. Holkar's boundary policy was described years ago as aggressive; time has not modified it, and his neighbours still view his claims with suspicion and distrust.

35. *Indore—Holkar's School.*—During the minority of the present Maharaja, a school, which has given many excellent English scholars and many useful men of business to Indore, was established. A small cess on the opium chests passing through the city was fixed for its pecuniary support. Opium was not then so valuable nor the trade so extensive as they have since become. Sir Robert Hamilton, deeming this income precarious, obtained from the Maharaja, on the day of his majority, a Sunnud endowing the school with Rupees 6,000 a year in lieu.

36. At this time, and for years afterwards, the school was entirely under the control of the Governor-General's Agent, but gradually after the mutiny this arrangement fell to the ground, and now everything connected with it is under the orders of His Highness. The school has never been otherwise than flourishing, though its basis differs from that which marked its early success. Now, as then, there is a well-taught English class, amongst whom are several who matriculate successfully at the Bombay Colleges, but the present pupils are drawn less from the general community and more from the Deccan Pundits and Mahrattas. The first Superintendents were Cashmeree Brahmins, scholars of the Delhi College; the present Superintendent is a Deccan Pundit of the Poona College, a man of marked capacity.

37. At Indore there are many who possess a familiarity with the English language and literature unsurpassed in any State in India: this is due to the teaching of Dhurum Narain, one of the early Superintendents, and now Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. During his Superintendentship there were some 400 pupils of all classes, a printing press, and a weekly paper in Hindee and Urdu.

Maharaja Holkar takes a warm interest in the prosperity of the institution, and attends at the examination not merely as a spectator.

38. *Extradition of Criminals.*—This question is in a state perplexing to Political Officers and satisfactory to Criminals only. I would draw attention to Colonel Meade's memorandum of 7th July 1866—so full that nothing is left for comment.

The laws now in force fail to meet the requirements of the day, with the changes which communications and intercourse have brought with them during the last fifteen or twenty years.

Act I. of 1849 was apparently framed with a view to dealing with grave offences, mainly against the State. Act VII. of 1854 is burdened with formalities so vexing to a Native State, that with difficulty can a Chief like Scindia or Holkar be induced to adopt it. Both aver, as stated by Colonel Meade, that prior to the mutiny neither of the Acts quoted had been applied to Gwalior or Indore, nor were they acquainted with their purport.

39. When a Native State demands the delivery of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in British territory, the machinery is most cumbrous; but when delivery is required from a Native State of a fugitive or subject, it comes in the form of a mandate without explanation. Should the crime with which the fugitive subject of a Native State be charged not fall within Section 21 of the Act (heinous offences), once on British soil he is free, for no Native Chief will prosecute a subject in a British Court.

Scindia would rather lose his subjects than follow them into a British Court; he would look upon the act as a step to the introduction of British laws within his territory, a question which excited anxiety a few years ago.

40. It seems but reasonable, in the suppression of crime, that a Political Officer at a Native Court should be the authority for deciding on the value of evidence against a fugitive charged with crime. His position gives him a knowledge which no Court at a distance can have. He sees, hears, and knows the people he is dealing with, and their customs. It might safely be left to him, under the orders, if need be, of the Governor-General's Agent, to say whether a case for the surrender of a fugitive was made out, and whether the fugitive should be made over to the State for trial, or arraigned in his own Court.

41. We exact compensation from a Native State if the post is plundered in transit through its territory, albeit the property plundered be jewels or articles against the transport of which by post there is a prohibition; yet our laws, viewed as they are by powerful and jealous Chiefs, tend to foster the perpetrators of violence. The introduction of Railways will necessitate a change of legislation, for we cannot allow the criminal of a Native State to take refuge from justice within Railway limits. Scindia within the last few weeks has written and spoken with feeling on the question. A Soobah of his was at Poona, arranging the exchange of Scindia's Deccan lands with Government; while there he fraudulently notified to his master at Gwalior that the Government of Bombay had proclaimed the sale by auction of the tomb of his ancestor Madhjee at Poona. On hearing this (by telegram) Scindia in haste sent the Soobah a hoondie for Rupees 10,000 with instructions to buy, and at the same time wrote to the Government in protest against the indignity. It was then ascertained that no such notice had been proclaimed, nor was such sale contemplated. The Soobah was summoned to Gwalior to render his accounts, which had many blots; but when he found that his fraud had been detected, he fled and returned to Poona, where he has been in security for years. Much correspondence has taken place, but the Bombay Government declared its inability (under Act VII. of 1854) to deliver up Scindia's Soobah for trial in the Court of the Political Agent, inasmuch as the act of embezzlement with which he is

charged was committed out of Gwalior territory. The case is hard as affects Scindia, for the Soobah was *bonâ fide* on his master's duty at the time of the fraud.

42. *Dewas, Senior Branch.*—In my last Report I stated that the bearing of this young Chief since his investment with power in 1867 had been far from satisfactory. During this short time he has estranged the Ranee, who for years had administered affairs with credit and whose adopted son he is, also the old relatives and ministers of the house, and intrigue and dissatisfaction are general. I have no change to record; things are still bad: followers unpaid; Treasury empty. The Maharaja Scindia, whose daughter the young Chief has just brought to Dewas as his bride, is much disturbed at the carelessness and weakness of the Raja. The low Mewatee parasite whose rise from mace-bearer to Minister has been mentioned still, through low acts and favourites, maintains his hold on the weak Chief, who would fain, if he had strength, resist the influences which bind him. All that advice and warnings could do have been done by Colonel Meade and myself. Scindia has both written and spoken, urging amendment, and now that the Raja's bride has come home, possibly Scindia's voice may have more weight, and a change set in.

The consequence of the misrule has led to an increase of crime on the highway and neighbourhood. The Chiefship, though small, is ancient, and the feeling is kindly to the British Government. Should affairs not improve, I think we should consult Maharaja Scindia as to the course to be pursued to secure the rule, in which he has so strong an interest, from becoming odious to the people.

43. *Dewas, Junior Branch.*—The sister State is prosperous; the affairs seem well managed by the Karbari under the direct supervision of this Office. Each year's revenue presents a handsome surplus, material improvements are being carried out, and the balance is invested in the name of the young Chief in Government Paper.

The health of the boy Raja is good, and, as he grows older, efforts will be made to secure for him education which should protect him from the weakness which enthral the elder branch. In both States the public health has been good and crops abundant.

44. *Baglee.*—When the last Report closed the question of succession by the young Thakoor to the villages long held by his family of Scindia, but without the direct guarantee of the British Government, was under discussion. It is satisfactory to record that Maharaja Scindia has accepted and confirmed an engagement respecting these holdings which has received the assent of the Government of India.

The Kamdar of Baglee, in the name of the minor Thakoor, attended Scindia's Durbar at Gwalior, and was kindly received, and thus the Maharaja, in deference to the Government of India, has submitted to lay aside his own feelings.

This end was not attained without discussion and delay, but when Scindia concedes, he does so freely and without misgiving.

Scindia is as fond of his own as any Chief in India, but with all his pride and power there is nothing he values so much as the good opinion of the Government of India. This, as Colonel Meade has observed before, is his prominent characteristic, and merits prominent notice.

The young Thakoor's education will not be lost sight of; his mother and relatives have consented to his being brought to Indore for education at the Residency School.

45. The Reports of the Political Officers within the Central India Agency are attached, and testify to the ability with which their duties generally have been performed.

The duties of 1st Assistant in the Office of the Governor-General's Agent are severe, and have been discharged in a highly satisfactory way by Captain Berkeley during the year.

The ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Administration in the Public Works Department, is well known to the Government of India, and I gladly endorse Colonel Meade's high estimate of the valuable assistance he at all times renders.

The other officers of this department whose services merit acknowledgment have been brought to notice in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright and Major Lester, Cantonment Magistrates and Judges of the Small Cause Courts and Civil Courts of Morar and Mhow, have performed with tact and zeal the heavy duties which have fallen to them. Cantonments in native territory have complications which entail an amount of work really beyond the power of one officer adequately to discharge at Morar and Mhow. At Morar the Government of India has given an Assistant, but the Mhow Officer is still single-handed. The Major-General Commanding Mhow Division of the Army and his predecessor have both stated their opinion that the work is more than one man can compass, and, in justice to the public service, assistance should be given him.

46. The following changes have taken place during the year of report:—

Colonel Meade returned from furlough on 22nd November last, and resumed his appointment as Governor-General's Agent till 4th February 1870, when he was nominated Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Colonel Meade had served the Government of India as Agent in Central India for eight years, and possessed an acquaintance with the affairs of the numerous States and Chiefs which few can hope to emulate.

I again had the honor of being named to officiate for Colonel Meade, and thus the charge of the Agency throughout the year has been mine, except for 2½ months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson resumed his appointment of Political Agent at Gwalior in October last, relieving Major-General Chamberlain.

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS, GWALIOR AGENCY.

47. The consequences of the famine have been already briefly touched upon. The Political Agent describes carefully the measures adopted by His Highness to meet the crisis, and gives statements of the actual results; he remarks upon the dissatisfaction occasioned and felt in the district by the levy of a forced cess for the relief of the distress. This feeling was due to no want of charity, but to want of faith in the distribution of the money so acquired, and to the knowledge that, once established, there was no precedent for the cessation of a tax. The people will bear again and again the imposition of nuzzuranas which have something of tradition and custom to recommend them for births and deaths, weddings and burials, for a great anniversary, or the progress of a Chief or his son: they will pay, though they groan in the efforts, but a fixed cess, however small, if novel, will excite more than groans.

In this case the Maharaja farmed the cess for a fixed sum; this and the uncertainty of its application gave cause for grumbling.

48. Maharaja Scindia returned from his visit to Calcutta in high spirits and well pleased at the manner of his reception by the Viceroy. His Highness made donations to charitable and educational institutions at Calcutta to the amount of Rupees 10,000.

49. Scindia showed courtesy and hospitality to the officers of the Morar garrison;

50. The Maharaja spent some days in February in a Camp of Exercise amongst his troops, whom he manœuvred with precision at a parade witnessed by the Political Agent, Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., and other officers.

51. The young Maharaja, Scindia's heir, is kept much in the background, and is not popular. In education and manner no progress is observable; and as he is now 20 years of age, much cannot be looked for.

52. No changes have occurred in the Durbar Executive. The only question of importance between Gwalior and the British Government—the exchange of lands in Morar and Ghansangwee—has been arranged, and now awaits the decision of the North-West Government as to the Bhandere lands to be assigned to Scindia.

53. *Guaranteed Chiefs.*—The Baglee and Kilcheepore succession cases have been satisfactorily disposed of.

54. *Robberies.*—Nine attacks were made on the Government Mail and Bullock Train during the year. Compensation was paid by the Durbar for property carried off in five instances. I concur with the Political Agent in opinion that the perpetrators of these robberies mature their plans in other places, and use Gwalior as a field for their operations.

55. *Extradition*.—The Political Agent explains at some length the reference made to this subject in the Report for last year. Now that the Durbar understands better the procedure adopted and required by the British Criminal Courts, less difficulty is experienced. But since this view was expressed, Scindia has stated that his opinions are otherwise, and that he looks forward with unswerving anxiety to a change of policy on the part of Government on this point. Indeed, the Maharaja has urged that by Treaty he is exempt from the operation of Act I. of 1849. The summoning of witnesses without any grant of subsistence, except when they attend at a Sessions Court, is held to be a hardship, the more so as it often involves their absence from home at a time when they are most required.

In civil cases it is complained that summonses are sometimes received for service through the Durbar, in which the period allowed for the attendance of the person summoned is so short as to render compliance impossible.

56. *Kidnapping*.—Twenty cases of kidnapping were brought to notice during the year.

57. *Outlaws*.—The notorious outlaw Gujadhur, who has led a long course of plunder and bloodshed, was surprised and killed by the Durbar Police on the 16th March. His brother, Hazoree Sing, has also been captured and hanged.

Junmaid, the leader of the Pivra rebels, was hanged in May. This man, at the head of some 500 marauders, had at one time taken possession of a small fort, which was attacked and taken by Gwalior troops after a fight of some hours. Junmaid escaped, but a reward of Rupees 500 effected his capture.

Another outlaw, named Runjeet, who has defied the Durbar since the mutiny, is still at large, and is supposed to live principally in Dholepore territory.

Colonel Hutchinson remarks, with reference to the cases of these outlaws, that persons of this class from habit and tradition are always ready to appeal to arms on the slightest provocation, and that, but for the ægis of the British Government, assessments could not be raised, or even rents collected, without giving rise to disturbances which would lead in the end to anarchy and ruin.

58. Improvements have been effected in the Lushkur Jail by Colonel Filose, but the accommodation is still deficient; and the sanitary arrangements are bad. Any change in this direction marks attention to a subject which has hitherto found scant favour in Native States. Amongst them there is an entire absence of sentimentalism about prisoners: disease and misery, life and death, are little thought of within the jail walls. The Maharaja has supplied funds and a building for workshops in connection with the jail. These are under the superintendence of a Mr. Orr, and are favourably reported on.

59. A Money Order Office has been established at Morar under the management of Moonshee Fukrodeen, the Treasury Accountant.

60. The Political Agent calls attention to the objection of the Durbar to the practice of the grass-cutters attached to the cavalry at Morar cutting forage from the lands of the adjacent villages. The Durbar has assigned extensive grass lands for the use of the garrison, and

is ready to make such further arrangements as may be required. The Brigadier-General in Command has issued orders in this matter, which, it is hoped, will remove the annoyances complained of; but the class of camp and bazar followers is difficult of management. The particular attention of the Brigadier-General will be directed to the subject, and every effort made to spare His Highness from vexation.

61. In paragraph 102 of his Report the Political Agent notices the lease of the customs by the Durbar to the firm of Luchmeechund for the term of five years as follows :—

1st two years for	Rupees	10,45,000
3rd and 4th years, for	,,	11,45,000
5th year, for	,,	12,45,000

62. A soldier found guilty of murdering a comrade was tried by Court Martial, and blown away from a gun.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

63. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson testifies to the vigour and ability of the Shah Jehan Begum in the administration. Her Highness, in that warm spirit of loyalty which distinguishes her house, deeply appreciated the kind reception she met with at Calcutta from the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Prosperity seems prevalent, for Bhopal escaped the drought which caused misery elsewhere.

64. I understand from Colonel Thompson that the Begum's attention is drawn to the necessity of giving her capital road communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. This is a question of vast importance to the wealth and comfort of her subjects, for Bhopal is, indeed, as regards roads and telegraphs. I have assured Her Highness that the Government of India will hail her efforts in this direction with great satisfaction, and I trust shortly to be in a position to communicate her decision.

65. The Begum is taking steps to reform the jail arrangements at Bhopal, and does not shrink from inviting suggestions and advice from the Political Agent. This point is worthy of all commendation. In my last Report I stated that Her Highness liberally supported the dispensaries under the Agency; in this I was in error: the support is from the petty States, and not from Bhopal: but I feel sure that one so enlightened will not long hang back from a good work which blesses all connected with it. During this year of misery the dispensaries of Central India have been green spots, diffusing food and comfort to the weary.

66. The Begum herself is studying English, which she can write fairly, and is bent on giving her daughter and only child, the Sultan Jehan, the benefits of an English education.

67. The States under this Agency contributed liberally to the Rajpootana Relief Fund.

68. *Rajghur*.—The people have been in disquietude and alarm at the son of the Chief having followed the example set by his father some years ago and embraced Mahomedanism. They affirm that the proselytism,

though only now proclaimed, took place long since; and probably under compulsion, before his son was of an age to comprehend the meaning of the deed. But for the restraint which the fear of exciting the displeasure of Government by open resistance imposes, the feelings of the clan would find bitter vent.

BUNDELCUND AGENCY.

69. The rain-fall was abundant, though it commenced somewhat late in the centre and west of the province. The cotton and gram crops suffered from excess of rain, while the outturn of wheat was below the average owing to the same cause.

The country is gradually recovering the effects of the late drought. To restore the population and stock of cattle to their normal state must be the work of time.

70. *Rewah*.—Dr. Stratton, the Political Agent, alludes to the unsettled state of affairs in this province, and to the changeableness and instability of the Chief's character. The anomalous position of Sir Dinkur Rao, a non-resident counsellor with no recognized status, hampers his efforts and deadens the effect of his advice to the Maharaja. On every account it seems desirable that the Chief's request for the appointment of a Political Agent be complied with, and this view has been submitted for the consideration of Government.

71. *Chutturepore*.—Dr. Stratton commends the services of Choubey Dhunput Rao in the administration of this State, and suggests the bestowal on him of an honorary title.

72. *Other States*.—Affairs in the other States do not call for special notice.

73. *Railway*.—Great impetus to the grain trade of the province is anticipated from the completion of the Railway. The efficiency of the Line Police is commended, and it is said to work well with the external Police of the Native States.

74. *Irrigation Works*.—The Political Agent alludes to certain canals and other irrigation works projected by the Government, North-Western Provinces, and impinging on or traversing Native States. It is urged that, prior to the commencement of such works, the States concerned be fully informed as to the conditions of their construction and management: these are points of essential importance, which have been dwelt upon in correspondence on the subject, and admitted by the North-West Government.

75. *Public Works in Native States*.—From Returns received from 18 States the total outlay on Public Works during the year was Rupees 1,41,085, of which Rupees 66,433 were devoted to relief works.

76. The services of Mr. Coles and Captains Temple and Cathcart are favourably noticed.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

77. Much was done by the States for the relief of the Marwarries driven by famine from Rajpootana. Jowra and Rutlam were most liberal, and Seetamhow did what its scanty resources admitted of.

Cholera raged in the city of Augur, which the Political Agent describes as very filthy. Scindia's local officials have no power or funds to improve its sanitary condition. This subject has been referred to the Durbar.

78. The vexatious transit dues levied under the name of "Khoont," black-mail to village Thakoors and Zemindars, on all traffic, resembling the Bheel's "Cowry," have been abolished by Rutlam and Jowra. This has been long urged by Colonel Meade, and has been accomplished with the good will of those concerned through the tact and influence of Shahamut Ali, Superintendent of Rutlam, and the Kamdar of Jowra. It is hoped Seetamhow and Sillana will speedily follow suit.

79. Colonel Probyn suggests the advisability of laying down some fixed rules for the delivering up of criminals by Native States, the restoration of stolen property, and the payment of compensation. Rules are easily drawn up, but the equality of the law Native States will not admit, and herein is the difficulty of beginning. It will be a long time before Scindia and Holkar will look upon the subjects and property of petty States as entitled to the same consideration as their own.

80. *Scindia's Pergunnahs*.—The Political Agent comments upon the scant powers entrusted by Scindia to the Sir Soobah, the local authority. This is Scindia's policy, and has been a matter of discussion since the days of Sutherland. He holds the purse strings at Gwalior, and no official, not even the Sir Soobah, or Naib Sir Soobah, can spend a rupee or fraction without his authority. It is also noticed that reports by the Native officials to the Political Agent of serious crimes have ceased: this, too, has always been a point which the large States have silently resisted, and any attempt on our part to enforce compliance would be more detrimental to order than beneficial to security.

81. *Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—The question of the Thakoor's grievances alluded to by Colonel Probyn is noticed elsewhere in this Report.

82. *Jowra*.—Great praise is awarded to Huzrut Noor Khan, Kamdar of this State, for his admirable administration. The balance of the State debt, originally Rupees 7,84,000, will be entirely cleared off during the current year; the revenue has been increased by Rupees 75,000; great improvements have been made in and about the city, and in the sinking of wells; nearly half a lakh of rupees have been expended on the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road; the people seem contented and happy, and well pleased with their Government, and prosperous.

83. *Rutlam*.—The Political Agent speaks in high terms of the Superintendent, Mir Shahamut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, who continues to conduct his functions with ability and success. The young Chief is making good progress in his education, and is studying English. The Superintendent fears the evil influence on the Raja of his attendants, among whom are many persons of bad character. Education is prospering, the population is on the increase, and the finances are in a healthy state. The survey of the jaghire lands is nearly completed. The sanitary arrangements of the capital are described as perfect, and the health of the city has much improved. The State Council continues to work well.

The management of Rutlam and Jowra has never failed to win the approbation of Government. The sight of well-lighted cities, with roads

and bridges, is pleasant to witness, and Englishmen, whatever their rank or degree, may be assured of a kindly reception within the limits of these States.

84. *Seetamhow*.—The Chief is well spoken of. Colonel Probyn alludes to the heavy tribute payable by this State to Gwalior, and promises a special Report on the subject. There is no question the burden is extreme, but it is Scindia's due under guarantee, and as he declines to do more than he has already done (he reduced Rupees 5,000 a year), I hope the Government of India may see fit to help this loyal and ancient house out of its difficulties by a loan at low interest.

85. *Sillana*.—This little State remains in *statu quo*. The Chief, not wanting in intelligence, is dissipated and weak. The efforts at good government by the Kamdar are hampered by intrigues.

86. *Chow Mahela*. *Jhalra Patun*.—Colonel Probyn bears testimony to the good government of the Chief, which was noticed in former Reports. The Government of India has no pleasanter feudatory than this descendant of Zalim Sing.

BHEEL AGENCY.

87. *Dhar*.—Affairs at Dhar remain in an unsatisfactory state. The Chief is kindly and benevolent, but lacking strength mentally and physically to manage. His weakly frame unfits him for work, yet jealousy of authority prevents him from allowing another to act for him. "If I get an able Dewan, he will usurp power, and I shall be of little account. I prefer to go on with a man of small mark," and the consequences are intrigue and discontent.

He is liberal and charitable: as a thank-offering for his recovery from illness last year, he devoted Rupees 8,000 to feed Marwarries, and Rupees 12,000 to found a Leper Hospital at his own city.

88. *Bukhtghur*.—The finances of this estate were found to have been grossly mismanaged by the Kamdar, who has been dismissed, and matters placed on a healthy footing.

89. *Jhaboora*.—Captain Cadell comments on the extreme destitution of the Bheels in this State owing to the manner in which the land revenue is collected. It is hoped that the Chief may be brought to take steps to remedy the evil. Bheels have scarcely been treated as *human* beings in Native States, but the intelligence of this Chief leads us to look for improvement.

90. *Ali Rajpore*.—The deposition of this petty Chief, the slave of drunkenness and a puppet in the hands of a Mahomedan Kamdar, who practised the vilest extortion on the people, took place on 20th April 1869: affairs are now being administered by a Native Superintendent, and with him is associated the brother of the Chief and heir to the estate. The Chief has an allowance of Rupees 1,000, and a suitable establishment is kept up for him.

Captain Cadell's exertions to put this little Chiefship straight have received the acknowledgments of Government, and they merit all praise. He warmly commends the Native Superintendent, and there is every hope that under his care misrule has disappeared.

Under Captain Cadell's arrangements the land revenues have advanced nearly 70 per cent. simply from a regular system of collection. The assessments are light and the people contented. The Government loan of Rupees 20,000 was paid off during the year, as also Rupees 30,913 of State debts. There was a cash balance at the close of the year of Rupees 35,465. The remaining debts, estimated at Rupees 1,26,310, will, Captain Cadell reports, be easily liquidated in three years.

91. *Mutwarh*.—The revenue of this petty estate, which was transferred during the year to the management of the Superintendent of Ali Rajpore, has been 70 per cent. The young Chief is attending a school at Ali Rajpore, but ere long it is hoped he will be fit for the Indore School.

92. *Amjherra*.—The affairs of this district of Scindia's, far distant from Gwalior, and in the midst of independent petty States, with Bheels and plundering tribes, are full of difficulty, but are creditably managed by the Naib Soobah, Umber Lal.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

93. *Maunpore Pergunnah*.—The Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent reports that cultivation and population have increased during the year owing to the security and prosperity brought by the land settlement. The Bheels are becoming reconciled to the life of cultivators, though not yet prepared to take up leases. There has been a slight falling off in the revenue, due to the diversion of traffic from the Maunpore to the Khundwah Road, and consequent decrease of road dues. The expenditure was within the estimates. Education progresses, and a night school has been opened at Maunpore for the children of cultivators with some success. Five miles of district road were constructed and the Sejghur Road completed as a relief work. An experiment on a small scale with Hingunghat cotton seed was fairly successful. The preservation of forests is beginning to show favourable results.

94. *Burwanee*.—The financial condition of this little State is good. There is a cash balance of Rupees 87,000, of which Rupees 61,000 are invested in Government Paper. Crime is at a minimum. The schools are well attended and the people prosperous. Rupees 10,000 were expended on Public Works, principally on irrigation. The Maharaja Holkar still refuses to accept the boundary laid down by British officers in 1865 between his district and the Burwanee State. This is a cause of vexation and inconvenience, the Indore people carrying on a system of petty aggression. Cultivation has considerably extended, and, in the eastern portion of the State Forest, conservancy is enforced with some strictness. The Rana appears to remain unfit for the exercise of authority.

95. *Jamnia*.—The young Chief is being educated at the Indore School, and shows much aptitude for study, and pleasure at finding himself able to hold his own with others than Bheels. The affairs of the State are generally in a satisfactory condition. Major Kincaid alludes to the question of the 47 paras claimed by Holkar and Dhar. This subject has been fully before the Government of India. The Maharaja Holkar has made proposals for an exchange of lands to the Jamnia and Rajghur Chiefs, which were declined, being advantageous to Holkar only.

96. *Bombay and Agra Road.*—The traffic on this road again shows a decrease, due to the diversion caused by the direct line to the rail at Khundwah. The decrease in the number of opium chests passing down is attributable to the establishment of scales at Oojein, which draws off much of this trade to the new road. The monsoon approaches to the Nerbudda crossing were completed during the year, and the road from Mhow to Sindwa metalled.

POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONAH.

97. Famine and sickness were the principal characteristics of the year under report. From March to September 93, 110 persons were fed at Goonah and along the road, by the exertions and contributions of Captain Bradford, the officers, men of the Central India Horse, the Road and Postal officials, and the inhabitants of the town of Goonah. The Gwalior local authorities and the Chiefs in the neighbourhood fed 283,600 persons at a cost of Rupees 12,200.

98. *Ragooghur.*—Captain Mayne alludes to the disagreement between the Chief of this State and certain of his zemindars, as reported last year by Captain Bradford. The differences seem to have been settled as no further complaints are heard. The town of Ragooghur was attacked by dacoits in December. They had to retreat with the loss of two men killed.

No other events requiring special notice have occurred during the year.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

99. During the year under report Act XVIII. of 1869 has been extended to transactions in Small Cause Courts and Registration Offices in Central India.

The Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow and Morar have been invested with the power of Civil Judges to enable them to dispose of claims to immovable property within the limits of those cantonments, the same being beyond the competence of Courts of Requests or Small Cause Courts.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

100. The marginal Statement shows an increase in the total number of suits in-

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1869-70.	
	Pending at close of 1868-69.	Filed during 1869-70.	Total.	Disposed of during 1869-70.	Pending at close of 1869-70.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Officers	61	1,220	1,281	1,227	54	78,635 13 5	4 7 11
Small Cause ...	461	3,550	4,011	3,237	774	1,16,311 4 9	3 9 3
Total ...	522	4,770	5,292	4,464	828	1,94,897 2 2	3 13 3*

* See in orig.

10,000 : this falling off is attributable to the Court of the Political Agent, Bhopal, where, however, the total number of suits filed has increased.

The value of suits in the Small Cause Courts has increased by upwards of Rupees 22,000.

The number of suits pending in the Courts of Political Officers is 54, a slight improvement on last year, while those of the Small Cause Courts have risen from 461 to 744 cases. These arrears are accounted for in the same manner as those of last year, namely, by the increase of litigation in Mhow. The work of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment daily increases, and is now nearly double that of the Small Cause Court at Morar, the next largest cantonment in Central India.

During the year 1,671 cases were instituted (not including 357 cases undisposed of at the end of 1868-69) and 1,409* disposed of, thus leaving 617 cases on the file. Great credit is due to the Judge for having so far grappled with work which has before been represented to be far too much for one officer, however great his zeal and energy, in addition to the multifarious duties of the Cantonment Magistracy.

stituted and disposed of during the year both in the Courts of the Political Officers and in the Small Cause Courts.

Compared with those of the previous year, the value of the suits instituted in the Political Courts has diminished by about Rupees

The average cost of conduct of suits was Rupees 4-7-11 and Rupees 3-9-3 in the Courts of Political Officers and in the Small Cause Courts respectively, in both cases less than the costs of last year.

The average duration of suits was satisfactory, being only 8-16 days in the Courts of Political Officers, and 3-45 days in the Small Cause Courts.

The longer duration of suits in the Small Cause Courts must be partly ascribed to the growth of litigation, and partly to the comparatively high average of 11 days obtaining in the Nowgong Small Cause Court.

The Cantonment Magistrate represents that this high average was caused by his having to postpone for a long period the hearing of certain cases, the parties to which were residents of villages where cholera had broken out. There was one appeal to the Court of the Agent of the Governor-General, which was dismissed.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

101. The Statement annexed shows a very favourable improvement on the satisfactory statistics of last year in the marked diminution of crime.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	ADJUDICATED IN COURTS OF		
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder ...	15	15
Culpable homicide ...	9	9
Dacoitees ..	5	5
Receiving stolen property ...	12	23	34
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	13	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	231	165	406
Miscellaneous ...	426	374	800
Total ...	731	551	1,282

The diminution under notice is of both heinous and minor crimes, but it is in the British Cantonments that the chief improvement is observed, for the statistics of 1868-69 show the adjudication of 879 cases against 551 during the year under report.

The total number of cases undisposed at the end of 1869-70 were, in the Political Courts only 39, and *nil* in the Cantonment Magistrate's Courts.

It is satisfactory again to be able to notice the apparent decline of dacoitee.

The average duration of cases disposed of (not including those of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department noticed below) was 6-91 days in the Courts of Political Officers, and 3-60 days in the Cantonment Courts, the average being about 5½ days.

The total number of witnesses summonsed was 2,653, of whom 2,213 were discharged on the first day of their attendance; 65 witnesses were detained for nine days and upwards in the Bundelcund Agency. The detention is accounted for in the same manner as that noticed in last year's Report.

Of the persons brought to trial, 69-68 per cent. were convicted, and of those committed for trial, five escaped and four died.

The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 81 cases, principally for petty thefts.

Thuggee and Dacoitee Agency.—The operations in this department during the year show 20 cases to have been investigated : eight persons were convicted, of whom three were transported for life. The average duration of cases was 81 days. This is owing to the delays which occur in obtaining replies through Native Chiefs and other departments.

SECTION III.—Police.

102. The Statement below shows the aggregate number and cost of maintenance of the various classes of Police under the control of the Agent of the Governor-General for the past year :—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
British or local Police under Political Officers and Cantonment Magistrates	8	240	25,811 7 4	7	483	33,656 9 0	15	723	59,468 0 4
Native States or local Police (under management)	10	130	11,568 15 0	10	130	11,568 15 0
Total ...	8	240	25,811 7 4	17	613	45,225 8 0	25	853	71,036 15 4

The general conduct of all the Police has been satisfactory so far as it has come to the knowledge of this Office.

SECTION IV.—*Jails.*

103. The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics for the past year of the Jails and Lock-ups under the Central India Agency :—

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS						JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.				PRISONERS.	
	Remaining at the end of 1868-69.	Admitted during 1868-69.	Total.	During the year.				Rations, clothing, and contingent charges of prisoners.	Jail guard and establishments.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.	Daily average of prisoners in Jail.
				Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.					
Agency Jails ...	240	291	531	318	4	10	332	Rs. a. p. 9,877 2 6	Rs. a. p. 7,213 3 2	Rs. a. p. 17,090 5 8	Rs. a. p. 61 11 8	241-92
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups ...	53	781	833	800	...	1	801	2,000 12 11	1,500 0 0	3,500 12 11	69 12 7	37-35
Native State Jails ...	8	3	11	3	...	1	4	357 6 0	357 6 2	55 1 4	6-48
Total ...	300	1,075	1,375	1,121	4	12	1,137	12,235 5 5	8,713 3 2	20,948 8 9	62 3 2	285-75

104. The average cost of each prisoner is still high owing to the high prices of food. Nevertheless, the average of the year bears a favourable comparison with that of last year, which was Rupees 73-8-2.

The Political Agent, Gwalior, reports a great improvement in the *régime* of the Lushkur Jail since Colonel Filose has been placed in charge of it.

Workshops have been established, and are efficiently superintended by Mr. Orr, formerly in charge of a Government Jail. The accommodation is still insufficient, but a new Jail is perfected.

The Morar Jail is most unfavourably reported on ; its position is described as objectionable, the building as unsuitable, the wards cramped and badly ventilated. There is no accommodation for European prisoners, but this want is common to all Jails in Central India, which will be the more felt when railroads and communications throw open unexplored lands to the inevitable " loafer " of the day.

The arrangements and condition of the Sehore Jail appear to merit favourable notice.

The Jail at Augur has been completed. The Political Agent, however, reports that it is practically useless, in consequence of the establishment sanctioned being insufficient for the safe custody of the prisoners, who are consequently still confined in a small courtyard in the city, which he represents as " a most unsuitable place for them in every way," but possessing the merit of comparative security, which, with the present establishment, is not to be obtained in the newly-constructed Jail. This point will receive attention and steps be taken to provide security.

The erection of a Jail at Nowgong progresses.

The health of the prisoners throughout the Agency has been, on the whole, good. There have been 12 deaths, or about one per cent., amongst them, six of which occurred in the Indore Jail.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

105. From the annexed Tables will be seen the receipts during the past year in the Treasuries under this Agency on account of ordinary and Imperial revenue and payments by Native States. A Tabular Statement is also given showing the receipts and disbursements of the local funds.

Rupees 2,38,152 were paid by the Maharaja Holkar, being two instalments on account of the capitalization of his contribution towards the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps.

- 106. *Opium*.—A Statement is given in the margin showing the

Year ending 31st March 1870.	Number of chests.	Amount of Pass duties.	
		<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Estimate... ..	31,000	1,86,00,000	1,860,000
Actual	35,828	2,14,96,800	2,149,680
Increase	4,828	28,96,800	2,896,800

number of chests that paid duty during the year. Rupees 14,544 were realized by the sale of stamped paper for hoondees in payment of duty.

The estimate for the current year is 30,000 chests,

representing Rupees 1,80,00,000. Last year's crop is said to have been good, and this estimate will probably be exceeded should prices in China keep up.

The new opium godown at Indore and the road and bridge connecting it with the Agra and Bombay Road approach completion.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land revenue, Abkaree, &c.	Sale of Stamps.	Judicial fees and receipts.	Electric Telegraph and Postal collections, including sale of Stamps.			Miscellaneous.	TOTAL
			Electric Tele- graph.	Postal.	Total.		
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1,04,591 2 4	25,553 0 0	4,981 1 1	37,430 0 1	2,56,508 8 1	2,93,938 8 2	205 11 0	7,23,207 14 9

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contributions to Con- tingents.	Tributes assigned to British Government.	Tributes paid through Bri- tish Government.	Fixed payments for Istur- rar lands.	GRAND TOTAL
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
4,24,813 0 10	1,51,394 10 1	1,00,352 0 0	7,66,559 10 11

NAMES OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1870.
	Balance on 1st April 1868.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection, management, or superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Grants to shewers in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
I.—Contaminant Local Funds*	Rs. a. p. 18,083 1 5	Rs. a. p. 74,680 2 5	Rs. a. p. 92,903 3 10	Rs. a. p. 1,539 7 9	Rs. a. p. 31,917 0 3	Rs. a. p. 4,886 3 10	Rs. a. p. 18,466 15 5	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 745 0 1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 15,897 6 4	Rs. a. p. 73,741 1 8	Rs. a. p. 19,163 2 2
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Pergunnah Funds ...	8,198 13 2	41,976 1 1	50,074 14 3	12,011 14 6	4,878 12 5	6,838 9 1	9,713 9 1	796 6 0	1,570 3 10	6,651 6 1	43,463 13 0	7,513 1 3
III.—Funds raised for special purposes ...	26,346 14 10	38,768 13 6	65,105 12 4	20,336 3 4	1,609 12 4	2,298 9 5	1,513 0 0	3,210 4 7	3,950 4 1	1,534 12 0	24,382 13 9	40,722 14 7
IV.—Collection from Road dues, &c. ...	73,043 13 11	63,575 2 5	1,36,617 15 4	7,153 14 10	8,412 0 7	439 9 7	7,966 6 10	551 11 8	40,719 7 6	4,212 13 10	93,458 0 10	67,159 14 6
Grand total ...	1,35,671 10 4	2,19,080 3 5	3,44,701 13 9	31,318 8 5	46,877 9 7	14,450 15 11	37,657 15 4	4,006 10 7	6,717 3 8	40,719 7 6	28,296 6 3	2,10,044 13 3	1,34,687 0 6

* Recmuch and Ulloor Contaminant Fund Returns not received.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

107. The annexed Table shows in an abstract form the number of Educational Institutions under the supervision of British Officers throughout Central India, with an account of their income and expenditure, and of the average daily attendance during the year :—

	NO. OF SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.			EXPENDITURE DURING 1869-70.					SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1869-70.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	English class.	Persian and Gordoos class.	Hindee and Malvatti class.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess and grants-in-aid from local funds of Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.	
Agency and Cantonment Schools	5	1	6	2106	17785	2736	68215	Rs. a. p. 14,135 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,279 10 3	Rs. a. p. 15,414 10 3	Rs. a. p. 6,107 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,834 14 6	Rs. a. p. 10,532 10 0	Rs. a. p. 1,219 9 9	Rs. a. p. 19,694 2 3	
District Schools, Maun- pore Pergunnah, and Native States under management ..	23	2	25	5386	4692	497	60078	4,991 7 4	536 9 8	5,528 1 0	388 13 0	3,323 3 7	1,313 3 1	39 3 0	5,569 6 8	
Total ...	28	3	31	26464	22487	7903	1,27993	19,129 7 4	1,816 3 11	20,945 11 3	6,495 13 0	5,653 2 1	11,845 13 1	1,258 12 9	28,263 8 11	

from which it will be seen that, compared with the previous year—

	In 1868-69.	In 1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of schools ...	29	31	2	
Daily average attendance ...	1,243	1,278 03	35 03	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Expenditure ...	22,686 8 4	20,942 11 3	1,743 18 1
Income ...	24,068 0 0	25,463 8 11	1,395 8 11	

the average annual cost of each pupil in the Agency Schools was Rupees 22-9, of which Rupees 8-15 were borne by Government. The average annual cost of each pupil in the District Schools was Rupees 9-4, of which 10 annas 4 pie were borne by Government, and the remainder provided from local or State resources.

The high rate of cost in the Agency Schools is entirely due to the Sehore schools, which absorbed upwards of Rupees 12,000.

108. The expectations expressed in the last year's Report as to the prospects of the Indore Residency School under the new master have been more than fulfilled. The attendance has risen from 73 to 105, and the progress made by the pupils tested in public examinations is most satisfactory.

All pupils in this school learn English, but are obliged in addition to take up either Persian, Oordoo, or Mahratti.

109. The Sehore High School, the principal school under this Agency, was closed for the greater part of the hot weather in consequence of the spread of cholera. At the close of the year it mustered 298 scholars, of whom 84 were learning English.

The Political Agent, Colonel Thompson, eulogizes the zeal of the teachers as a body, and bears testimony to the efficient and conciliatory manner of Mr. Meares, the Head Master.

He also notices the successful conduct of the school by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson while he acted as Head Master during the absence of Mr. Ingels. It is satisfactory to learn that three (3) Chiefs have joined the school.

The Girls' School thrives under the judicious management of Mrs. Meares and the kindly interest evinced towards it by the ladies of Sehore.

110. The Morar Native Christian School in 1863 for the benefit of Native Christians in Regiments serving in Morar has ceased to exist.

111. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, while doing justice to the useful character of the Central India Horse Schools, brings to notice the desirability of having a school of a higher class at Augur. Education is not neglected in Scindia's territory, but the standard is low.

112. During the year English and Oordoo classes have been started in the Maunpore Schools, where Hindee was previously the only study, and the average attendance amounted to 20 and 22 respectively. A night school has been opened, and promises well, as it attracts many whose days are spent in the fields.

113. The schools in the Native State of Burwanee now number 14·12 boys and 2 girls' schools; the average attendance has risen from 311 in 1868-69 to 364, and everything in this little State tells of the temper and judgment of the Native Superintendent, Rai Venkut Ram. Education is popular and the people contented.

114. On the whole, the progress made is satisfactory. Education may be said to have taken root among the Bheels, but it will require careful nurturing to make it thrive and last.

115. The Head School at Dhar is reported to be fairly conducted: 270 scholars attend; of these, 30 are learning English.

There are also four District Schools in the Dhar State, attended by 220 pupils.

Captain Cadell considers that the amount granted by the Dhar Durbar for educational purposes (*viz.*, Rupees 3,398) is inadequate, and might, considering the prosperous condition of the State finances, be increased to double that amount.

There can be no doubt of the truth of Captain Cadell's remark, but the good seed sown, if more limited than we could wish, is still good and bearing fruit of value, and this will gradually be appreciated.

116. The attendance of pupils at the Mhow Zoroastrian School has again fallen from 82 to 60:

35 Parsees,

10 Hindoo, and

15 Mahomedan boys receive tuition.

The want of teachers in the vernacular classes, complained of last year, still exists. The Head Master, Mr. Wassoodeo Narayan Swamy, resigned his post in May, and his duties have since then been conducted by Mr. Banmanjee, the Second Master, in addition to his own.

117. The Mhow and Indore Mission School was opened at Mhow in March last. It consists of two branches, *viz.*, an English and a Vernacular School: 56 boys attend the former, and 87 the latter.

The elements of Geometry, Arithmetic, and Algebra, as well as English Grammar and Geography, are taught in the English School. The Bible is also taught in each of the English Classes. The education in the English Branch is conducted by the Head Master, Mr. Ghoreh, assisted by two monitors.

There is every prospect of this experiment bearing rich results.

The Rev. Mr. Ghoreh, a converted Brahmin, appears to possess the qualities necessary to ensure success. He is gentle and earnest, free from prejudice, and liberal-minded.

In the Vernacular School 65 boys are instructed by two Masters in the ordinary branches of a Hindue education. The remaining 22 pupils are taught Oordoo.

The ages of the pupils vary from 6 to 20.

The fees are eight annas for English and four annas for Vernacular education per mensem. It is intended shortly to open a Girls' School (without fees).

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

118. The original budget allotment for the year was Rupees 41,25,000, but this amount was reduced by Rupees 11,75,000, leaving an available grant of Rupees 29,50,000, against which the total outlay from Imperial Funds, the details of which are given in the Appendix, has been Rupees 29,14,160.

In addition to this, there has been an expenditure of Rupees 2,54,188 from local cesses and contributions from Native States for the construction and repair of roads, making a total outlay during the year under review of Rupees 31,68,848, the charge for establishment having been 16 per cent. on the total expenditure, consequent on the great reductions in the budget allotment.

The whole of the reduction having been effected from the grant for Military Works, which was diminished from 25½ lakhs to 13¾ lakhs, the progress made in the construction of Military buildings during the past year has been comparatively slow.

MILITARY.

119. *Mhow.*—In the Mhow Cantonment the usual temporary bunds were constructed in the Suttaree River, a new road was made at the southern extremity of the cantonment, and the station roads and drains were kept in repair.

Of the three new barracks in progress in the cavalry lines at the commencement of the year, one was raised to the full height and the trusses placed in position; the second was raised to the floor level of the upper story; while the third was only slightly advanced for want of funds.

The foundations and plinth of a fourth barrack were also laid.

The upper story of the new Cavalry Hospital was raised to the full height, the roof covering put on, and the interior and exterior finishing commenced.

Besides these main works in the cavalry lines, latrines were constructed for the married men's quarters, reservoirs made for the soldiers' gardens, and the floors of the stables raised and drained.

In the Artillery Lines separate cook-houses were provided for each family.

In the Infantry Lines one of the new barracks was raised to a height of 10 feet above plinth, seven blocks of family quarters were completed with their out-houses, and foundation and plinth constructed for the two remaining blocks.

The new Quarter-guard and Expense Magazine were also completed during the year.

For the Commissariat Department the slaughter-yard and cattle-sheds were completed and two new porter-sheds constructed.

120. *Indore*.—At Indore a block of family quarters was commenced, a dead-house constructed for the European Infantry Detachment Hospital, solitary cells and latrines for the Native Infantry Detachment, coach-house and stables for the Officers' quarters, and quarters for the Native Officers of the Agent of the Governor-General's Cavalry Escort.

121. *Augur*.—At Augur a Hospital for the Central India Horse was commenced, and considerable progress made in the construction of a Quarter-guard and Store-room.

122. *Mehidpore*.—At this station extensive repairs and improvements were made to the Native Infantry Lines.

123. *Gwalior Fortress*.—In the fortress of Gwalior the garrison battery barrack and a range of family quarters were completed during the year, two half company barracks for infantry were raised to floor level of upper story, and the full company barrack to a height of 10 feet above plinth.

One wing of the General Hospital was raised to the full height and ready for the trusses; the other wing to a height of 8 feet above the floor level of upper story.

The Powder Magazine was completed, except the racks, drain, and interior finishing.

Three ranges of officers' quarters have the lower stories completed, and the beams laid for floors of upper story.

The subsidiary buildings which were in progress at the commencement of the year have been completed.

124. *Morar*.—In the Cantonment of Morar three barracks for heavy battery, horse and field batteries, were completed, and the Artillery Hospital raised to a height of 15 feet above plinth.

The plunge bath and well, temporary sheds for horses, also quarter-guard and cells, were completed during the year.

Foundation and plinth were laid for the Artillery Officers' quarters, and those for the left European Infantry Lines were raised above the floor level of the upper story.

In the right European Infantry Lines the upper stories of eight half company barracks were raised to full height and the roofs partly constructed, the two full company barracks were raised to floor level of upper story, and the band barrack to wall-plate of upper story.

Eight family barracks were raised to full height and the roofing commenced, and the subsidiary buildings for the barracks approaching completion were nearly finished.

125. *Nowgong*.—At Nowgong three Artillery barracks have been raised to the level of the verandah roof of the upper story, also two of the Infantry half company barracks to the same height.

Two of the latter have the masonry of the upper story completed, and the remaining barracks have been raised to the floor level of the upper story.

The six family barracks are complete, except the fittings.

126. *Jhansi*.—At Jhansi the semi-permanent buildings have been kept in repair.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

127. At Indore an opium godown was commenced, also a road and bridge to give access to it; the Jail was completed, also an Office for the controller, and quarters for his establishment.

The Jail at Augur was completed, and a building purchased for a Post Office at that station.

At Morar the Cantonment Magistrate's Court-house was completed.

At Nowgong the Court-house was completed. The Jail is in progress. And at Sutna a residence and Office for the Political Assistant were commenced.

COMMUNICATIONS.

128. *Indore and Khundwah Road.*—On this most important line the three ghâts were satisfactorily completed, and a considerable progress made in the work of remodelling between the ghâts, which could not, however, be completed for want of funds.

The conversion of the line from the foot of the Bhore Ghât to the Nerbudda into a first class road was commenced during the year, and fair progress made with the earth-work and bridging.

Inspection houses were completed at Simrole, Chooral, and Oomra Talao.

129. *Agra and Bombay Road.*—On the southern portion of this road, from Indore to Boreghur and from Indore to Beowrah, the usual annual repairs were executed, and two bridges over the Peepnia and Cunjah Nullahs were completed between Indore and Beowrah.

On the northern portion of this road the usual repairs have been executed, and the condition of the line north of Gwalior much improved.

130. *Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—The northern portion of this road sustained serious injury from excessive floods in July 1869, which carried away portions of the road embankment.

131. *Jhansi and Seepree Road.*—The earth-work, rock-cutting, and culverts on this line have been completed, some of the larger bridges commenced, and a considerable portion of the metal collected for the Seepree section. Consequent on the excessive flood of July last, it will be necessary to alter the designs of some of the bridges.

132. *Jhansi and Calpee Road.*—The embankment of this road was breached in several places by the flood, and additional culverts will have to be provided.

133. *Jhansi and Nowgong Road.*—On this road considerable damage was done by the exceptional rain-fall.

Two old bridges were destroyed, and the new works were endangered by the violence of the floods, but escaped without serious injury.

The Sooknai Bridge, nine spans of 50 feet, of which three arches have been turned, must be raised, the flood of July 1869 having risen upwards of 6 feet above springing line, and with a discharge equivalent to a rain-fall of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch per hour over the whole drainage area of 300 square miles.

Three bridges over the Bhurar, Khoordana, and Kurtal Nullahs have been completed during the year, and one over the Thuggun Nullah raised to springing line.

134. *Nowgong and Sutna Road*.—The 1st Section from Nowgong to Chutterpore is nearly finished, and the Oormul Bridge has been completed during the year.

In the 2nd Section, from Chutterpore to the Kain River, the earth-work is nearly completed.

The 3rd Section, from the Kain River to Punnah, has not as yet been commenced.

In the 4th Section, from Punnah to Nagode, the earth-work is nearly finished.

In the 5th Section, from Nagode to Sutna, the earth-work and minor bridges have been completed and most of the metal collected.

135. *The Nowgong and Sreenuggur* loop-line has been partly metalled, and the metal still required has been nearly all collected.

Three bridges are still required to complete this line.

136. *Banda and Sangor Road*.—In the 2nd Section metal collection has been nearly completed, and the Singharee Bridge was finished during the year; the 3rd Section has been made and partly metalled; and in the 4th Section the earth-work is nearly finished and a portion of the metal collected.

137. *Mhow and Neemuch Road*.—On this road upwards of 60 miles of earth-work have been completed during the year; considerable progress has been made in the bridging, especially in the Dhar and Rutlam States, and 30 miles of metalling were laid down in Scindia's and Jowra territory.

Four inspection-houses were completed during the year, and the encamping-grounds have been marked out from Mhow to Neemuch.

Expenditure on Public Works from the Local Funds of the several Cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office, 1869-70.

No.	CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.					Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	WORKS CALLING FOR REMARKS.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Indore	900 0 0	604 15 11	1,504 15 11	
2	Gwalior Agency	1,530 6 3	1,530 6 3	
3	Bhopal Agency	1,205 11 4	1,205 11 4	
4	Western Malwa Agency	175 3 0	333 8 7	507 11 7	
5	Bheel Agency	77 0 0	1,157 0 0	1,234 0 0	
6	Deputy Bheel Agency	
7	L.—Maunpore Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund)	1,307 8 0	253 8 8	1,561 0 8	
8	IL.—Do. road dues	1,516 9 0	2,704 14 9	4,221 8 3	
9	Mhow Cantonment	3,781 2 0	4,480 9 11	8,261 11 11	
10	Morar	9,774 8 10	9,774 8 10	
11	Neemuch	3,900 14 7	267 7 0	4,068 5 7	
12	Nowgong	243 13 6	1,507 15 10	1,811 13 4	
						13,362 8 10	22,349 4 10	35,711 13 8	

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICES.

138. The event of the year under this head has been the breaking up of the mail cart-service between Agra and Indore, consequent on the opening of the Khundwah and Jubbulpore junction. The Political Agents of Gwalior and Western Malwa write in the same terms of the change, which is generally regarded as a calamity. Europeans and Natives alike have cause to bewail it, for the merchant is deprived of safe transport for his valuables, and has lost the benefit of speed and precision in correspondence. A communication between Augur, Goona, Seepree, Sehore, Mehidpore, and other important stations is cut off, the mobility of Political Officers seriously affected, and speedy means of transit to the different parts of their charges no longer exists.

Chiefs who have been induced to contribute largely to the construction of these 300 miles of excellent road, and to provide guards for its protection to secure the safe passage of the mail cart, have cause to feel aggrieved at the barren fruits their self-sacrifice has borne.

There can be no doubt as to the civilizing and assuring influence the daily appearance of the mail cart exercised on the minds of the people, and it will, indeed, be a cause for regret if the completion of a great work of progress in British India should be the signal for retrogression among the Native States of Central India.

139. Five attacks were made on the Government mail within Gwalior territory. In one case the mail was recovered, and on two occasions it was saved by the energy of the coachmen. In the 4th and 5th cases property to the value of Rupees 19,490 was plundered; most of it was in the shape of "hoondees."

Four attacks were also made in the same territory on the Government Bullock Train, and property to the known value of Rupees 674 stolen. Compensation to the amount of Rupees 5,795 has been paid by the Durbar for losses sustained during previous years.

Four attacks on the mail cart occurred within Indore and Dewas limits, in two cases unsuccessfully, and in the third the property plundered was recovered; on the 4th occasion five banghy parcels with contents valued at Rupees 334-8 were stolen.

140. The average speed of the Government Bullock Train between Agra and Indore is two miles an hour. Its extension to Khundwah would be esteemed as a public boon, and would no doubt prove remunerative.

141. The total number of letters, &c., that passed through the Post Offices of Central India are shown in the marginal Statement to aggregate 4,155,378.

DIVISIONS.	For despatch.	For issue.	Total.
1. Inspecting Postmaster, Malwa Division ...	551,147	503,082	1,054,229
2. Superintendent of Mails, Agra and Khundwah Division ...	1,213,001	1,144,420	2,357,421
3. Inspecting Postmaster, Saugor Division ...	205,690	211,592	417,282
4. Bundelcund Agency ...	135,721	190,725	326,446
	2,105,559	2,049,819	4,155,378

The cash receipts of the mail lines and Offices during the year under report

amounted to Rupees 1,20,344-11-4, and their disbursements to Rupees 3,90,574-13-6.

142. The stoppage of the train at Indore seems inexplicable, for there is more traffic between Khundwah, Mhow, and Indore than throughout the whole line between Indore and Gwalior. Transport is uncertain, for no private Company could maintain bullocks along the Khundwah Road through Native territory: to be regular and successful, the undertaking must be in the hands of Government, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will shortly be made to give the public this boon. Had the control of this question been with this Office, it would have been disposed of years ago.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

143. The Office at Khull has been closed, being no longer necessary.

Experimental Offices have been opened at Shajapore, Burnuggur, and Goona. The first two are doing a fair business.

Maharaja Scindia objected to the establishment of an Office in the Lushkur at Gwalior, so the wire was carried across the fort and an Office opened in the fortress, which is accessible to the merchants of the city, and puts the fort in telegraphic communication with the Morar Cantonment.

The Morar Office is worked by soldiers, and it is proposed to work the Mhow and Neemuch Offices by the same agency.

This matter is receiving attention, and its importance can hardly be over-estimated.

1st Class.—Open day and night.

Indore and Seepree.

2nd Class.—Open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Neemuch, Mundisore, and Rutlam.

3rd Class.—Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Mhow, Jowra, Reora, Gwalior,
Goona, Shajapore, and Burnuggur.

The marginal Statement shows the Telegraph Offices within the limits of the Agency and their classifications.

The Jowra Office, with the assistance of Rupees 50 per mensem from the State, manages to pay its expenses, and, in time, will, no doubt, prove remunerative.

The Office at Mundisore was opened in February 1869, and, agreeably with the expectations entertained, proved a great success. This year, however, a great falling off is reported, the average monthly receipts only amounting to Rupees 298-8-4.

The decline of business is traced to quarrels and failures among the opium dealers, and will probably prove temporary; indeed, a slight improvement is already perceptible.

144. The proposition to construct a branch line to Oojein, a distance of 24 miles, is under consideration. With opium scales at Oojein, the demand for the wire is urgent; the merchants cry for it; and Scindia is willing. The Director-General's estimate of the cost and high sum to be guaranteed to provide against loss has deterred the Maharaja, but there is good reason for hoping all difficulties will be removed and such a line laid down as will meet the case.

145. In 1869 the Maharaja of Rewah offered to contribute from Rupees 2,000 to Rupees 3,000 per annum towards the establishment of a line from Sutna to his residence, Govindghur, near Rewah; but the amount does not appear to have been considered sufficient to defray the costs. Dr. Stratton suggests that this difficulty might be removed by the utilization of the material of the old line on the Great Deccan Road recently dismantled, and this consideration will be pressed upon the Telegraph Department.

146. Two spans of thin wire were constructed across the Nerbudda at Khull in June last, and worked well throughout the monsoon. Three piers for the Nerbudda crossing near Burwae were finished about the same time, and a double wire carried across the river in two spans of 1,500 and 1,650 feet.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of depôts for Telegraph Stamps at Rutlam, Jowra, and Mundisore under the charge of the Native Officials, with the view of removing temptation to embezzlement from the subordinates of the department.

Under the new experimental tariff there has been a decrease in collections, although the number of telegrams despatched has increased, the receipts for the year only amounting to Rupees 37,985 against Rupees 39,197-15 in 1868-69.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

147. The following Statement shows the strength of the troops in the several divisions and districts of Central India:—

	CAVALRY REGIMENT.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	Europeans.		Native.		Number.	Strength.	Europeans.		Native.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.			Number.	Strength.		
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Mhow Division, Bombay Army ... Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpore, Indore	1	445	1	419	3	368	1 & 3 Cos....	1,071	4	2,453
Gwalior District ... Morar, Fort Seepree	1 & Det. 1st B. C.	458	4	438	1 & 3 Cos....	987	2 & Det. ... 38th N. I....	1,880
Saugor District ... Nowgong and Nagode	1	340	3 Cos. ...	189	1	711
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.										
Central India Horse, Bhopal } Battalion, Malwa Bheel Corps } Augur, Goona, Sebare, and Mehidpore	2	957	2	1,300
Grand Total ...	1	445	5 & Det.	2,233	7	806	3 & 1 Co. ...	2,247	9 & Det. ...	6,314

The whole consists of—

- 7 Batteries European Artillery.
- 1 European Cavalry Regiment.
- 3 Regiments and one Company European Infantry.
- 5 Ditto and Detachment Native Cavalry.
- 9 Ditto and do. Native Infantry.

148. The Central India Horse was lately inspected, the 1st Regiment by Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., Commanding the Gwalior District, and the 2nd Regiment by Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, and was pronounced to be in the highest state of efficiency.

The services of this force in preserving the security of the Agra and Bombay Road and of that between Indore and Neemuch, and in suppressing predatory crime throughout Western Malwa and the districts about Gooena, cannot be too highly rated.

Colonel Probyn, C.B., V.C., succeeded to the command of the force on the promotion of Colonel S. Brown, C.B., V.C., to the Peshawur Brigade.

149. The condition of the Bhopal Battalion is excellent: the corps has been during the past year under the command of Colonel Ouseley.

150. During last season cholera raged heavily in Malwa generally.

The Central India Horse and Bhopal Battalion escaped with a few cases, for, through the precautions and exertions of the Medical Officers, Drs. Keegan and Spencer, Central India Horse, and Odevaine, Bhopal Battalion, an effectual quarantine was established by the systematic treatment of the sufferers outside.

151. Captain Cadell, V.C., Officiating Bheel Agent, and Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, endorses the representations made by Captain Bannerman (for whom he was officiating) that the strength of the regiment is insufficient for the duties it has to perform, and that the men are inadequately paid. He further urges the necessity of appointing another officer, and brings to notice the advisability of conferring pensions on discharge to the men. There are several Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers who have done good service, but who are now useless from old age. It would be a cruelty to turn such men out to starve or beg, and they are, therefore, retained, thus detracting from the efficiency of the corps. This matter is worthy of consideration, and will be submitted.

The Bheels at head-quarters have worked when off duty at their lines, besides contributing four annas each from their slender pay in aid. Every year at the end of the rains it is necessary to dam up the water of the Mbye, which flows by the lines, for the supply of water to the station: this job also falls to the Bheels.

The men are well-behaved. There has been little sickness during the year.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Surveys.*

152. The Topographical Survey party, under Lieutenant Strahan, R.E., has been employed during the cold weather, but famine and drought must have crippled their labours.

Two thousand eight hundred and seven square miles were surveyed in Bundelcund during the year by the party under Lieutenant Riddell, R.E., and large maps of the towns of Punnah and Ajeyghur were also prepared.

The Topographical Survey of Rewah (Proper) was completed in 1867.

FRONTIER SURVEYS AND DEMARCATIONS.

153. *Indore and Nimar Frontier.*—The definition of the boundary line was completed during the year, thus settling the last boundary disputed between the Central Provinces Government and the Indore State.

The demarcation of the western frontier was carried out by Major Kincaid, Deputy Bheel Agent, representing Indore, and Captain Scott, of the Central Provinces Commission. One hundred miles of line were defined and 35 disputes disposed of.

The rest of the frontier, about 40 miles in length, was demarcated by Captains Scott and Ridgeway.

Eighty miles of the Rewah and Chota Nagpore frontier were demarcated by Captain Cathcart on the part of this Agency, and Captain Samuells representing Chota Nagpore. These officers were unable to commence before the 1st March. The progress is highly creditable. About 125 miles of this frontier still require demarcation.

Work on the Bundelcund and Banda (North-Western Provinces) frontier was not resumed this year, owing to the disastrous effects of the late famine and the difficulty in getting a joint Commission until late in the year.

A long-standing dispute between Maunpore Pergunnah and the Indore State has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

The Mogree Nuddee dispute between the Native State of Burwanee and Indore is still pending. Notwithstanding that, in 1860 and 1865, Captains Wood and Cadell, after exhaustive enquiry on the spot, decided the River Mogree to be the ancient boundary of the two States, Maharaja Holkar has hitherto declined to recognize this settlement. The Burwanee State is, consequently, still put to inconvenience and expense, but it is hoped that the solution of the question is at hand.

Lieutenant Barr continued the demarcation of the frontier between the Malwa Bheel and Rewah Kanta (Bombay) Agencies for a distance of 35 miles. Six disputes occurred, which were satisfactorily settled by him.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

154. The progress made in the settlement of disputes within the Western Malwa Agency* has been most satisfactory.

Fifteen troublesome cases have been settled, most of them to the satisfaction of the contending parties. The Political Agent pays a deserved tribute to the zeal, judgment, and temper evinced by Lieutenant Barr in the discharge of his trying duties.

In the Bundelcund Agency seven cases have been adjudicated, leaving 281 cases still pending.

Forty-four cases were settled in Bhopal by Lieutenant Maitland, of whose qualifications the Political Agent speaks in high terms.

Captain Cadell reports seven boundary disputes settled by him in the Malwa Bheel Agency: one of these (Tondla of Indore *vs.* Jhabooa) was an old-standing case, which had been the source of much bad feeling. The remaining cases were comparatively trivial.

SECTION II.—*Hospital and Dispensaries.*

155. The following Table shows the working and cost of the dispensaries within the limits of this Agency, most of which are under the supervision of British Officers:—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.					DURING 1869-70.			
					Admission.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost,
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.								
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>								Rs. s. p.
5	Bhopal	11,033	249	3,499	2,611 4 3
8	Malwa	28,609	279	4,930	1,056 0 0
4	Gwalior	19,771	425	1,598	8,130 6 2
	Total	62,413	953	10,027	4,477 10 5
<i>Not under British supervision.</i>								
2	Western Malwa	12,080	197	80	7,272 0 0
2	Bheel Agency	No Returns.		
2	Deputy Bheel Agency	1,420	36	400	1,466 5 2
	Bundelcund	4,152	75	4,084	2,481 10 6
	Total	17,652	308	4,564	11,219 15 8

156. Dr. Beaumont, Superintendent of the Malwa Dispensaries, reports favourably of their condition and of the exertions of the Native Doctors, amongst whom he especially notices Native Doctor Wamun Rao Moreshwar of Oojin and Native Doctor Aund Rao of Rutlam.

157. The Indore Residency Hospital is under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon. The exertions of this officer merit the respect of all. Hundreds of the poor, diseased, and maimed, who hang about a great native city, owe to his skill and kindness life and limb. No Englishmen in the East have such opportunities of working such telling benefits as medical men, and their work is from motives dear to everybody.

The admissions in this Hospital were 4,846 patients, or nearly double the admissions of 1864; there were 124 deaths, of which 71 were from chronic dysentery and diarrhoea.

Most of these cases were pilgrims proceeding to or from the Hindoo shrine of Ooncarjee, at Mandatta, on the Nerbudda. Dr. Beaumont reports that these unfortunate people often drag themselves to the doors of the Hospital in such a state of emaciation and depression of vital powers as to be unable to assimilate their food, for which their appetite is so insatiate that they often prefer to leave the Hospital and face certain death by starvation to enduring the restrictions necessarily laid on them as to their diet.

The attendance in Indore city dispensary has increased by 600.

158. The total number of vaccinations in Malwa was 4,930, or 220 in excess of last year. Of these, 86·96 cases were successful.

The Superintendent lays stress on the advisability of increasing the staff of vaccinators, for the present establishment is quite insufficient to deal with the population.

159. A small-pox epidemic raged throughout Bundelcund during the hot weather of 1869, but its oft-repeated tale of death amongst the unvaccinated appears to have awakened a feeling of the saving effects of vaccination, which promises to be productive of happy results. The Chiefs appear to be at length aroused, and 11 vaccinators have been

Chirkaree.
Chutterpore.
Tehree.

Duttia.
Bijawur.
Logassi.

Alipoora.

entertained by the seven States as per margin. The Maharaja of Rewah as yet holds back, but, it is hoped, will ere long follow the

example of his brother Chief of Chirkaree, who is foremost in the good work. The vaccinators did not commence their labours until late in the year, but the result was 4,065 cases of vaccination.

160. Five thousand and seventy-seven persons were vaccinated in Gwalior and Bhopal territory, but the results are not known.

In Burwanee 400 children were vaccinated, but the supply of lymph having failed, further operation was rendered impossible.

161. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, pays a well-deserved tribute to the valuable and disinterested services of Dr. Keegan, 2nd Central India Horse, in superintending the dispensary at Augur, and urges the advisability of placing that institution under the charge of the Medical Officer attached to the regiment at Augur, but the dispensary has always been under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the cavalry. Formerly, when the dispensary was in the city, the cavalry officer supervised it, and now that Scindia has built a place outside, it is under his charge. There have been no funds at disposal to pay either

Dr. Keegan or his predecessors for their labours, which were given without stint. The Government of India owes much to men who thus labour, for they imbue natives with many a kindly thought to their countrymen.

SECTION III.—*Stud.*

162. Colonel Probyn again laments the ill success which has attended the efforts made to improve the breed of horses in Western Malwa.

The zemindars have not hitherto brought their best mares to be served by the Arab stallions attached to the Central India Horse, but Colonel Probyn hopes that, by dint of persuasion, he may induce them to do so. As yet the produce is inferior, though there are signs of improvement.

Contrary to expectation, the Rajpoots of Rutlam and its neighbourhood made little or no use of the stallion sent there last year.

INDORE RESIDENCY,	}	(Sd.)	H. D. DALY, <i>Major-Genl.,</i>
<i>The 1st October 1870.</i>			<i>Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.</i>
			<i>for Central India.</i>

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated 20th May 1870.

From—LIEUT.-COL. A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, Political Agent at Gwalior.

To—MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. DALY, C.B., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, at Indore.

I HAVE the honor to lay before you the Annual Report of this Agency for the year 1869-70.

2. *Famine and pestilence.*—The year will long be remembered as a period of unexampled distress and misery, caused by the severe drought, which visited the provinces round Gwalior during 1868 and the ravages of pestilence and disease.

3. With the stocks of food grains of the commoner sorts exhausted, and without wholesome fodder for their cattle, the agriculturist and poorer classes had at the commencement of the year under report little more than the leaves and berries of the woods to look to for subsistence for themselves and cattle until the early rain crops brought relief.

4. During this interval, too, their sufferings were intensified by the ravages of disease and the unprecedented heat: in March and April small-pox and fever destroyed numbers, followed in May and June by heat apoplexy, which carried off scores of agriculturists, graziers, travellers, and other classes of people, whilst cholera of a malignant type stalked the land unchecked, finding an easy prey in the half-starved population.

5. The effects of the drought were felt from Scindia's northern districts bordering the River Chumbul down to Bhilsa, near Bhopal, and in this tract of territory a large portion of the State land revenue for the past and current years has not been collected.

6. Through the courtesy of the Maharaja Scindia, I have been placed in possession of information regarding the resources of the kingdom, the losses sustained during the recent famine, and the measures adopted for the relief of the population: most of this information has already been laid before Government with my letter No. 62A., dated 26th April; but I trust that the same incorporated with this Report will not be considered out of place.

7. Scindia's possessions are divided into fifteen districts marginally noted: of these, the first nine

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1. Gird Gwalior. * 2. Bhind. * 3. Towarghur. * 4. Sikurwaree. * 5. Subbulghur. * 6. Nurwur. * 7. Jhansi. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 8. Esaghur. * 9. Bujranghur. 10. Angur. 11. Shajapore. 12. Mundisore. 13. Oojain. 14. Neemuch. |
|--|--|
15. Amjherra.

marked with an asterisk were affected by the drought with reference to their revenue, whilst the whole felt the presence of the famine in the form of mortality amongst the population from starvation.

8. Of the above-named districts, those marked with asterisks contain 6,373 villages, out of which 2,838 were affected more or less by failure of crops; and in them

the State demand for the year Sumbut 1925, 6th June A.D. 1868 to 5th June 1869, Rupees 16,94,799-2-11, remained uncollected, whilst the outstanding balances for the current year, Sumbut 1926, amount to Rupees 10,00,141-4-7. The entire revenue of the remaining six districts has been collected for both years.

9. The land rent of the Gwalior State amounts to Rupees 83,13,078-8-7 (these figures, however, include tributes, &c., Rupees 1,73,481-3-3), out of which the sum of Rupees 73,12,937-4 has only been realized during the current year.

A reference to Appendix A. will show the rental of each district, the collections made, and balances to be realized.

10. These heavy outstanding balances have caused the Durbar					some anxiety; and the Maharaja recently convened his district officers in view to ascertaining from them personally the state of their respective charges and the prospects of realizing the balances: the immediate result of the conference was to declare a remission of some seven lakhs (7,00,000) from the balances of Sumbut 1925 in the districts marginally noted: to defer
			Rs.	a. p.	
Gird Gwalior	90,473	9 9	
Bhind	14,889	13 9	
Towarghur	34,884	7 0	
Sikurwaree	1,60,411	5 0	
Subbulghur	1,49,607	3 0	
Nurwur	1,42,350	3 6	
Jhansi	45,983	7 3	
Esaghur	27,182	13 9	
Bujrughur	35,004	9 9	
Total ...	Rs.	7,00,787	8	9	

the collection of the balances of the current year until more favourable times; and also to put off the renewal of the ten-year leases granted in 1860 to the landholders of the Gwalior districts until the country is somewhat recovered from the effects of the recent visitation.

11. The customs revenue of the State has also fallen from fourteen to six lakhs of rupees (14,00,000 to 6,00,000): this great deficit is ascribed to the almost entire cessation of trade caused by mortality amongst the Bunjara bullocks and the high prices of food grains, which prevented people from indulging in tax-producing commodities; but I consider, and it is the general impression, that a large amount of this deficiency has been caused by the transfer of this branch of the revenue to State control from the hands of farmers, and to the Government officers managing the department not proving themselves over-zealous, or sufficiently honest. His Highness now contemplates the reversion to the old system of farming the customs.

12. The accompanying Statement B. contains useful information as to this branch of the revenue: it exhibits the losses for the year thus:—

In exports and imports	Rs.	5,88,304	0 0
„ transit dues	„	1,70,017	0 0
„ miscellaneous	„	41,679	0 0
Total loss	...	Rs.	8,00,000	0 0		

APPENDIX A.

against the realizations for the past year—

Export and import duty	Rs. 10,37,389	14	0
Transit dues	„ 3,06,286	9	6
Miscellaneous	„ 60,736	14	9
<hr/>			
Total ...	Rs. 14,04,413	6	3
<hr/>			

13. The losses incurred by the State in the shape of mortality amongst its population will never be accurately known, for Native States do not keep Statistical Returns, and those that are occasionally supplied are confessedly incorrect. However, at the request of the Officiating Political Agent the Durbar in September last sent instructions to its district officers to procure the best information available as to the extent of the mortality, human and animal, from famine and disease, and I have received a set of Returns exhibiting the mortality from 6th June to 1st October 1869 only. Translations of these papers form Appendices C. & D.; they disclose a terrible array of casualties, but I fear the papers will be considered useless as Statistical Returns, nor can they be accepted as accurate, or even to convey a true idea of the extent of the sufferings and losses of the population during the recent visitation.

14. A reference to the Return C. will show that deaths from starvation during the period stated, and throughout the whole of the Gwalior territory, are put down at 3,853,* and that the districts that suffered most are—

Jhansi, which lost	721 individuals.
Gird Gwalior	580 „
Bujrunghur	523 „
Nurwur	465 „

whilst the mortality from disease amounts to 89,136 souls! the following districts suffering most :—

Esaghur, losing	18,415 men, women, & children.
Jhansi	11,624 „ „ „
Subbulghur	8,737 „ „ „
Nurwur	8,732 „ „ „

15. The losses in animals are detailed in Appendix D., from which it appears that they aggregate 398,707 head, viz.—

Oxen	100,562
Kine and buffaloes	110,927
Camels	164
Horses and ponies	1,761
Sheep and goats	185,293

the greatest loss occurring in the—

Subbulghur District, which lost	...	Rs.	83,063	head.
next Jhansi	„	...	79,213	„
Nurwur	„	...	48,378	„
and Esaghur	„	...	37,950	„

16. I now turn to the measures adopted by the Durbar to meet the crisis and to afford relief to its distressed subjects: the first of these was the Proclamation of July 1869, translation annexed, under which outstanding balances for the Sumbut year 1917, A.D. 1860-61, amounting to Rupees 11,88,502-10-6, were entirely remitted; these balances were of old date, and chiefly caused by the ravages of the rebels and mutineers in 1857, 1858, and 1859. With the exception of the announcement of this remission, the language of the document itself is hard and uncheering, and I fear that the liberality of His Highness as therein extolled must be taken as the measure of the Maharaja's bounty throughout the crisis. Statement E. contains particulars as to the amount for which each district was liable prior to the remission.

17. The next measure was the postponement of part of the Government demand for the year 1925 in the districts marginally noted, amounting to Rupees 16,94,799-2-11: this suspension, however, only afforded partial and temporary relief, for there was no remission. Farmers and landholders paid as much as they could of the Government demand, and for the balance gave promissory notes bearing interest at 25 per cent.: from these balances the remissions alluded to in the 10th paragraph of this Report have recently been granted, thus reducing them to Rupees 9,94,011-10-2.

18. The Gwalior Durbar does not bear the character of liberality in the matter of remissions of revenue, for the settlements with the landholders distinctly provide for the payment of the Government demand even in the face of a divine visitation! and in the instances under notice I have heard their correctness challenged, and it stated that, if any remissions were made, they were for the liabilities of the dead, and not the living; but this need not be enquired into nor commented upon.

19. Comparing the demand for the year with the collections, excluding fractions, will show the proportion of the latter to the former to be in the districts named below as follows:—

Gird Gwalior	11 as. in the rupee.
Bhind	14 as. "
Towarghur	12 as. "
Sikurwaree	5½ as. "
Subbulghur	8½ as. "
Nurwur	5¾ as. "
Jhansi	9½ as. "
Esaghur	13½ as. "
Bujrunghur	12½ as. "

20. Another measure was the raising of a fund for the relief of the destitute: this was done by levying contributions from all the servants of the State on the receipt of good allowances in civil and military employ: a cess upon landholders and collections from the nobility, traders, and bankers, residing at the capital and the chief towns; by these means, according to the Statement furnished by the Durbar, some Rupees 52,000 were raised and expended. Detailed particulars of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix F.

21. This cess was raised under the designation "Kungal puttee" (pauper rate); it was unpopular, and in some instances payment had to be enforced: the measure has not shed any lustre on His Highness' administration, for the relief that was dispensed by the State was both inadequate, the arrangements devoid of any kind of organization, and I have heard it insinuated that the entire proceeds of the fund were not expended in relief, but that portions of the same found their way into the State Treasury.

22. The extra expenditure incurred on account of the famine is put down by His Highness at (8,50,000) eight and a half lakhs of Rupees. As the items composing this sum are not numerous, I shall enter them in detail.

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Public Buildings...	73,228	9	0
II.—Extra Police ...	31,026	5	1
III.—Miscellaneous ...	3,795	13	3
IV.—Repairs to roads ...	8,473	10	9
V.—Tanks and wells ...	1,32,276	9	9
VI.—Travelling expenses to district officials ...	27,180	0	0
VII.—Assistance to ryots to enable them to return to their homes...	30,891	12	0
VIII.—Extra cost of establishments by enhanced prices of grain and grass ...	3,30,000	0	0
IX.—Compensation on account of dearness of provisions	2,12,000	0	0
Total ...	Rs. 8,51,872	11	10

The first four of these items do not require any remark. No.V. includes the cost of the Girwai reservoir: the contract for constructing these works for Rupees 1,20,000 was given to one Baboo Lall of Allahabad; No. VI. were incurred by the district officers, who were ordered "to make over charge to your deputy, inspect your districts, and see the working of the famine, comfort the people, and see that they are supplied with seed and subsistence by the bankers and Bohras;" the compensation alluded to in No. IX. consisting in the raising the pay of duffadars in the cavalry from Rupees 26 and 28 to 28 and 30 and giving each mounted soldier Rupees 5 for three months and each foot soldier Rupees 2 for the same period.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gird Gwalior ...	1,25,670	5	7
Bhind ...	12,524	12	6
Towarghur ...	20,826	10	6
Sikarwaree ...	2,40,616	11	6
Subbalghur ...	2,24,411	4	6
Nurwar ...	2,18,525	5	3
Baaghur ...	40,774	3	6
Bujringhur ...	52,506	15	6
Jhansi ...	59,974	15	9
Total ...	Rs. 10,00,141	4	7

23. The last measure that requires notice is the postponement of part of the collections for the current year 1926, amounting to (10,00,000) ten lakhs of rupees. The districts which are liable for these balances are detailed in the margin, and the amount of liability is also shown.

24. *Sickness & Death.*—The Maharaja Scindia, barring a slight return in August of the malady that seized him in 1868, and an attack of the same whilst in Calcutta in December last, has enjoyed excellent health: throughout the cold season His Highness was untiring in inspecting and reviewing his troops.

25. *Scindia's visit to Calcutta.*—I will not here allude to Scindia's recent visit to Calcutta, nor to what passed at the interviews His Highness had with His Excellency the Viceroy, further than to remark that the kindness and consideration that the Maharaja received made a most wholesome impression upon His Highness, dispelled a freak of gloomy despondency that he was labouring under, and brought him back to his capital in high spirits and in good humour with every one.

26. Whilst at Calcutta the Maharaja Scindia presented the following institutions with the donations set down :—

					Rs.
Hooghly and Burdwan Cholera Hospital	1,500
Charitable Hospital	1,000
Chandney ditto	500
Sealdah ditto	500
Chitpore ditto	500
Bhowanipore ditto	500
Leper ditto	500
Blind Asylum	500
Howrah Hospital	500
Christian { Benevolent Institution	500
{ Free School	500
Hindoo College	500
Mahomedan College	500
Total ...					Rs. 8,000

Rupees (2,000) two thousand were also sent by His Highness for investment in 4 per cent. paper, the proceeds being applied for the purchase of a silver medal, which is to be presented annually to the most qualified student of the Hindoo College.

For these munificent donations the Maharaja received the acknowledgments of His Excellency the Viceroy.

27. The Maharaja subscribed to the Morar races, and entertained the officers of the garrison on his return from Calcutta in acknowledgment of the attention and kindness shown him in Calcutta by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness has also been to the cantonment to witness parades and practice with the heavy Armstrong guns; to call on the General, myself, and some of his old friends; and was particularly attentive to an officer belonging to Her Majesty's Ship *Galatea* who visited Morar, placing elephants and native sportsmen at his disposal for tiger-hunting :

29. *Scindia's Army.*—A camp of exercise was formed in February on a convenient plain near Sosara, and there for twelve days the Maharaja and his family resided amongst the troops.

30. The force consisted of—

- 2 Troops Horse Artillery.
- 3 Light Field Batteries.
- 2 18-Pounder Guns (Elephants).
- 3 Regiments Cavalry.
- 4 Regiments Native Infantry.

The troops noted in the margin and stationed in the Gird Gwalior District were brought in for the occasion, but on breaking up the camp they were marched to their destinations without entering the Lushkur.

- 1 Light Field Battery.
- 4 Troops Cavalry.
- 6 Companies Infantry.

31. This army was employed every day until a late hour practising the art of war, and at the Maharaja's invitation General Vaughan, myself, and a number of officers from Morar witnessed a field day, in which the whole of the troops were engaged under the immediate command of His Highness, who manœuvred them with commendable precision, moving the cavalry and infantry in single ranks.

32. *Scindia's Salute*.—Since his return from Calcutta the Maharaja has ordered a change to be made in the designation of the salute which he receives from his own artillery: from henceforth it will be termed "Scindia's" and not a "Royal" Salute.

33. *Ranee of Dewas*.—Her Highness the Princess Tara has left Gwalior for her future home at Dewas.

34. *Scindia's son and heir*.—The "Chota Maharaja," for so the heir apparent to the Gwalior throne is styled, does not attract much attention, nor is he popular. His Highness keeps him in the background, and, further than entrusting him with the nominal charge of the department, supervising the private establishments, has not taken any steps to associate the lad with the routine of Office work.

35. The young Chief always appears on occasions of entertainments to the garrison; he was also present at the races when Scindia's cup was run for: but with these exceptions, one has no opportunity of meeting the lad so as to form an opinion as to his acquirements; his studies are still prosecuted with as much zeal as a young man of twenty with much to distract his attention is likely to bestow on them.

36. The Prince's instruction in English has been entrusted to a Mr. Butterfield, a Durbar pensioner. There are also qualified teachers in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Mahratta; but, from the accounts given me by His Highness himself, I fear that no satisfactory progress has been made, and that it will be hopeless now to look for any.

37. *Gwalior Executive*.—There have been no changes amongst the Durbar Executives during the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gunput Rao Khurkay still possesses his master's confidence, and conducts the onerous duties of his office, assisted by—

- 1st Naib Dewan, Wisonath Kote, Revenue.
- 2nd ditto, Wasdeo Bhow, Judicial.
- 3rd ditto, Pundit Hurnath, Court of Appcal.
- 4th ditto, Colonel Sir Peter Filose, Criminal.

38. *Transaction of business.*—Nor are there any matters of importance pending between the two Governments. The Morar Cantonment and Ghansangwee exchange questions await consummation by the transfer of the land to the Maharaja Scindia and the negotiation of the Treaty in connection therewith.

39. *Guaranteed Chiefs—Baglee.*—The Baglee succession question has been set at rest by the ratification on the part of His Highness of the agreement which was drawn up by the representatives of the young Thakoor, who came to Gwalior to arrange matters with the Durbar. His Highness has also conferred on them the deed of lease for their holdings from the Durbar and the usual dress of honor in token of investiture.

40. *Kilcheepore.*—The Kilcheepore succession case has also been brought to a satisfactory termination; the Chief has paid succession dues (nuzzurana) to the amount of one-fourth of the net revenue of the estate, and the Durbar, in return, has promised the usual dress of honor to the value of one-fourth of the succession dues.

41. *Robberies and attacks.*—During the year under report there has been several attacks made on the Government mails and bullock train attended with the plunder of property and the wounding of Government servants. These attacks are perpetrated by skilfully organized bands, who mature and carry out their plans with singular success. In some instances, the mails have been recovered, but, as a rule, the robbers get off without leaving a clue; it is, therefore, difficult to say whether the outrages owe their origin to Scindia's own subjects or to those of foreign States. I am inclined to believe that the Gwalior territory affords happy hunting-grounds for the gangs of predatory tribes that infest parts of Jeypore, Ulwur, and even the British district of Goorgaon; and it is a significant fact that the Dacoitee and Police Departments are frequently in possession of information regarding these gangs, and acting up to which they actually report that certain gangs have left localities which are named for the sole purpose of committing depredations.

42. I have a Report before me from the Inspector of Police, Agra, dated 30th December 1868, to the effect that four gangs of dacoits had left Shahjehaupore of the British District Goorgaon under leaders, who are named, for the purpose of committing depredations in Malwa.

II.—Another from the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee, dated 3rd May 1869, to the effect that Meenas had left Jeypore for the purpose of plundering in Bhurtpore and Gwalior territory.

III.—From the Assistant Superintendent, Rajpootana, dated 5th November 1869, reporting that three gangs of Meenas had left Ulwur for plunder in Gwalior.

IV.—From the General Superintendent, dated 23rd November 1869, that Natha, Jemadar, resident of the village of Koraura, Goorgaon, has proceeded towards Gwalior at the head of ten followers to commit depredations, and that Leechoo, Jemadar of Bhauderwassee, Goorgaon, has gone to the Deccan for plunder.

V.—From the District Superintendent of Police, Agra, dated 28th December 1869, to the effect that five gangs of Meenas had left Jeypore and Ulwur for the purpose of plundering in Gwalior.

VI.—From the General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoitee, dated 17th January 1870, forwarding a Report from the Deputy Inspector of Shahjehanpore, dated 6th idem, to the effect that a gang of 26 Meenas had left Shahjehanpore for plunder in Gwalior and Bhurtpore territory.

VII.—From the District Superintendent of Police, Agra, dated 4th February 1870, to the effect that two gangs of Meenas had left Bhurtpore territory for plunder in Gwalior and Muttra.

VIII.—From the District Superintendent of Police, Agra, that Nalna Meena, with some 20 followers, had left Shahjehanpore for plunder in Kotah.

43. With this information before them it will be for Government to decide whether special measures are not necessary to repress the predatory habits at least of their own subjects, and also whether some modification in the orders* for enforcing the responsibility of Native States for mail robberies committed within their territories is not required; for it seems anomalous after telling the Durbar to be on the look-out for gangs of plunderers who have left their haunts for the express purpose of committing depredations to hold them responsible for such occurrences.

44. *Government Mails.*—The following attacks have been made on Her Majesty's mails during the year:—

1. On Government Mail near Somara on Jhansi Road, 9th May 1869.

Mail saved by fleetness of the runner.

2. On Government Mail near Alla Baily on Agra and Bombay Road on 19th May 1869.

Mail saved by the energy of the coachman.

3. Robbery of Government Mail near Alla Baily on Agra and Bombay Road on 9th July 1869, attended with wounding of the driver and a passenger, and the plunder of mails and parcels to value of Rupees 1,986-2.

This case is still pending. The tracks of robbers were taken into Dholepore territory, where some mail bags were found. Dholepore does not admit its liability to pay compensation.

4. Robbery of Government Mail on Jhalra Patun and Shajapore Road on 26th January 1870.

The mails were recovered intact, and a subject of Jhallawar arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery.

5. Robbery of Overland Mail near a tree on Agra and Bombay Road on 8th February 1870.

The whole of the mail, excepting four registered letters, recovered—

I.—Containing Hoondee for	Rs. 2,500 0 0
II.— Ditto Postage Stamps.	„ 4 8 0
III.— Ditto Hoondee for ...	„ 15,000 0 0
IV.—Not known.	

Bullock Train.

1. Robbery of property from Government Bullock Train near Ghattegaon on 15th June 1869, attended with assault on person of a traveller; value of property plundered Rupees 350.

Durbar have not yet paid compensation.

2. Robbery of property valued at Rupees 260 near Charapocra on 13th August 1869.

Compensation not paid.

3. Robbery of property near Rotai, value not known, on 6th December 1869.

Thakoor of Dhurraoda held responsible, the robbery having occurred within limits of his State.

4. Robbery of property, value Rupees 164, attended with wounding of a guard near Gwalior Post Office, on 8th February 1870.

Compensation paid.

45. *Compensation*.—The Durbar have paid the following sums as compensation :—

1. Robbery of Captain Becher's property near Neemuch.

2. Robbery of Mess tents near Bagrode of Gwalior.

3. Robbery of Captain Macnaughten's (15th Ben. Lascars) charger in May 1868.

4. Plunder of Government Mail near Rotai in November 1868.

5. Robbery of property near Gwalior Post Office on 8th February 1870.

Award of Maywar International Court, Rupees 190-3-4—paid in September 1869.

Compensation in full, Rupees 180—paid in November 1869.

Compensation, Rupees 1,200—paid in full in April 1870.

Compensation in full, Rupees 4,061-8-9—paid by Durbar in May 1870, the half share of Dhurraoda to be recovered from the Thakoor of that ilk and paid to Durbar.

Compensation paid in full, Rupees 164.

46. *Communication*.—In March last the mails hitherto conveyed along the Agra and Bombay Road were transferred to the rail *viâ* Jubbulpore, and the mail cart establishment broken up: the mails and banghy parcels are now carried between Gwalior and Indore by runners. Mail carts, however, still run between Morar and Agra, but it is much to be regretted that the great highway through Central India has been deprived of a service that tended so materially to the opening up and civilizing of the country by means of speedy communications.

47. *Extradition*.—There are some remarks in the 33rd paragraph of the last Annual Report under the heading "Extradition" that require both explanation and elucidation, for they refer to two distinct processes, *vis.*, the procedure in criminal cases and that in civil suits. I will endeavour to describe the practice of this Agency with regard to both as succinctly as possible.

The procedure in criminal cases presents two features:

1st.—The demand for extradition.

2nd.—The summons of witnesses.

1st is the procedure on the demand made by the British authorities for the surrender of a criminal.

The British Courts too frequently have contented themselves by sending under cover to the Political Agent a warrant for the arrest and surrender of the culprit, but application for evidence to support the charge has always been complied with: the papers are then sent to the Durbar and the extradition is effected.

The Durbar, too, now that they fully understand what is required by law, adopt the same procedure, and, through the intervention of the Political Agent, obtain the extradition of the criminal, who, if a *British* subject, is tried by the Political Agent, and undergoes sentence in a British Jail. The *Durbar* subject, however, is made over to the Vakeel in attendance.

The procedure in international cases is more complicated, in some instances the final disposal resting with the Political authorities, in others with the Courts of the Native States, the Political Agent satisfying himself as to the evidence against the accused before making him over; and, lastly, in Rajpootana, the jurisdiction rests entirely with the International Courts.

2nd, the summons of witnesses.

As the law makes no provision for the subsistence of witnesses except when appearing before a Sessions Court, their attendance in Native States has to be enforced in some instances with difficulty: on these grounds the Durbar has represented the hardships that their subjects were exposed to in having to attend British Courts, particularly at times when their presence at home was absolutely necessary for agricultural purposes. There has been vexatious delays in procuring the attendance of witnesses, but, as a rule, the Durbar, in the end, comply with the requisition.

48. To show the working of the extradition law, I may mention that during the year demands were made

- 3 Murder.
- 3 Escape from prison.
- 1^o Burglary.
- 10 Cattle-lifting.
- 9 Theft of property.
- 4 Fraud.
- 1 Dacoitee.
- 1 Abduction.
- 1 Deserter.

by British authorities for the extradition of offenders in (33) thirty-three cases, out of which culprits in (3) three cases were surrendered, in (29) twenty-nine not found, address given being simply "Gwalior," and (1) one remains under enquiry.

49. During the same period there were (10) ten international cases, out of which the Durbar surrendered—

- 2 Murders.
- 8 Theft of property and cattle.

1 murder, 3 theft, whilst 4 remain under investigation, and 2 not found, owing to

no particulars of address having been given.

50. On the other hand, the Durbar have requested the surrender from British territory of persons concerned in (11) eleven criminal cases marginally noted, out of which those concerned in the murders and theft of cattle have been surrendered, and the rest settled and disposed of by the British Courts.

- 2 Murders.
- 3 Abductions.
- 1 Doing damage.
- 1 Assault.
- 2 Fraud.
- 1 Theft of cattle.
- 1 Disobedience of orders.

- 2 Cattle theft. | 1 Burglary.
- 3 Fraud. | 1 Abduction.
- 1 Quarrel.

51. There has also been (8) eight international cases, all of which are under enquiry.

52. The next process is that of the Civil Courts, which embraces three heads—

1st.—The summons of the defendant.

2nd.—The examination of witnesses.

3rd.—Execution of decrees.

With regard to the first point, the summons is made over to the Durbar for service on the defendant: instances have occurred in which the notice was so short that the defendant could not possibly have reached the Court, or made any arrangements to defend himself, but these are not the rule of the procedure of British Courts, but exceptions.

2nd.—The examination of witnesses is carried on in the Gwalior Courts.

3rd.—The execution of the decrees of British Courts is also left to the Durbar under the ruling contained in Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 240, dated 27th August 1868.

53. I am not quite satisfied as to the working of this order with regard to Gwalior, for though the State boasts of regular tribunals, yet the time has not arrived for the Courts to take independent action in the important point of execution of their decrees. This subject, however, will be specially alluded to in another Report.

54. *Kidnapping*.—During the year (20) twenty cases of kidnapping, and sales of women and children were brought to notice, affecting (26) twenty-six individuals, out of which (12) twelve were made over to the Durbar for the purpose of being forwarded to their relatives, (9) nine remain in foreign districts unclaimed, (1) one was sent to Lucknow, (2) two remain with defendants under investigation, and (2) two were made over to the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar : (7) seven individuals charged with the above crimes have been brought to justice, (4) four sentenced to terms of imprisonment by Dholepore, and (3) three by the Gwalior Durbar.

55. The Durbar has also had charge of (17) seventeen destitute orphans; of this number (12) twelve have been sent to orphan institutes at Agra, and (5) five remain to be made over to their relatives, who have been traced.

56. *Outlaws—Gujadhur*.—The celebrated outlaw Gujadhur Sing was surprised and killed by the Durbar Police on the 16th March last, and a brother by name Hazooree Sing was captured in the village of Harolec-Jaloun, and made over to the Durbar, by whom he was tried and sentenced to be hung, which sentence was carried into execution on the 8th May at Bhind. Three other brothers are still at large, Zalim Sing, Bhoop Sing, and another, but energetic measures are in hand for the capture of these ruffians, who, by their atrocities, have placed themselves beyond the pale of mercy. Gujadhur Sing seems to have remained quiet in his village of Jaoree-Bhind until February 1865, when he was denounced by Soobharam, Lumberdar, on charges of dacoitee and having escaped prison during the mutiny: he is also said to have been concerned in the murder in December 1866 of five informers and nujeebs of the Thuggee Department. Since then he and his gang have been in open outlawry, robbing, mutilating, and murdering. In January 1869 regular troops were sent under one Anundee Pershad to co-operate with a Government Agent working under the orders of the General Superintendent, but without any result. The Durbar troops shrunk from an open encounter with desperate men, and villagers, dreading the enmity of one who had so long defied the authority of the Durbar, dared not give any information.

57. *Junmaid*.—The rebellion of the Goojurs of Pivra Nurwur under their leader "Junmaid" is thus reported by the Durbar on the 1st October 1868: "That Goojurs of Pivra had been insubordinate for the last four or five years; lately they had driven off the cattle of Ghattegaon and attacked a Government mail station; that now under 'Junmaid' they had assembled some 500 strong, and intended defending a small fort. Junmaid had also been proclaimed as 'Konwur Raj Junmaid Sing Bahadoor.' The Durbar had detached the Soobah of Gird Gwalior with half a troop of cavalry and one company of infantry, the Soobah of Sikurwaree with two companies of infantry and a detail of cavalry, and the

Soobah of Nurwur with one company of infantry and half a troop of cavalry, to disperse the insurgents. The Durbar troops were opposed, but, after a struggle, which lasted nine hours, succeeded in carrying four positions taken up by the rebels with the loss of two killed and four wounded. Junmaid, though wounded, effected his escape, but ten of his followers were killed and one taken prisoner. A reward of Rupees 500 was offered for the capture of 'Junmaid' which was recently effected by one Dhurum Pal. Junmaid was tried by the Durbar, and sentenced to be hung, which sentence was carried into execution at Pivra on the 8th instant."

58. *Runjeet*.—This individual has defied the authority of the Durbar ever since the mutiny; in 1861 he is reported to have carried off the daughter of one Dhurum Pal into Dholepore territory: other excesses and reprisals are reported, and the extradition of this rebel from Dholepore demanded; but he continues to elude the efforts made to effect his capture, and to make reprisals in Gwalior territory when opportunity presents itself. A reward of Rupees 500 has been offered for Runjeet Sing's capture.

59. I have noticed these instances of rebellion to show the dangerous character of the bulk of Scindia's subjects, and how ready they are to fly to arms; they will do this to resist the just demands of the Durbar for an increase of rent, or one of the recently established cesses. The Thakoor says—"My family has held this village for generations, and we have always paid so much. I won't pay more." Again, with regard to a cess, there is the same reply—"It has never been so before, and we can't submit now."

60. The prestige and moral support of the British Government enables Native Chiefs to enhance their land rents and to levy exactions; without it they would be defied in every attempt, and the country would soon revert to the condition it was in in 1818, when Scindia, at the head of a powerful army, gladly accepted the mediation of the British Government in settling the disputes between himself and his feudatories.

61. *Lushkur Jail*.—Since the appointment of Colonel Filose to the charge of the jail great improvements have been effected, but still there is room for more; the want of proper jail accommodation is much felt, and until this has been removed, I fear there will not be much improvement in sanitation. His Highness, however, contemplates building a jail, and also suitable Public Offices, for the departments of State.

62. The establishment of regular workshops has been authorized, and His Highness has not only made over a suitable building apart from the jail, but also the funds required for the purchase of working implements and paying for teachers in the different trades. These workshops are under the charge of a Mr. Orr, who at one time supervised a Government jail, and he is entitled to the credit of having them in an efficient state. Small carpets (cotton and woollen), paper, ropes, bed tapes, common cloths, towels, and blankets are very fairly made, and sold at moderate rates.

63. There are at present 350 prisoners under sentence and 70 under trial; of the former, 196 men and 19 women find employment in the workshops.

64. The health of the prisoners is reported good.

APPENDIX VIII.

65. *Education.*—I am indebted to Major M. Filose, Director of Public Instruction, for some interesting information regarding the progress that has been made in this department during the last four years:—

I.—Scholarships to the value of twenty-seven (27) rupees per mensem have been granted to the students in the Principal College.

II.—A class for Natural Philosophy has been formed.

III.—A Reading-room Society has been started, His Highness contributing a dozen English and Oriental papers, and allowing the members the use of the Examination Hall.

IV.—A Debating Society has also sprung from the above.

V.—Seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen (7,919) books, valued at Rupees 1,400, have been sent to the District Schools, in order that there may be an uniform method in the instruction that is imparted.

VI.—For the further improvement of the District Schools the Durbar has ordered that teachers who are wanting in the knowledge of systematic teaching are to attend the Principal College, and there to qualify themselves by a course of study.

VII.—A Deputy Inspector has been appointed on a salary of Rupees (50) fifty per mensem, whose duty it is to visit and inspect the District Schools.

66. The following is a Comparative Statement of the number of schools, students, and expenditure:—

Number of Schools.		Students.		Expenditure.	
1868	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
86	89	2,653	2,690	2,108 8 0	2,118 8 0

67. Taking into consideration the distress caused during the last year through the ravages of famine and pestilence, the teachers deserve no little credit for being able to show even a small increase in the number of their students.

68. No fees are taken in any of these institutions.

69. I inspected the Principal College the other day, and found that the pupils had made satisfactory progress in all the branches in which education is imparted. The Dewan, who was present on this occasion, conferred a Government situation worth twenty-five (25) rupees per mensem on the most promising and advanced pupil, and I succeeded in

obtaining a promise that, for the future, certain situations under Government should be annually competed for. Orders have also been sent to district officials that they should give students of Government schools employment suitable to their abilities, taking into consideration their character and the position they hold in society.

APPENDIX IX.

70. *Dispensaries, Lushkur.*—The working of the charitable institutions supported by His Highness has been satisfactory: the main dispensary in the Lushkur under Mr. Kelly, a pensioner of the British Government, has been ably conducted.

Patients treated	8,706
Deaths	35
Vaccinations	31
Cost	Rs. 3,140 6 0

Annual Grant, Rs. 3,200.

71. Mr. Kelly receives Rupees 100 per mensem for the charge of this institution; he has acquired the reputation of a kind, skilful, and attentive practitioner, and enjoys the confidence of His Highness, who has entrusted him with the charge of the military hospitals, for which he receives Rupees 200 per mensem additional.

72. *Scepre.*—The Scepre Dispensary afforded relief to—

Patients	970
Deaths	16
Vaccinations	0
Cost	Rs. 580 6 4½

Annual Grant, Rs. 624.

This institution has been placed under the general supervision of the Medical Officer who has charge of the Gwalior Agency.

73. *Jawud Neemuch.*—The Jawud Neemuch Dispensary is without the benefit of any supervision, but nevertheless it affords aid to numbers.

Patients treated	6,332
Deaths	213
Vaccinations	11
Cost	Rs. 2,128 8 0

Annual Grant, Rs. 2,128-8-0.

74. *Goona.*—The institution at Goona is under the immediate charge of the Medical Officer with the regiment of the Central India Horse located at that station.

Patients treated	1,404
Deaths	130
Vaccinations	805
Cost	Rs. 1,687 2 2

Scindia's Grant, Rs. 1,180.

75. *Bhilsa*.—The Bhilsa Dispensary is supervised by the Medical Officer attached to the Bhopal Agency—its operations—

Patients treated	2,359
Deaths	31
Vaccinations	751
Cost	Rs. 593 15 8

Scindia's Grant, Rs. 1,000.

76. *Dispensaries, Morar*.—The Morar Cantonment Dispensary under the supervision of the Staff Assistant Surgeon has been most active in its operations.

Out-door patients treated	1,917
In-door " "	160
Deaths, out-door...	50
" in-door	27
Cost	Rs. 379 13 0

77. *Medical charge of Gwalior Residency*.—The necessity for a Medical Officer for the Agency has been so frequently dwelt upon, that I need not here allude to the subject further than to say that Dr. Rose was suddenly removed with his regiment in November last, and Dr. Center appointed in January 1870. As the 1st Cavalry will, in all probability, move in the cold season, there will be another change in the Medical Officer.

78. *Cotton cultivation*.—According to a Return which has been furnished by the Minister, it would appear that during the year 1869 the area of land under cotton amounted to 75,193 beegahs and the produce to 54,144 maunds.

79. *Roads*.—The Gwalior State does not boast of any made roads, but it has contributed largely * towards the construction of the Agra and Bombay Road, and now pays Rupees 12,000 per annum for its repairs and Rupees 63,000 for new roads.

80. This is not a large sum, and His Highness has not the credit for any liberality in his expenditure on public works, but at the same time it should be remembered that he has made great sacrifices of revenue in order to meet the wishes of the British Government towards freeing trade from some of the trammels which obstructed its full development; for instance there is—

1st.—The remission in 1855 and 1856 of all transit dues on the Agra and Bombay Road and other lines of communication.

2nd.—The freeing of the cotton trade in 1862 of all duty throughout Gwalior territory: this involved a loss put down at Rupees 50,000 per annum,

3rd.—The recent remission of transit dues on goods passing through Gwalior territory on the road between Saugor and Indore in the event of a bullock train being established.

81. I have no data as to the actual losses sustained by the Durbar in the abolition of transit dues on the Agra and Bombay Road, but judging from the extensive traffic that exists on the road between Agra

and Gwalior, they must be considerable. Moreover, the subject is the cause of some irritation and annoyance to His Highness, who grudges the generous sacrifice made in 1855, because minor Chiefs, such as Dholepore and Rajghur, continue to derive revenue from the same source.

82. *Agra and Bombay.*—The Agra and Bombay Road from the Ooturgun River to Gwalior is sadly in want of repairs; there are ten miles without any metalling left on them: this portion will be repaired during the rains. The rest of the road is in fair order.

83. *Gwalior and Etawah.*—The Morar and Etawah Road has been marked, side drains excavated, and earthwork thrown up over $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road: this was done as a relief work during April, May, and June 1869.

84. *Gwalior and Jhansi.*—Gwalior and Jhansi Road. Of this line the distance, 31 miles, from the Phoolbagh to the Sind River, has, with the exception of 5 miles, been metalled. The large bridges over the Morar, Kota, and Sind Rivers are not yet built, but other bridges and culverts are nearly all completed. Very little has been done to this road during the last official year.

85. *Morar and Agra Loopline.*—The Morar and Agra Loopline, length 5 miles, has been badly done; it is out of repair, and will be impassable during the rains.

86. *Morar and Seepree Loopline.*—The Morar and Seepree Loopline, length 5 miles, half of which has been metalled; the rest will be done during the rains. The canal is not bridged, and two or three culverts are required.

87. *Rajghat Bridge of boats.*—The Chumbul Bridge is in fair working order; the toll receipts for the past year amounted to Rupees 21,266, and the expenditure for construction and maintenance Rupees 10,815.

The bridge was Rupees 6,200 in debt to Government in March 1869, but now there is a surplus of Rupees 4,251, which, I presume, will, under the orders of Government, Foreign Department, Political, No. 614, dated 13th June 1866, paragraph 6, be divided between the Gwalior and Dholepore States.

The management of this bridge and the collection of tolls are entirely under the Department of Public Works.

88. *Telegraphs, Shajapore and Gwalior.*—The establishment of a Telegraph Office at Shajapore has been effected; but His Highness negatived the proposal of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Indore Division, to open an Office in the Lushkur: the Maharaja's opposition to this measure is based on the suspicion that the establishment of a Telegraph Office in his capital may prove the vanguard of another encroachment of the Morar Cantonment; and as this subject is not pleasant to His Highness, I have refrained from pressing the point.

89. *Oojein.*—The offer of the British Government to connect Oojein with the main Telegraph line and to open an Office in that city, on the Durbar guaranteeing Rupees 500 per mensem to meet interest on cost of construction and maintenance charges until the Office paid its own expenses, has not been accepted. His Highness ostensibly clings to

the absurd proposal that the terms conceded for Mundisore Office, Rupees 250 per mensem, should also suffice for that at Oojein, but, in reality, the Maharaja is opposed to the measure. I need not here detail His Highness' arguments and proposals, for they are both undignified and lacking in good feeling.

90. *Oojein opium scales.*—The establishment of an opium-weighing godown at Oojein will do much to restore that decayed city. At present, however, the success of the experiment is very doubtful, for Scindia's policy is wanting in liberality. Instead of incurring some outlay of money in the improvement of communication by the establishment of a Telegraph Office, in the construction of roads to connect Oojein with other lines, the remission of duty, and by the offer of some tangible advantages to merchants and traders to attract them to Oojein in view to the establishment of an emporium there, the Durbar has tried to effect these ends by compulsion, in the form of orders that all opium produced in Gwalior territory is to be brought to the scales at Oojein. The subject, however, is still under discussion, and I am in hopes that a more liberal policy will eventually be adopted.

91. *Survey.*—The topographical survey under Lieutenant Strahan, R.E., has been employed during the cold season in the Gwalior territory. The Durbar has supplied the usual number of agents to accompany the different camps with proper escorts.

92. *Prelutory tribes.*—The subject of measures for the suppression of the Moghias alluded to in the last Annual Report will be separately noticed.

93. *Morar Cantonment Magistracy.*—The Cantonment Magistrate's Returns of civil and criminal justice are appended.

APPENDICES I. TO VI.

94. Four appeals were made to this Office during the year under review, three of which were dismissed; the fourth is still pending owing to the non-receipt of certain original proceedings in the case of the Durbar Criminal Court which have been promised.

95. With reference to the remarks made in the last Annual Report of this Agency, paragraph 39, contrasting the proceedings of Captain Mayne, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, with those of the preceding year 1867-68, I must say that their spirit is both unfair and unjust to a hard-working and efficient officer who, in reality, was not the responsible party. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright's health failed early in 1867, and he made over charge of his Office in March of that year, joining again on 16th November. Colonel Wright remained at Morar until January 1868, when he finally made over charge to Captain Mayne; his tenure of office, therefore, during the official year 1867-68 amounted to about two months: yet the increased averages in the duration and costs of suits during the whole year are ascribed to the state of that officer's health.

96. *Morar Jail.*—This building is altogether unsuitable; the position is bad, and the wards are cramped and badly ventilated. There is no accommodation whatever for European prisoners: this want is greatly felt, and hampers the Magistrate, who, in cases of contempt, or aggravated assault, can only fine.

APPENDIX VII.

The Return of Jail Statistics is annexed.

97. *River Morar dam.*—This work, which was constructed at a great outlay of money, has proved a failure; owing to defects in construction, the sluice gates being too small, there is no escape for the silt and deposit brought down by floods, and the consequence is the accumulation of a vast amount of mud, filling up the channel of the river, instead of a supply of water.

98. *Morar Native Christian School.*—The Native Christians' School has ceased to exist: this institution was raised in 1863 by the Rev. Mr. Birch for the purpose of imparting some knowledge of the religion they professed to hold to the Native Christians in Native Regiments serving at Morar. Government gave a grant of Rupees 855 towards building a suitable school-room, but this money has not been expended, and its disposal has formed the subject of a reference to Government.

99. *Political Treasury.*—The transactions in this department during the year amount to—

Receipts	Rs. 47,86,899
Disbursements	„ 38,72,061

100. *Morar Money Order Office.*—A want long felt by the residents of Morar has been supplied by the establishment of a Money Order Office.

Moonshee Fukhr-ood-deen, the Treasury Accountant, has been appointed Money Order Agent.

101. *Grass for Morar Force.*—There is one subject in connection with the location of the force at Morar that is the cause of much annoyance to the Durbar, and which, if not speedily removed by the orders of Government, will certainly lead some day to unpleasant complications. I allude to the practice of allowing the grass-cutters belonging to the mounted branches of the force to roam about foraging as best they can for the daily load they are required to supply. The grass on village lands is just as necessary for the existence of the cattle of the villagers as it is for the horses of the cavalry, and as the Durbar have assigned, free of all cost, two extensive grass preserves for the use of the force, I do not think that they ask too much in the request on behalf of their subjects that the grass-cutters be ordered to confine their expeditions to the assigned grass preserves.

In the event of these not affording the quantity of grass required, the Durbar will arrange for the rental to the force of private preserves on fair terms.

102. *Gwalior Customs.*—Since writing the above, the Maharaja has leased the entire customs of the Gwalior State to a son of the millionaire, the late Luckmee Chund of Muttra, for a period of five years on the following terms:—

For the first two years at Rs. 10,45,000 per annum.	
For the 3rd & 4th years at „ 11,45,000 „	
For the 5th & last year at „ 12,45,000 „	

103. *Military Execution.*—There has also been a military execution. A soldier in one of the Native Infantry Regiments of Scindia's Army shot a comrade in a fit of revenge; the man was tried by a General Court Martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be blown away from a gun, which sentence was carried at once into execution.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Revenue of Gwalior State for Sumbut 1926, A.D.
1869-70.

No.	DISTRICT.	Total Revenue.	Realized.	Balance.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Gird Gwalior	5,47,437 0 1	4,11,786 10 6	1,35,670 5 7
2	Bhind	6,23,416 2 3	6,11,081 5 9	12,334 12 6
3	Towarghur	6,01,993 0 3	5,81,686 5 9	20,326 10 6
4	Sikurwaree	5,84,854 7 9	3,44,237 12 3	2,40,616 11 6
5	Subbulghur	6,27,353 9 9	4,02,942 5 3	2,24,411 4 6
6	Nurwur	4,43,540 1 0	2,32,014 11 9	2,13,525 5 3
7	Jhansi	4,86,636 1 2	4,26,661 1 5	59,974 15 9
8	Esaghur	5,83,631 12 3	5,41,857 8 9	40,774 3 6
9	Bujrunghur	4,11,276 4 0	3,58,769 4 6	52,506 15 6
10	Augur	6,21,756 0 9	6,21,756 0 9
11	Shajapore	7,03,074 14 0	7,03,074 14 0
12	Mundisore	6,67,653 3 6	6,67,653 3 6
13	Oojein	9,36,109 4 9	9,36,109 4 9
14	Neemuch	2,20,106 6 10	2,20,106 6 10
15	Amjherra	79,739 1 0	79,739 1 0
	Tributes, &c.	1,73,481 3 3	1,73,481 3 3
	Grand Total	83,13,078 8 7	73,12,937 4 0	10,00,141 4 7

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the Customs Revenue of the Gwalior State for the Summit year 1936, A.D. 1899-70.

No.	District.	IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTY.			TRANSHIP DUTIES.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
		Realized last year.	Current year.	Loss.	Realized last year.	Current year.	Loss.	Realized last year.	Current year.	Loss.	Realized last year.	Current year.	Loss.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Grand Gwalior	22,335 0 0	11,238 0 0	11,117 0 0	3,646 0 0	1,720 0 0	1,926 0 0	26,001 0 0	12,958 0 0	13,043 0 0
2	Bhind	32,650 6 3	12,693 6 3	20,052 0 0	3,650 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	36,301 0 0	13,650 0 0	22,651 0 0
3	Towary	24,315 14 3	11,626 14 3	12,689 0 0	3,154 13 3	1,300 13 3	1,854 0 0	3,830 0 0	1,380 0 0	2,450 0 0	31,301 0 0	14,068 0 0	17,233 0 0
4	Sikurwar	17,378 9 0	7,307 9 0	10,071 0 0	4,535 15 0	2,635 15 0	2,900 0 0	1,210 8 0	461 8 0	746 0 0	22,125 0 0	9,908 0 0	12,217 0 0
5	Sabbulghur	53,728 4 9	22,213 4 9	31,515 0 0	41,893 3 9	16,332 3 9	25,562 0 0	5,309 7 6	2,209 7 6	3,700 0 0	1,07,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	60,100 0 0
6	Nurwar	20,926 4 0	10,320 4 0	10,606 0 0	20,568 9 0	8,293 9 0	12,275 0 0	7,506 3 0	2,306 3 0	5,200 0 0	61,001 0 0	20,901 0 0	40,100 0 0
7	Jhausi	41,177 8 9	16,707 8 9	27,280 0 0	2,735 11 9	1,253 11 9	1,500 0 0	22,238 0 0	5,311 0 0	17,197 0 0	69,151 7 6	23,371 7 6	46,077 0 0
8	Lashkur, Gwalior	2,50,001 0 0	1,04,301 0 0	1,51,500 0 0	2,50,001 0 0	1,04,301 0 0	1,51,500 0 0
9	Old Residency	2,244 11 9	1,111 11 9	1,290 0 0	2,244 11 9	1,111 11 9	1,290 0 0
10	Bajrangpur	51,116 10 0	17,010 10 0	34,106 0 0	47,983 13 0	19,635 13 0	28,348 0 0	6,737 5 6	2,747 5 6	4,000 0 0	1,02,830 11 6	39,860 11 6	63,000 0 0
11	Bagpur	27,530 6 6	6,830 6 6	20,700 0 0	2,698 6 6	693 6 6	2,000 0 0	5,556 4 6	1,758 4 6	3,900 0 0	33,996 1 6	9,296 1 6	24,700 0 0
12	Ajpur	64,290 2 0	35,030 2 0	31,250 0 0	41,111 0 0	21,000 0 0	22,811 0 0	1,06,001 8 0	51,500 8 0	54,001 0 0
13	Shappore	54,438 5 0	27,363 5 0	27,075 0 0	33,327 11 0	17,777 11 0	17,750 0 0	89,966 0 0	43,111 0 0	46,855 0 0
14	Ojien	81,582 11 0	42,693 11 0	42,300 0 0	14,160 13 4	7,294 13 0	7,225 0 0	98,433 8 0	49,317 8 0	49,325 0 0
15	Mundmore	1,00,950 7 9	73,300 7 9	57,750 0 0	10,040 8 3	5,000 8 3	4,930 0 0	1,77,000 0 0	78,300 0 0	98,700 0 0
16	Nevanuch	93,174 8 0	14,031 8 0	40,120 0 0	71,825 8 0	35,660 8 0	37,736 0 0	1,05,000 0 0	70,151 0 0	86,846 0 0
17	Angherra	15,300 0 0	7,500 0 0	7,700 0 0	15,300 0 0	7,500 0 0	7,700 0 0
Grand Total		10,37,380 14 0	4,49,665 14 0	5,88,203 0 0	3,06,286 9 6	1,30,200 9 6	1,70,017 0 0	60,736 11 9	19,037 14 9	51,670 0 0	1,10,113 6 3	60,413 6 3	80,000 0 0

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the number of deaths from hunger and disease from 6th June to October 1889.

No.	District.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.												REMARKS.
		FROM STARVATION.				FROM CHOLERA, SMALL-POX, FEVER, MEASLES, &c.								
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1	Gird Gwalior	125	169	297	591	804	911	2,175	3,890	929	1,009	2,172	4,170	
2	Bhind	5	3	12	20	436	140	880	1,735	441	463	911	1,815	
3	Towarwar	71	11	30	66	144	1,181	2,691	4,916	1,000	1,102	2,750	4,982	
4	Sikarwar	39	95	212	306	1,230	1,304	2,550	3,404	1,321	1,370	3,002	5,419	
5	Subbalahur	100	133	233	466	2,049	2,237	4,286	8,333	2,105	2,384	4,577	8,737	
6	Narwar	201	202	318	721	2,707	2,773	5,383	10,973	2,904	3,075	5,711	11,694	
7	Jhansi	121	153	217	491	1,197	1,063	9,104	18,130	4,417	4,773	9,215	18,415	
8	Eschar	13	17	51	81	1,342	1,487	3,129	5,693	1,153	1,631	3,473	6,170	
9	Burrunghur	13	17	51	81	1,342	1,487	3,129	5,693	1,153	1,631	3,473	6,170	
10	Shajapore	13	17	51	81	1,342	1,487	3,129	5,693	1,153	1,631	3,473	6,170	
11	Ausar	13	17	51	81	1,342	1,487	3,129	5,693	1,153	1,631	3,473	6,170	
12	Ogen	51	68	131	250	1,773	1,401	2,770	5,316	1,306	1,459	3,004	5,769	
13	Mundhore	6	8	18	32	176	131	271	508	152	159	289	640	
14	Neemuch	8	12	19	39	127	130	266	562	135	151	255	671	
15	Amliuerra													
16	Loshkur	65	56	8	129	1,423	1,415	738	3,621	1,403	1,471	796	3,760	
	Grand Total	909	1,081	1,863	3,853	21,305	23,079	44,662	89,136	22,304	24,101	46,525	92,989	

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the number of deaths among cattle from want and heat from June to October 1869.

No.	DISTRICT.	Oxen.	Kine and Buffaloes.	Camels.	Horses and Ponies.	Goats, Sheep, &c.	Total.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Gird Gwalior ...	11,363	12,001	31	161	12,518	36,077	
2	Bhind ...	1,812	2,772	2	69	5,105	9,761	
3	Towarghur ...	4,128	4,577	3	59	4,534	13,301	
4	Sikurwaree ...	4,915	4,526	..	29	3,715	13,015	
5	Subbulghur ...	13,019	20,664	12	182	49,146	83,063	
6	Nurwar ...	17,470	1,506	3	173	15,726	18,378	
7	Jhansi ...	16,830	19,250	5	129	32,049	79,213	
8	Etawahur ...	14,009	10,839	1	55	13,016	37,950	
9	Bujrunghur ...	6,823	7,327	1	46	12,436	26,633	
10	Shajapore ...	1,325	3,091	1	69	4,446	8,462	
11	Onjein ...	3,165	2,766	1	73	2,019	8,924	
12	Mundisore ...	3,010	3,716	6	52	6,203	13,077	
13	Augur ...	1,201	2,267	1	54	550	8,570	
14	Neemuch ...	806	1,422	3	30	7,654	9,015	
15	Amjherra ...	330	272	..	12	270	803	
16	Lushkur ...	301	431	91	538	1,361	
	Graud Total ...	1,00,562	1,10,927	164	1,761	1,53,293	3,08,707	

APPENDIX E.

RETURN of outstanding revenue at the end of Sumbut year 1917, A.D. 1859-60, and entirely remitted.

DISTRICT.		AMOUNT.		REMARKS.	
		Rs.	a. p.		
1	Gird Gwalior	2,51,008	13	9
2	Bhind	43,930	11	9
3	Towarghur	25,208	8	6
4	Sikurwaree	14,438	15	0
5	Subbulghur	10,013	10	6
6	Nurwar	1,71,701	11	9
7	Jhansi	1,060	10	6
8	Etawahur	3,58,714	1	6
9	Bujrunghur	1,93,993	7	6
10	Augur	390	11	9
11	Shajapore	70	4	3
12	Mundisore	53,984	11	6
13	Neemuch	10	15	7 1/2
14	Onjein	5,858	9	2
15	Amjherra	19,903	11	7
	Total	11,58,502	10	7 1/2

Translation of a Proclamation issued by the Gwalior Durbar, dated 8th July 1869.

IN Sumbut 1925, A.D. 1868-69, famine overspread the land in consequence of the failure of the periodical rains. Agricultural operations were interrupted, and the agitation, distraction, and misery of the people were extreme.

To alleviate their sufferings work was commenced for the preparation of tanks, wells, and other buildings in the districts, and the collection of such portions of Government revenues as appeared advisable was postponed and arrangements made for its recovery in an easy way.

Those who could not work by reason of their infirmities, the weak, the helpless, the maimed, the blind, and such others, were supplied with grain, &c., in the Lushkur itself as well as in the districts. All that a Government can do for its people has been done; but the famine is universal.

Much loss has been caused by the destruction of cattle, there being no grass or gram to feed them on, and people are perplexed how to carry on their tilling operations and to support themselves till the coming harvest.

To reassure and encourage them, and in view to their applying themselves with contentment and zeal to the work of cultivation, it has been resolved to make an extraordinary sacrifice, and it is hereby notified that the Government revenue due from Sumbut 1909 to 1917, A.D. 1852-53 to 1860-61, besides the previous instalment arrears, (for they are bound to pay according to the lease without any provision for divine visitations, as agreed by themselves) by the lumberdars and cultivators of the districts, amounting to Rupees 11,88,502-10-6, as admitted by them on the adjustment of accounts, is hereby remitted altogether. The people should now with ease of mind and contentment of heart apply themselves with zeal and alacrity to the work of cultivation. It is incumbent on all the officials that evince ability and diligence to urge the people to promote cultivation.

This proclamation is issued that the people, high and low, may know the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja, and the Governors and the governed of the districts may act up to the instructions contained therein.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing Famine Relief Operations in the Gwalior State during the Sumbut year 1925, A.D. 1868-69.

No.	DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.					DISBURSEMENTS.			REMARKS.
		REALIZED BY			Total.	Total.	State contri- butions.	Committee Funds.	Total.	
		Taxes on salaries of Durbar Officials.	Cesses from Jaghirdars.	Gratuitous donations from private individuals through Local Relief Committees.						
1	Gird Gwalior	1,095 5 9	2,390 2 3	3,484 8 0	3,455 8 0	4,000 0 0	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	4,000 0 0	
2	Bind "	411 14 0	1,060 15 0	1,074 13 0	632 8 9	632 8 9	
3	Towarghur	186 4 0	1,284 3 6	1,470 7 6	1,470 7 6	
4	Sikurwar	432 0 3	271 14 0	703 14 3	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
5	Subbenghur	30 0 0	811 4 0	841 4 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
6	Nurwar	3,412 1 0	3,412 1 0	278 4 3	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
7	Jeasur	188 2 0	2,134 1 0	2,322 3 0	3,490 0 0	4,000 0 0	278 4 3	4,278 4 3	
8	Jeasur "	174 6 0	6,381 11 0	6,556 1 0	4,000 0 0	3,900 0 0	7,900 0 0	
9	Bujrughur	102 8 0	1,308 6 3	1,410 14 3	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
10	Augur	149 6 0	1,511 9 9	1,663 15 9	
11	Shaitapore	281 6 0	312 15 3	597 5 3	
12	Mundisore	2,109 0 7	2,109 0 7	
13	Neemuch	180 4 0	5,019 0 9	5,205 4 9	
14	Oojein	2,573 13 6	2,573 13 6	
15	Amlihera	897 8 0	21 14 0	919 0 0	11,573 0 10	11,600 0 0	23,173 0 10	
16	Lushkur and Gwalior	
	Grand Total	4,141 0 0	31,432 0 10	35,573 0 10	52,003 13 10	35,573 0 10	16,430 13 0	52,003 13 10		

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIVE STATES WITHIN THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1870, BY LIEUT.-COL. E. THOMPSON, OFFICIATING POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL.

I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

The Native Administrations comprised

CLASS.	No.	NAME OF STATE.	REMARKS.
First ...	1	Bhopal ...	A Treaty State, has power of life and death
Second {	2	Rajghur ...	Receive salutes, exercise independent jurisdiction, but submit proceedings in cases of heinous crime for Political Agent's review.
	3	Nursinghur ...	
Third {	4	Kilcheepore ..	Receive no salutes, authority as above.
	5	Koorwall ..	
	6	Muxoodunghur ..	
Fourth {	7	Pnthareo ..	Lesser Chiefships under more direct supervision of Political Agent
	8	Basowda ..	
	9	Mahommedghur ..	
	10	Larawut .. (Jaghiredar, with life-tenure)	
Fifth	16	Petty Thakoors and Jaghiredars under British Guarantee.	All of this class are required to report criminal cases to the Political Agent, to whom they are directly subordinate in matters of administration.
Distinct Class ...	4	Districts of other States	Administered under the direction of their respective Chiefs represented at the Political Agent's Court by Vakeels

within this Political Agency—31 in all—may be classified as in the margin. Of these, the Bhopal State stands alone, as enjoying an internal administration of vigor and progress, bequeathed by its late Ruler, the illustrious Secundur, and continued with energy by the present Begum, the Nuwab Shah Jehan. The prominent feature of this administration is a marked deference to the wishes of the British Government, causing an immediate and unquestioned compliance with its requisitions through the Political Agent. In no State can be exceeded the hearty loyalty and friendly good will existing in Bhopal from

the Ruler to the lowest official.

In Rajghur and Nursinghur there is a growing effort to improve the administration; it is still required to organise a connecting link from the Chief downwards, between each successive grade of jurisdiction.

The other States of the third and fourth classes are headed by Kilcheepore, the administration of which under its late Dewan, Shere Sing, was reported by Colonel Osborne as next to Bhopal in enlightenment. Of the rest little is to be said, but that there is a desire to improve, as traditional obstructions to advancement are cleared away.

The petty Thakoors and Guaranteed Jaghiredars of the fifth class are more particularly kept in hand by the Political Agent, and they accept his control.

• Under a distinct class come various districts belonging to Chiefs of other Political Agencies. With these, there is more or less difficulty in the transaction of public business, and needless references are frequently made to their Durbars, with the practical result of obstructing public work and delaying the free and even handed administration of justice. These remarks more particularly apply to the districts of the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar.

2. The political relations among all the Chiefs, internally and externally, are satisfactory, notwithstanding sparks of animosity that occasionally fly between the kindred States of Rajghur and Nursinghur. Kindly conciliation is exerted to stamp out the remaining embers of discord.

3. There is an improvement in the promptness with which the Political Agents' requisitions and instructions have been carried out.

4. The rainfall last monsoon was plentiful, and the yield of crops abundant.

5. The hungering crowds that flocked from Rajpootana, in the direction of the sacred stream of the Nerbudda, were liberally fed on their way by the Chiefs of Rajghur and Nursinghur and the Begum of Bhopal. Subscriptions were forwarded to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana to feed the suffering population of Marwar, amounting in all to Rs. 2,967. Of this, Rs. 1,000 were contributed by the Begum of Bhopal, and the remainder was collected from other Chiefs, from the Bhopal Durbar, and from the Cantonment of Sehore.

6. During the hot months at the commencement of the year, cholera was prevalent to an alarming extent. The praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Spencer and of his successor Dr. Odevaine, under trying circumstances, are deserving of commendation.

7. After the hot season passed and rain fell the general health was good.

8. The general peace of the country has been undisturbed.

9. Cattle lifting—indigenous to the soil—still holds its own. The rules to meet this crime promulgated by the Agents of the Governor General for Central India and Rajpootana, are strictly enforced.

10. No case has been reported of infanticide, Suttee, or Sumadh.

11. The Government bullock train was plundered at Sarungpore on the 6th January last, and property valued at Rs. 763-2-0 was carried away; application for compensation has been made to the local authorities.

12. There have been 12 cases of highway robbery reported during the year; but apprehension of criminals is rare, through apathy and neglect. All reasonable pressure will be exerted to effect an improvement on this point.

13. The facility with which offenders find concealment has been noticed by the Begum of Bhopal, who has directed that the jungle and brushwood on her side of the border with other States similarly circumstanced be cleared away to the distance of two coss. Adjoining States have been recommended to follow this example.

14. International cases, overwhelming in number, are referred to the Political Agent. Those not disposed of by him are made over, with the consent of the Durbars concerned, for local adjudication.

15. References are frequent between this Office and the Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Hoshungabad, and Nursingpore in the Central Provinces; all demands are made and received by these authorities in a courteous manner, calculated to facilitate the transaction of public business.

II.—CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES.

16. *Bhopal*.—Her Highness the Nuwab Shah Jehan, Begum of Bhopal, is a widow 31 years of age; she inherits from her mother firmness and sound sense, with aptitude for the duties of administration, to which she adds a pleasing gentleness of manner. Her hours for business are from 9 A. M. till noon, and from 3 to 6 P. M. She sits in Court, and herself dictates orders on the papers submitted for her decision. All communications from the Vakeel with the Political Agent she opens and reads herself, sending a quick reply.

17. Her Highness is fond of the society of English ladies. She desires to write and converse in our language, and has recently commenced its study. In her leisure hours she does worsted work and embroidery in company with her daughter and women attendants, who occupy themselves similarly.

18. The Begum is deeply interested in the education of her daughter, the Nuwab Sooltan Jehan, 12 years of age, a young lady of a good disposition, intelligent, and quick in observation, whose tuition is entrusted to the care of a Mahomedan preceptor, who understands English. She reads Arabic and Persian fluently, and is now devoting her time to the study of English. After anxious consultation with the Officiating Political Agent, the Begum has laid down fixed hours daily for each branch of study.

19. The Nuwab Shah Jehan visited Calcutta when His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was received by the Earl of Mayo, and has brought away such lively recollections of pleasure and gratitude as will ever mark her visit as the golden era of her life. She was peculiarly sensible of the marked kindness shown her by the Viceroy, and her interview with the Queen's own son kindled the warmest feelings of loyalty and allegiance.

20. The first administrative measure adopted by the Begum was

* Supplement, *Gazette of India*, No. 39, 2nd October 1869.

a tour through her southern districts, which occupied her from February 13th till May 10th of last year. The memorandum of this tour has been published,* with an assurance that the course adopted by Her Highness "would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, reflect credit on the administration of old and experienced Rulers of States."

21. In the course of the year, death has carried off the Begum's granduncle Nuwab Mowarz Mahommed Khan and her second Minister Rajah Kishen Ram at the ages of 75 and 58 years respectively; the latter was an upright public servant and valued adviser, who had enjoyed the trust and confidence of the late Secundur.

22. The relations of this Office with the Ruler and with her Minister and Durbar are cordial and satisfactory. Her Highness receives visits from the Political Agent for the discussion of public questions at any time; she speaks freely and listens patiently, but never commits herself to a verbal decision—all must be done on paper. Doubtless, as her experience in administration ripens, she will feel her grasp on the helm tighten, and become more ready to speak with authority on subjects now approached with cautious reflection.

23. Among the measures of progress adopted by the Begum may be noted the introduction of a Revenue Survey, on the completion of which a new assessment is to be made increasing the land revenue considerably, also the construction of a broad road through the city of Bhopal, preparatory to having gas-light throughout her capital.

	No of cases.
Dismissed ..	31
Imprisonment awarded ..	6
Fine imposed ..	4
Child transferred to Palace ..	1
Transferred to other districts ..	11
TOTAL ..	53

24. Laudable exertions have been made for the suppression of the abominable trade of kidnapping for immoral purposes. The records of the State having been searched, it was ascertained that during the 24 years ending 31st March last, 53 cases have been disposed of, as detailed in the margin.

25. The jail in the city has been visited, and its condition is, on the whole, satisfactory; there is no crowding, sanitary arrangements are not offensive, diet and clothing are attended to, prisoners under sentence for life are separately confined, and women are in a distinct portion of the building. The prisoners work on roads, and manufacture tape, dusootee, and taut.

26. The school in Bhopal is creditable, the teacher in the English class is competent, and the progress of his pupils is favorable. The Persian, Hindee, and Arabic classes are carefully organised, the rooms are airy, and the Superintendent is zealous. Two printing presses are attached to the institution, one being for stamp paper.

27. The Victoria School for orphan children thrives, and receives much interest from the Begum.

The newly organised Prince of Wales School is in its infancy; a handsome building is projected for this on a healthy spot selected by Her Highness; it is intended that it shall be a School of Industry in imitation of that at Jubbulpore, which interested her much on her return from Calcutta.

28. Within the city of Bhopal and its environs, during the 22 years that the late Secundur was Regent and Ruler, a sum of Rs. 14,07,722 has been expended on public works of various descriptions and on tombs and palaces.

29. The Bhopal Water Works, a charitable undertaking by the Nuwab Qoodseea Begum, for the supply of filtered water to the population, have been stayed in their progress by the untimely death, in December last, of Mr. Robins, the Civil Engineer, to whom Colonel Osborne entrusted their construction. Mr. Cook, a subordinate, has now taken them up.

30. The annual contribution for Pergunnah roads, amounting to Rs. 50,000, has been made over to a European adventurer engaged by the late Secundur; there are no roads, and the accounts have been unsatisfactory. This European has been discharged, and Her Highness will doubtless be wise enough not to employ another of his class.

31. The proximity of the Bombay and Jubbulpore line of rail recently opened let in a sudden demand on the province for grain, and local authorities became alarmed; the Begum was applied to, and she directed that complete restriction should not be put on purchases, but that an estimate should be framed of probable local requirements, and free purchase of grain permitted after the reserve of this quantity.

32. Under an arrangement with the late Secundur, grain leaving Bhopal territory for British Cantonments pays half-duty. It is generally believed that such grain passes free through Scindia's limits, under the terms of a notification from the Gwalior Durbar, dated 27th October 1868, "that people are at liberty to export from, and import into, the Gwalior territory grain of every description without let or hindrance." Nevertheless, the local authorities at Bhilsa steadily continue to demand dues on grain, whether for British Cantonments or otherwise. This has been a subject of report to the Agent of the Governor General.

33. Since the 26th February last, the Begum has been on a tour through her western districts, which she completed on the 4th instant, when she returned to Bhopal. A report of her proceedings will be received and duly forwarded, when opportunity will be taken of noticing a code of rules for preservation of forests received from Her Highness.

34. *Rajghur*.—Rawut Motee Sing, a convert from Hindooism to the Moslem faith, has failed to allay the discord arising from this step, and the recent openly expressed adoption of the same creed by his eldest son Koorer Buclowar Sing, the heir apparent, has created general alarm and dissatisfaction. Complaints have been made to this Office and inquiry has been instituted; final report has been delayed to obtain an interview again with the Rawut, which will be done on the completion of this report.

35. The Chief has commenced the construction of a road to connect his capital with Biowra on the Agra and Indore line.

36. For many years the Rawut of Rajghur and the Chief of Nursinghur have jointly realised a revenue from transit dues levied on goods passing through Biowra by Government bullock train; this arrangement, sanctioned by Government, has been summarily discontinued by order of the Postal authorities. Both Chiefs have been discontented in consequence, and have addressed a remonstrance to the Political Agent, which has been forwarded to the Indore Office.

37. *Nursinghur*.—Dewan Hunwunt Sing, 69 years of age, has suffered much from illness; his health is failing, and Pertab Sing, his grandson and heir apparent, a young man of promise, aids him in the administration, which requires improvement.

38. *Kilcheepore*.—Dewan Ummur Sing, successor to the late Dewan Shere Sing, was duly installed on the 1st December 1869. He is in the prime of life, but apparently deficient in knowledge of adminis-

tration; his disposition and attachment to the British Government render him amenable to advice.

39. *Koorwall*.—The Nuwab Mahommed Nujjuf Khan endeavours, to some extent, to follow the British system of administration, but is liable to make glaring blunders when not guided by this Office.

40. *Muxoodunghur*.—The young Rajah Rughonath Sing has been sadly neglected. His disposition is good, but his mind is deficient. After much persuasion, the Regent, his grandmother, has sent him to the Sehore High School, where he is regular in attendance. The administration is weak and faulty.

41. *Putharee, Basoda, Mahommedghur*.—There is nothing particular to note in regard to these three States.

42. *Larawut*.—This petty Jaghiredar has been relieved of the management of his estate under the authority of Government, and has a cash allowance for his subsistence. His manner is idiotic, and his habits are indolent and dissipated. Under the influence of intoxicating drugs, his general condition is one of sottish bliss.

43. *Guaranteed Grassia and other Thakoors*.—These 16 Guaranteed Thakoors are in general

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Agra Burkheira. | 9. Ramghur. |
| 2. Dabla Dheer. | 10. Sootalin. |
| 3. Heerapoor. | 11. Tuppa. |
| 4. Daria Kheiree. | 12. Kujjoorie. |
| 5. Humalpoor. | 13. Doogria. |
| 6. Dhabla Ghosee. | 14. Jubria Bheel. |
| 7. Khursia. | 15. Peepia Nuggur. |
| 8. Jallareea. | 16. Kankhur Kheira |

orderly, and amenable to the authority of the Political Agent. The Thakoor of Daria Kheiree, No. 4 on the list in the margin, died, on the 28th March last, while returning from the shrine of Ooncar

Mandatta. Tankas from Gwalior, Bhopal, and Dewas will be continued to his son Runjeet Sing, who has solicited that the village of Daria Kheiree held by his late father for life only may be continued to himself on modified terms: his application has been forwarded for the consideration of General Daly.

44. The Thakoors of Tuppa and Kujjoorie, 15 and 10 years of age, Nos. 11 and 12, attend the Sehore High School. The former is intelligent, quick, and promising, the latter slow, though attentive.

45. *Scindia's Districts*.—This Office has nothing to do with the internal government of these seven districts, as noted in the margin, belonging to the Gwalior State. Considerable improvement might be effected in their relations with this Political Agency.

1. Bhilsa.
2. Gunj Rasowda.
3. Shujawulpoor.
4. Sonkutch.
5. Cachora.
6. Mullarghur.
7. Share of Soondursee.

46. *Holkar's Districts*.—In regard to the five districts of the Indore State specified in the margin, the same remarks are applicable as are expressed in the last paragraph.

47. *Tonk District, Dewas District*.—The Pergunnah of Seronje belongs to Tonk. The Amil has given signs of a desire to improve the management. The Pergunnah of Sarungpore is a portion of Dewas, and little trouble has been experienced in its relations with this Office.

III.—JUDICIAL.

48. *Civil Justice*.—The number of suits disposed of during the year is 363, and the value Rs. 30,058, with Rs. 5-8-3 as average cost of conduct. The average duration has been 9·46 days. One appeal was made to the Court of the Agent of the Governor General, in which the decision of the Lower Court was upheld.

49. *Criminal Justice*.—The total of cases adjudicated is 110, with average duration of 4·8 days. No witness was detained longer than one day. No cases remained for disposal.

50. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners is 46·16, and the average cost of each Rs. 54-7-2. The general conduct and health has been good.

IV.—REVENUE.

I.—ORDINARY IMPERIAL REVENUE.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of Stamps	824	8	0			
Electric Telegraph, including sale of Stamps	875	0	0			
Postal, including sale of Stamps	3,229	8	4			
				4,928	8	4

51. The amount of imperial revenue that has passed through the treasury of this Political Agency is shown in the margin.

II.—PAYMENTS BY NATIVE STATES.

Contribution to Contingent from Bhopal	1,81,818	2	11			
Tankas paid through British Government	1,85,082	0	0			
				3,66,900	2	11

V.—EDUCATION.

52. The Sehore High School, under the supervision of the Political

	Yearly	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Grant-in-aid	2,400	0	0
Appropriation from contribution to Contingent	2,727	4	5
Contribution from Bhopal State	4,545	8	9
Do. do. other States	3,336	5	11
Do. do. Merchants in Sudder Bazaar	111	13	2
YEARLY TOTAL	13,121	0	3

Agent, is supported by contributions, as detailed in the margin, amounting yearly to Rs. 13,121-0-3. The fixed establishment takes away Rs. 10,461-14-0,

leaving an insufficient balance for an institution of growing importance, socially and politically.

53. During the greater portion of the hot season the school languished, and was indeed closed for a period, consequent on the spread of cholera. The number of scholars amounted at the close of the year to 298, of whom 84 were learning English.

The institution has been affiliated to the Calcutta University for two years during which period three out of four candidates have passed the Entrance Examination, two of them in the second class.

54. The teachers are zealous, the Head Master, Mr. Mears, is earnest and single-minded in unceasing efforts to perform his duties conscientiously, and he succeeds in infusing energy into tuition and winning the affection of the pupils.

The Revd. Mr. Wilkinson for 9½ months officiated as Head Master with perfect efficiency; he has great experience with unusual fondness for the work. His employment permanently was overruled by the stringent orders of the Home Government. The services he rendered to the school are deserving of commendation.

55. Three Chiefs are among the students, and no effort shall be spared to induce others to prosecute their studies similarly.

56. *Girls' School.*—The Girls' School at Sehore is deserving of notice. The Head Mistress, Mrs. Mears, is peculiarly fitted for her post, and under her kind maternal care, the girls continue, as reported by Colonel Osborne, "clean, orderly, and happy." Their progress, too, has been satisfactory, so much so that the vakceels and respectable inhabitants of the bazaar who attended the last examination were really surprised. Encouragement is given to the girls to learn needle and worsted work and embroidery, by allowing them a portion of the profits realised by the sale of their work.

The ladies at Sehore take an interest in the school, and are kind enough to visit it occasionally.

The total number of pupils at the end of March was 78, of which 10 were learning English, and the average attendance for the year was 73.

Mrs. Mears' exertions have been praiseworthy and merit kindly notice.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

57. No public works have been undertaken during the year.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

58. The number of covers for despatch received at the Post Offices in the margin amounted to 2,46,601, and for issue to 2,37,430, in all 4,84,031.

Sehore.	
Bhopul.	
Bhilisa.	
Seronje.	
No returns from Nursinghur.	
Ditto do. Biowra.	

There has been no attack on Her Majesty's mails.

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

59. At Biowra, the only station under this Office, 286 messages have been received, and 374 despatched during the year.

IX.—MILITARY.

60. Sehore is the head quarters of the Bhopal Battalion. The most satisfactory relations exist, publicly and socially, with the Military. The behaviour of the men of the Battalion is very orderly.

X.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

61. During the cold season, Lieutenant Cole, R. E., arrived at the Sanchi Tope, in the Begum's territory, to take casts of the Eastern Gateway; he accomplished the work to his satisfaction in a period of little more than two months; having received all possible aid by the collection, under Her Highness' orders, of large quantities of materials required for the purpose. The gateway, when erected, will be the highest in the South Kensington Museum, for which it is destined. The total cost

of taking the casts and putting them together will amount in all in about Rs. 40,000. Copies will probably be sent to the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia; it is intended that Edinburgh and Dublin shall be similarly honored, and probably Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras may each receive a copy.

A very interesting account of the Sanchi Tope, with illustrations of its gateways, is to be found in Fergusson's exquisite work, "Tree and Serpent Worship."

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62. *Boundary Settlements*.—Lieutenant Maitland, Officiating Political Assistant for Boundary Disputes, joined his post on the 4th December and proceeded at once into the district, settling 44 cases during the period he was out,—a little more than four months. These cases were all completed with maps, copies of decision, &c., on the spot,—a material improvement on the custom hitherto obtaining, which left this important part of the settlement for future adjustment.

His demarcation was prematurely closed by the reprehensible conduct of the Gwalior Agent, which has been brought to the notice of the Agent Governor General.

63. Lieutenant Maitland, during the short time he has worked under this office, has performed his duties satisfactorily; he is apt and zealous, and with a thorough knowledge of the language, he combines a patient and forbearing temper.

64. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—The five dispensaries under this

Name of Dispensary.	By whom supported.	Yearly contribution.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Sehore	Local Fund	490	0	0
Biowra	Rawat of Rajghur	727	4	5
Khilcheppoor	Chief of Khilcheppoor	464	8	0
Nursinghur	Chief of Nursinghur	545	7	3
Bhilsa	Maharajah Seindia	1,000	0	0

Political Agency, supported as marginally shown, are carefully watched over with efficiency and success by Dr. Odevaine, and considerable improvement and economy have resulted from arrangements made by him for supplies of European medicines.

The Biowra Dispensary stands forward as supported completely by a Native Chief, and affording relief gratis to guards of the Central India Horse, and to the Postal, Mail Cart, Bullock Train, Telegraph, and Public Works Department establishments that pass to and fro, or are located there. A recommendation from Dr. Odevaine that European medicines be allowed to this dispensary, free of all cost, has been submitted to the Indore Office.

During the year 14,033 patients have been treated at these institutions, and there have been 3,479 vaccinations.

XII.—CONCLUSION. •

65. Colonel Osborne proceeded to England on medical certificate on the 17th March 1869, being succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, who joined on the 7th April; Lieutenant Colonel Ouseley officiating in the interim.

66. Dr. Odevaine relieved Dr. Spencer as Surgeon of the Bhopal Battalion in medical charge of the Political Agency on the 31st May 1869.

67. Lieutenant Burr was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in succession to Captain Temple, but did not remain long enough to proceed on damarcation, for he was transferred to Indore at the opening of the season, and Lieutenant Maitland was then nominated.

E. THOMPSON,

Officiating Political Agent, Bhopal.

BHOPAL POL. AGENCY, }
SEHORE, }
The 7th June 1870. }

APPENDIX C.

No. 100, dated, Nowgong, the 11th June 1870.

From—J. P. STRATTON, Esq., M. D., Political Agent in Bundelkhund,

To—The Agent Governor General for Central India.

I beg to submit the annual report of the Bundelkhund Agency for 1869-70.

The general tabular statement is separately forwarded.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Deaths of Chiefs and others.—The following died during the year :—

- (1). *Dewan Sutturjeet*, Jagirdar of *Jessoo*, 25th November 1869, succeeded by his son Dewan Bhopal Sing.
- (2). *Rao Gooman Sing*, Rais of *Khunyadhuna*, 12th December 1869, succeeded by his son Rao Chuttur Sing.
- (3). *Dewan Bhan Pertab Sing*, son of the Raja of *Sureela*, 17th January 1870.
- (4). *Buldeo Persad Ditchit*, guaranteed Jagirdar of Billehree in Chutturpore, 22nd January 1870, succeeded by his son Madhoram Ditchit.

2. *Famine.*—Starting from the failure of the rains of 1868, the famine reached its height during the hot weather months, April, May, and June of 1869, and continued until the bumper rains of last year reproduced the food-grains of the poor.

In the hot season there had come to an end that providential abundance of cold-weather jungle fruit so remarkable as to be sung by village rhymesters at the time and to be talked of still,—the result of a second or even third fruiting of the Ber and Karunda, and of a precocious bearing of young plants little above the ground.

The Mahooa tree flowers then came in and helped to feed thousands; but the pressure may be understood from the fact that, though the crop was a good one, the quantity of this common article purchasable per rupee, which in ordinary seasons is about forty or fifty seers, fell to some ten, a rate which would usually be dear in these parts for wheat itself.

To the famine, which severe everywhere, was more so in the east, south, and west of the Province than in the centre and north, there were now superadded small-pox, cholera, and almost an epidemic of sunstroke.

Cattle were dying all over the country from want of water and fodder.

In June (1869), during my visit to the eastern districts, the distress from all these causes was fast becoming uncontrollable, when

providentially in that month rain fell in the east, though it was a month later in the central and western districts.

All along the Great Dekkan Road from Myhere to Rewah the famine-stricken were in numbers, while crowding in hundreds to be fed at the former place, and in thousands at the latter.

These poor people had all acquired so peculiar and striking a tone that it might be called the *famine voice*.

Significant as the "sunken voice" of cholera, its identity, wherever heard and from whatever sex or age, showed it was no artificial whine, but the natural voice, under intense vital and physical depression, and evidently the original, fortunately not often heard, which professional beggars and imposters can only try to imitate.

On the Dekkan Road were still to be seen, in January last, traces of the great calamity, in an occasional skull or other human bones lying in the road-side fields.

3. With the rain natural relief began; cattle found water and grass, and the people turned to work in the fields.

The measures of relief were described last year, and had in the hot weather to be pushed to the utmost limit of means.

The signal benefit of public works in deferring the day when people became famine-stricken, *i. e.*, so reduced as to be unable to work, and to depend on charity for life from day to day, was conspicuous, and, foremost, was so within the scope of our public works at Nowgong and in the Bundelkhund Road Division.

The same was the case at Punnah and Chirkhari from Native State works, as also, I believe, in some other quarters.

At Nagode and Myhere likewise attention was early paid to the poor, but by June, when I was enabled to visit those parts and Punnah, &c., the distress had everywhere long reached the stage of needing large relief from charity, as well as from the provision of work.

Whole families, never before accustomed to such labor, went out to our road works, and, in the earlier periods before the famine-stricken stage had supervened, they might be seen returning in the evening, with the younger members of the party often singing a sound, pleasant, but rare amid a population tottering on the brink of starvation but for that unaccustomed work.

The people recognised the interest taken in them. Besides the ordinary salutations from the gangs of men, the groups of women workers also often included some ancient dame, who expressed their satisfaction by some exclamation of thankfulness when an officer was passing.

Such little matters were at least of interest, as showing the good being done, and its appreciation by the people.

The population generally were, as observed also in our North-Western Provinces, well behaved. Even in the height of the distress hardly any acts of violence attributable thereto, such as plunder of grain, &c., came to notice.

The Chiefs were convinced of the earnestness of Government about relief measures. A few, such as Punnah, Chirkhari, and Myhere, and

others less prominently, began relief of their own initiative as soon as it was needed; others acted on being moved thereto.

The Rewah Chief, sadly slow to move, or keep moving when away from daily personal contact and influence, finally needed to, and did, expend immense sums.

The Nagode Chief also spent largely and willingly from his limited means.

In the west, many people of Orcha and Duttia resorted for some time to the relief measures instituted in our adjoining districts of Jhansi and Lullutpore; but relief was shortly organised also in the former territories.

In some of the States of poor jungly and hilly soil, such as Bijawur, &c., revenue almost ceased, distress was great, and means crippled, so that the amount of relief there given involved far greater difficulty than the same amount in richer districts.

The Myhere Chief attended from the first carefully to the decent disposal of the dead. The Punnah Chief, when breaking up the poor-house in the cold weather, gave each person a coarse woollen "kumbul" or blanket, and money for food on the way home.

On the whole, whatever the shortcomings of some, a great deal in the aggregate was done. The Chiefs at all events recognised their responsibilities: a few did really well, and, thanks to Government precept and example, all, I believe, did infinitely more than in any former famine.

The relief works of the Native States have not in all cases been fully distinguished from ordinary works in the returns received from 18 out of 35 States, but in the statement of public works this will be indicated as far as possible.

Among the returns unfortunately not yet received are those of Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawul, but under your urgent call for the annual report, and my approaching departure from Nowgong on duty with the Rewah Chief, I am unable to await Mr. Coles' report for those States, which, when it arrives, however, will doubtless supply all necessary detail.

The aggregate *charity* disbursed by 19 States from which returns have been received was Rs. 46,734, but those States do not represent nearly half the Agency.

The charity disbursed at Rewah and Sutna, at Nagode and Ocheyra, and at Myhere amounted to large sums.

4. *Season*.—Rain fell heavily in June in the east, but not till July in the centre and west.

The year's fall is here shown :—

East,—Nagode	... 45·41 inches.
Centre,—Nowgong	... 57·96 "
West,—Jhansi	... 50·47 "

Annexure No. 1 details the fall for each month at these places, as summarised by Dr. Murray Thomson, Reporter on Meteorology at Roorkee.

The heavy fall in the central districts in July, amounting to 33 inches, which is more than was registered in the whole year 1868, suddenly filled the tanks in which this quarter abounds, and caused some damage from bursting of bunds, &c. But the lowness of water now in most wells shows that the one year's plenteous rain has not sufficed to restore the usual amount of moisture to the subsoil.

Of the rain-crops, cotton was a failure, owing to excess of rain.

In the cold weather gram also turned out poorly from blight, caused by excess of moisture.

Wheat too in places was light, though in others good.

Gram has of late been greatly used as food in this quarter by those who can afford it. Generally cheaper than wheat, it has come to be considered more supporting, as might indeed be inferred from its belonging to the pea class of grains.

The stock of gram in the country, from its extra expenditure in the famine, and the scantiness of last crop, must have sunk very low, as prices are again rising.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

5. This can best be described from its most prominent feature after the rains of 1869 had wrought a change, as a slow recovery from the famine distress, though it will take several years to restore to the province the same number of people and cattle, and the same area under cultivation, that existed before the famine and the four mortal maladies elsewhere noted as raging.

6. *Rewah* still absorbs the largest interest. The Maharaja visited Calcutta for the installation of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred as G. C. S. I.

He presented sundry requests, including an unexpected one for a loan of ten lakhs of rupees at interest, and repeated his long standing wish for a Political Agent to be again stationed at Rewah, to whose salary he offered to make a contribution.

A full report on the several subjects has been separately submitted.

Sir Dinkur Rao's Deputy at Rewah quitted it under circumstances which deprived him of the confidence of his patron Sir Dinkur and the Maharaja.

All the measures of improvement introduced during the last two or three years had fallen into abeyance, except the abolition of transit duties and of large revenue farms.

In fact the plan of improving Rewah through a non-resident counsellor, a working Deputy representing him on the spot, and a nominal Rewah Minister, had broken down, leaving confusion and scarcely any definite or tangible Government.

Sir Dinkur Rao, who, if he had resided at Rewah, must have done immense good, appeared decided not to subject himself and reputation to risks from the changeable character of the Chief, by taking up the position of Resident and responsible Minister, unless guaranteed by us in the position, or supported by the constant presence of a resident Political Officer.

The Chief having certain objects at heart is too prone to let all other matters become blocked, urging his inability in regard to them unless sundry of his requests be granted.

As at various times recommended by Colonel Meade, and also reported by this Office, I believe Rewah really needs a Political Officer stationed there, to prevent further confusion locally and eventual trouble to ourselves.

Urgent duties having kept me for the first half of the year mostly in the central districts, with some movement also to the east, and my tour last cold season having had to be principally in the same direction, I need not burden this report with much reference to other States which I was unable to visit, and in which nothing particular to record beyond the famine occurred.

7. *Chutturpore*, however, may be mentioned, owing to my having in the previous year been chiefly occupied with its work, from matters connected with which indeed, requiring a disproportionate share of my time, I was unable to get free during great part of the past year also, though my endeavour was always to support and counsel the Native Superintendent and Durbar, rather than myself to take prominent action, which would have risked the collapse of the administration when my immediate hand was withdrawn.

Of Chowbey Dhunput Rai I recorded my high opinion last year, and I would, in view to strengthen him for his difficult post, venture to suggest the same measure which His Excellency the late Viceroy himself brought forward and carried out in respect to the Superintendent of a much smaller charge.

I quote from the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 826, Political Department, dated 27th September 1865, to the Agent Governor General :—

*** "I am directed to state that the report is satisfactory, and reflects credit on the management of Purineshuree Dass, the Native Superintendent, upon whom His Excellency in Council would wish to confer some suitable title, such as Rai or Rao, should you see no objection. It is proper that Native gentlemen holding so responsible and important a charge, should, if only in courtesy, be addressed in a manner duly denoting the responsible and respectable position they hold."

8. In my visits to Chirkhari, Punnab, Nagode, and Myhere I saw various matters that, if time and space permitted, might be mentioned with credit, though the unfortunate temper of the Myhere youth, and a foolishly inordinate opinion of himself, often lead him personally into grave error.

III.—JUDICIAL.

9. The usual tabular returns are separately submitted.

10. *Humeerpore Outlaws*.—Last year's report having contained full information regarding them, the measures for their capture and the results of their trial, it has only here to be noted that the two men then still at large have apparently absconded to some other part of the country, as they have not been heard of for a long time.

11. No case of *Suttee*, *Samadh* or *Julpurwa* was reported during the year. On more than one occasion lately, attempted Suttees in the

Bewah territory have been prevented by the Maharaja's officials, who thus exhibit a more active interest in the matter than they did a few years ago.

12. No robbery of Government mails occurred.

13. The remittance by Native bankers of cash (rokur) by unarmed foot carriers, who are often well known, and called from their employment "rokurrias," is at times a fruitful cause of violence.

One case of robbery of cash thus in transit was reported as having occurred on the borders of Punnah and Ajigurh.

Two men were carrying two bags, respectively, of Rs. 1,025 and Rs. 450. They reported they were set on by a gang of three or four men, who carried off the smaller bag, while the larger escaped their notice.

The robbers were not traced, and it is not certain if the case was genuine, or one of fraud on the part of the carriers.

14. Highway Robbery.—Only one petty case on the highroad in Bijawur came to notice, in which the culprit was arrested, and the sufferer reimbursed.

15. Dacoity.—Six cases of gang robbery on villages, or houses in villages have been reported.

Five were in the Duttia territory.

Of these one was by the Gwalior outlaw Gungadhur of Billehree, and the Jignah Thakores of the same State.

It was not ascertained who the perpetrators of the other cases were.

One such case occurred also in the Tori Futtehpore Jagir.

16. Thuggee.—Cases under this head are now mostly those of professional drugging or poisoning in view to theft.

Only one case of the sort has come up; it occurred in Duttia. The poisoner, after drugging his victim, robbed him of Rs. 10 and threw him down a well. He was thence recovered alive, but the culprit made good his escape.

17. Sonorea and Chunderbedi, professional thieves. The arrangements for registry and supervision last year reported are kept up. Of the former class some 91 have absconded without permission from Tehree during the year, being thereupon proclaimed and not being permitted to settle again in that State.

Only one, Chunderbedi, is reported to have similarly absconded from surveillance in Duttia.

18. Rajput Female Infanticide.—The measures of late years for suppressing this among the Purihars of Jignee now show the following results since their commencement :—

					Male.	Female.
Total births	47	45
Total deaths	28	30
TOTAL SURVIVORS					19	15

19. Jail.—This was begun at Nowgong during the year, and considerable progress made.

IV.—REVENUE.

20. *British*.—The tribute of Rs. 27,196-5-6 from several States, detailed in the report for 1866-67, being a fixed item, was not affected by the famine.

21. *Nuzurana on Succession*.—The following net sums, after deduction of one-fourth for khilluts, were realised during the year :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Balance from Pahra Jagir	3,296	0	0
From Nyagaon Rebai Jagir	3,137	9	6

22. *Native State Revenue*.—Though the famine extended into the first half of 1869-70, the revenue of the famine year fell all to be credited or deficits charged to 1868-69, *i. e.*, by Native style, Sumbut 1925.

In 1869-70, from the preceding mortality of cattle; and the impoverishment of cultivators, the area of land cultivated was below the average.

As noted in the paragraph on the "Season," certain crops also failed or were light, but the others were generally good; prices continued high, and, on the whole, the revenue was fair and mostly realisable.

V.—EDUCATION.

23. The details of schools and scholars in 22 Native States which have furnished returns give the following aggregate. From 13 States, including Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawul, in all of which there are schools, no returns have yet reached me :—

Number of schools	39	
Average daily scholars in English	121
" " in Urdu and Persian	463
" " in Hindi and Sanscrit	598
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE			...	1,182
				Rs.
Expenditure	17,119
Of which from school cess	3,301
From pupils' fees	100
From States	13,718

These figures do not represent nearly half the Agency, and they cannot be compared with last year's report, as it contained returns from nine more States; but, as explained in paragraph 3, it is now impossible longer to await their receipt.

24. The pressure of other urgent work permitted last year little opportunity of inspection, on which, in most cases, efficiency greatly depends. A few of the schools are really good. The majority are very simple institutions, but being new within the last few years, are still valuable as acknowledgments by the Chiefs of the duty of doing something for the education of their people.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

25. *Government*.—Almost all public works were affected at first by the famine, and latterly by the budget reductions.

The former had rendered it advisable to provide for the people, during the distress in the hot weather and rains, as much labor as permissible under the original budget.

When the reductions were ordered, it thus happened that much of the smaller amount, which was all that could then be allowed for the whole year, had been already utilised. The bulk of the work executed consequently fell within the first half of the year.

26. *Military Works*.—On the new barracks and subsidiary buildings at Nowgong, as detailed last year, and including about Rs. 6,000 for repairs, &c., on other military works, Rs. 1,82,138 were expended.

In the preceding year the outlay had been above 4½ lakhs.

The barracks have every appearance of good and strong material and workmanship, under the careful superintendence of Captain E. Swetenham, the Executive Engineer.

27. *Present State of the New Works* (June 1870).—Five, or perhaps six, out of the ten Infantry barracks, will probably be roofed in within a month or two, and also all three Artillery barracks; but the funds in the budget for 1870-71 will not suffice to complete them entirely for occupation, or to begin work again on the remainder the lower stories of which have been built.

The subsidiary buildings are all in a fair state of progress.

The General Hospital was sanctioned in August last, and the foundations were dug. Work had then to be stopped, but has been started again from the commencement of the new official year.

None of the roads to or in the new station have been commenced yet, or provided for in the current year. It would be well if one or two could be started, as soon as funds permit, both for their use as roads and for drainage purposes along the side trenches; otherwise the buildings may be ready for occupation before the roads, or any system of drainage beyond the natural slopes.

28. *Civil Works*.—Considerable progress has been made on the *Jail* at Nowgong, on which, in work and further material, Rs. 9,676 had been expended in the year.

Other items brought the outlay on civil works up to Rs. 11,434.

29. *The Church* at Nowgong, of which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta laid the foundation stone in March 1869, has not further progressed, nor has any amount for it been included in the budget of 1870-71.

30. *Communications*.—Imperial Bundelkhund roads constructed by Government on the remission by the Native States of all transit duties thereon.

(1.) *East and west line* from Gwalior eastward (S. E.) to Sutna on Allahabad and Jubulpore Railway.

(a.) *First 30 miles to Sindh River* on Gwalior and Duttia Frontier, in Gwalior Road Division.

(b.) *Eighty-one miles from the Sindh to the Dekkan River*, in Jhansi Executive Division.

First 20 miles in Duttia territory, from the Sind to Jhansi Frontier, kept up by Duttia State, metalled and bridged. Reported by Executive Engineer "to be in very fair order throughout, with the exception of the approach to the Sind River."

As to the best way of improving this last (the Sind not being yet bridged), the Executive Engineer has been asked kindly to instruct the Duttia Durbar.

Sixty-one miles from Duttia Frontier viâ Jhansi (10) to Dessan River (51). In Jhansi Road Division.

Metalled throughout with either single or double layer.

Two old local bridges swept away by floods of 1869 have to be rebuilt.

Large bridge of 9 arches of 50 feet over Sooknai River, at Mow Raneepore, in progress and partly arched, otherwise bridged, except great rivers Betwa near Jhansi and Dessan.

(c.) *From the Dessan to Sutna Railway Station.*

One hundred and fifteen miles in Bundelkhand Road Division.

Twenty-nine miles to crossing of N. and S. Road, viz., 15 miles to Nowgong, and 14 more to Chutturpore.

Bridged, except one stream; metalled with one layer for 9 miles.

Thirty miles to Kane River.

Earthwork ready, but no bridges yet built.

Ramp cut on west bank of Kane River.

Fourteen miles to Punnah not begun.

Work urgently needed on crossing of Kane River, ramp on east bank and ascent of Murla Ghat, in order to utilise rest of road.

Twenty-six miles to Nagode.—Earthwork mostly ready; no bridges yet.

Sixteen miles to Sutna.—Earthworks and minor culverts ready. This section very urgently needed to be made fit for use in the rains.

Level-crossing of Railway at Sutna, so as to get into the station by the Imperial road, and the Railway Company's road to the station gateway.

This crossing is not yet completed, whence great inconvenience results.

Pending settlement of whether Government or the Railway Company, as is usual, should make the crossing, it was understood orders had been issued to our Public Works Department to make it, leaving the question of recovery of cost from the Railway to be decided by Government.

In anticipation of whatever decision should be arrived at, I got funds advanced by the Rewah Chief, and have had the crossing on the Rewah side constructed by Mr S. Alexander, lately Assistant Executive Engineer at Sutna.

The similar crossing works (embankment and culvert) on the west, i. e., the side on which the Imperial road reaches the rail, were begun

and suspended more than a year ago by our Public Works Department, and have not been touched again.

31. (2). *North and south line*.—From Futtehpore or East Indian Railway, southward (south-west) to Saugor.

(a). *Sixty-four miles via Banda*.—(48) to south-western frontier of Banda, under Executive Engineer, Trunk Road, Allahabad, metalled and bridged, except great rivers Jumna and Kane.

(b). *Ninety-two miles from Banda Frontier to Heerapore Frontier of Central Provinces*.

Forty-five miles via Sreenuggur, (23) to Chutturpore, bridged, except Oormel River; metalled for 28 miles with one layer.

The first 28 miles to near Oormel river made over to the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces from commencement of 1870-71.

Seventeen miles to Oongoor bridged, except the three streams noted last year.

Metalled with first layer for three miles. In fair order.

Twenty-eight miles to Heerapore Frontier.—Earthwork completed to within six miles of frontier. Not bridged yet.

Fifty miles to Saugor.—In Saugor Road Division, earthwork more or less constructed.

Work is now directed rather to the road south of Saugor leading to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

32. (4). *Jhansi towards Cawnpore*. Section to Ingoo, $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—In Jhansi Executive Division, bridged and metalled, in fair order, needing only maintenance and repairs, and renewal of metal in places.

33. (5). *Jhansi and Seepree Road*.—In Jhansi Executive Division.

Sixty-three miles earthwork and rock-cutting complete, except in some places near bridges. In average condition for traffic.

Five considerable bridges in hand, and mostly almost complete.

Staging Bungalow at Kurara (28 miles from Jhansi) within a month of completion at end of year.

34. *Operations in Bundelkhand Road Division*.—Earthwork and metal collection and consolidation were pushed as rapidly as possible, during the famine distress, by Mr. T. Owen, the Executive Engineer, to whose energy and cordial interest the district owed very much.

Four considerable bridges, before commenced, were completed, and the piers of another built, when want of funds stopped work.

Two first class and three second class Road Inspection Chowkees begun in 1863 have been finished.

Political Assistant's Office at Sutna and subsidiary buildings begun during year and being pushed on at close.

35. *Road Expenditure* during year.—In Jhansi Executive Division Rs. . In Bundelkhand Road Division Rs. 1,51,450.

36. *Suggestions regarding roads*.—Early construction of the three bridges wanting on Nowgong and Sreenuggur loop; also of the three on the Chutturpore and Oongoor section. Pushing forward work on

Nowgong, Nagode, and Sutna feeder road, especially last section from Nagode to Sutna. Completion of Sutna level crossing.

37. *Railway*.—The Allahabad and Jubulpore Branch of the East Indian Railway traverses nearly 100 miles of this Agency, within which there are seven* stations.
- * 1. Mujgowa.
 - 2. Jetwar.
 - 3. Sutna, midway and Engine-changing station.
 - 4. Ocheyra.
 - 5. Myhere.
 - 6. Undarrah.
 - 7. Jokahi.

38. The traffic during 1868 and 1869 is shown in Annexure No. 2.

While not attaining its full use during the non-completion of the Bombay Railway, still the ordinary and local traffic on this line has, I understand, progressed.

Whatever effect the famine had on this, traffic was more than counterbalanced by the extraordinary carriage of grain in the last half of 1868 and the first half of 1869, after which there was a falling off. The traffic receipts on the whole year 1869, however, exceeded those of 1868 by more than three-quarters of a lakh.

39. The great event was the long-looked-for junction with it of the Bombay (Great Indian Peninsula) Railway at Jubulpore on the 7th March, when, in presence of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, His Excellency the Viceroy struck home the last key, and formally proclaimed complete the union of the east and west.

40. The Police arrangements for the Railway in Native territory continue to work well.

The Government Railway Police do all the internal duties of the line, under the Deputy Inspector General of Railway Police, just as in British territory; and a small body of external Police, under the Political Assistant, do whatever is required in the adjoining Native territory, in conjunction, of course, as far as possible, with the Native State Police, and much in the way our District Police act in our own zillahs.

This external Police, being under the Political authority, is able to do whatever is required without difficulty or complication, and the work of the internal Police, when directed, as at present, in a spirit desirous of working the arrangements made for the particular circumstances of Native territory, in the best practicable way and in a friendly manner towards the common end of success, is, I understand, also found to proceed satisfactorily.

41. *Irrigation proposals*.—During the last few years the Irrigation Department of the North-Western Provinces has been surveying the large rivers Betwa, Dessan, &c., in Bundelkhund, in view to leading canals therefrom, which from the relative positions of Native and British territory would have to traverse both.

In the early part of 1869, while relief works were needed, it was locally desired by the Jhansi authorities, in anticipation of complete survey and sanction, to begin work at once on a part which would traverse the Native territory of Sumptur. Apparently, so far as could afterwards be ascertained, the head of the canal also was designed in Native territory.

The Durbar begged, before a commencement was made, to be furnished with some information regarding the footing, &c., on which it was desired to construct, and afterwards maintain and work the canal where it traversed its territory.

As a canal differs from a road or railway, and most other public enterprises, the work and control of which are confined within their precise limits, whereas the main work and objects of a canal are external, tending thus to introduce a new jurisdiction, with claims to exercise interference with cultivators and their fields,—separate from the ordinary jurisdiction of the district,—it was natural for the Durbar to wish some information before giving its assent to the commencement.

It was ascertained that the Durbar would be desired to pay its share of the cost; that its ryots would get, at rates to be afterwards settled, a proportionate share of the water, on which the Durbar would have to pay a seignorage to Government, and that the management would rest with the latter.

Sundry further enquiries came up on these and other matters relating to cost of construction, seignorage in addition thereto, and management, Police, &c., &c., which excited considerable anxiety in the Durbar.

The scheme, however, had mostly not yet been worked out in these respects, its immediate commencement having been prompted only by the desire to provide relief works.

On its being subsequently found that the river, while carrying an immense volume in the rains, became dry, or almost so, at the time irrigation was principally wanted, and would be driest of course in seasons of drought, when water would be most needed, the project required modification.

It was next sought by survey to ascertain the places at which, by damming up the river, its channel or neighbouring depressions might afford storage room for water.

Three places have, I understand, been found suitable; the weir at one of them to dam the water back $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and at another for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

It was wished to lessen the cost, or rather increase the receipts from these proposed works, by leading from them, when the river is full and running over the weirs, small canals for watering the khureef, *i. e.*, autumn crops; but I believe the country has been found generally too rugged to admit of this being done.

The weirs themselves in such a river as the Betwa, which comes down in enormous floods, will be heavy works, and as it seems they, or their canals, will be considerably connected with Native territory, it is hoped that every necessary detail may be fully ventilated and made intelligible to the Chiefs, as far as possible, while the projects are under consideration with ourselves, in order that, if these works, involving considerable hazard as to cost and profit, are to be undertaken, they may be so with the full understanding and good-will of the Native Chiefs, who will be connected with them, and, without voice in the management, are asked to share the risks. Otherwise, if information

on necessary points, in which they will be concerned, be not given to the Chiefs until our plans are complete, and we are ready and anxious to begin, they are sure to be most apprehensive and reluctant to assent to, or co-operate in, a work which, from the special jurisdiction it will bring into their territory, separate from and perhaps superior to their own, may lead to consequences they know not.

42. *Public Works of Native States.*—The outlay by 18 States which have sent returns aggregates Rs. 1,41,085, of which, so far as can be separated, Rs. 66,433 were for relief works.

The following items may be noticed :—

Orcha (Tehree)	Rs. 11,319
Sumptur	" 16,010
Punnah	" 46,230
Chirkhari	" 39,861

The returns in this section are under the same disadvantage as in the others, *i. e.*, not representing nearly half of the Agency.

The Rewah Chief had, in the height of the famine, many works in hand, including the Rewah and Sutna feeder road, which continues, on the east of the Railway, the line of our Imperial road from Novgong on the west.

With the decline of the pressure, almost all the works in Rewah were suspended, owing, the Chief said, to want of funds. On the feeder road above referred to, about one-fourth of the earthwork was, I understand, done.

The Nagode Chief started several road and tank works to aid the poor.

At Punnah there is always something in progress, but I found work far too much scattered, and too many things in hand at once.

I advised the Maharaja to concentrate work, to finish first what was near, and afterwards complete the more distant portions.

The ghât on his road to Semereah had been made too simply and directly up the steep to be suited for laden carts.

It is now being improved into practicable inclines, on a line suggested by Captain Riddell, of the Topographical Survey.

At Chirkhari, besides deepening the town tank during the drought, a large new tank is being constructed, giving employment to many people.

Chutturpore has many works needing attention, but had been impoverished by the expenses incurred in connection with our Humeerpore outlaws and by the famine.

The Jagirdar of Gourihar, considering his limited means, helped the poor largely with work, &c.

My not noticing works in other States is not due to there having been none, but to my not having had an opportunity of seeing them this last year, and to the returns having as yet come in very incompletely.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

43. Annexure No. 3 gives details of postal work, &c., at the eight Post Offices in this Agency.

The aggregate, as compared with that of the previous year, is here shown:—

Years.	Letters, &c., for despatch outward.	Letters, &c., for despatch inward.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash expenditure.
186-69 ...	1,54,152	1,89,452	3,52,604	Rs. 7,028	Rs. 4,216
1869-70

44. It is intended to establish a Post Office experimentally at Chirkhari.

45. I understand a principle now kept in view, in postal arrangements, is, as far as possible, to increase the number of Post Offices, and reduce the number of separate postal lines.

The province still suffers from the abolition, before reported, of direct postal communication from centre eastward.

The difficulty has been carried further than mentioned last year.

Nowgong used to communicate direct with Humeerpore 86 miles to the north, and with Banda 69 miles to the north-east, the route to both being the same for 46 miles up to Kubrai, only two marches from Banda.

The post on these two marches was last year withdrawn.

Letters from Nowgong to Banda have now to go to Humeerpore, and then turn back 37 miles south-east to Banda, making the postal distance of the latter 123 miles, *i. e.*, about double that by the Imperial highroad.

The re-establishment of the direct post from Nowgong to Nagode and Sutna, to be provided for, I understand, by re-arrangements and reductions elsewhere in the province, is, however, I am glad to say, again under the consideration of the Postal authorities.

46. *Dāk Bungalows*.—The three* at the stations or on the roads

* Nowgong, Goolgunge, and Nagode.

† Myhere, Rewah, Mungawa, and Mowgunga.

under the Public Works Department of the Central India Agency are in charge of the Executive Engineers. Those† on the Great Dekkan Road are in that of the Political Assistant, Nagode.

The two last marginally noted have been recommended to be closed, as most of the passenger transit, formerly on the Dekkan Road, is now by rail.

The total receipts and expenditure on the seven bungalows for 1869-70, excluding repairs, were—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	1,075	12	0
Expenditure	783	0	4
Surplus Income	..		292	11	8

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

47. The Rewah Chief in 1869 offered to contribute from two to three thousand rupees a year towards the establishment of a telegraph from Sutna to his usual residence, Govindgurh near Rewah, a direct distance of about 35 miles.

At present messages to and from places between Allahabad and Jubbulpore have to be sent by the Railway Telegraph, as the Government Telegraph on that line has no intermediate office at Sutna or elsewhere.

The Chief's proposal for a line to join on to the latter would thus necessitate opening a Government Telegraph office at Sutna, besides the one at the Rewah end; but it would of course be convenient for the use of Government and the public as well as of Rewah.

It was learnt from Government that the cost of erecting a light line would be about Rs. 500 a mile, that of fitting up an office about Rs. 1,000, and that of office establishment for merely day work about Rs. 200 a month.

In relation to that estimate, I conclude the Maharaja's offer was not found sufficient.

He had, however, hoped that some part of the material of the old line, on the Great Dekkan Road *via* Rewah, which was abolished in favor of the more direct line along the Railway, might have been allowed to be utilised for the proposed Sutna and Rewah line.

Most of it, doubtless, was removed for use elsewhere, but I think I remember seeing in June last portions of wire, &c., still lying in places on the Rewah road.

IX.—MILITARY.

48. *Military, British.*—The troops cantoned at *Nowgong* are :—

3 Companies, Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment.
2 Squadrons Native Cavalry, 7th Bengal.
Left Wing, Native Infantry, 15th Madras.

Those at *Nagode* are :—

1 Squadron Native Cavalry, 7th Bengal.
1 Regiment Native Infantry, 6th Madras.

At *Nowgong*, which is commanded by Colonel Farquharson, 7th Bengal Cavalry, whose courtesy and ready aid, on every occasion I have had to apply to him, need the most cordial acknowledgment, the health of the troops was as shown in Annexure No. 4; the like particulars for *Nagode* also being added.

Cholera, it may be mentioned, was raging in several parts of the district.

49. *Military of Native States.*—There is nothing to notice in addition to former reports, except the desire of the Maharaja of Rewah to organize his matchlock-men, introduce something of discipline, and arm them with muskets obtained on purchase from Government.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. *Health.*—Few years of late have been so unfavorable in this respect.

In the hot weather of 1869, when also the famine was at its height, fatal sunstroke or heat apoplexy was so common among Natives exposed either to the sun, or simply to the “loo,” *i. e.*, the hot wind, that this affection might almost have been reckoned an epidemic.

The same season was marked by widespread and virulent small-pox, and by very fatal visitations of cholera in numerous localities.

After the excessive rains, fever was so universal that at one time it was computed that from a third to half of the population was prostrated, though deaths were at first few.

It continued for several months through the cold weather, becoming, about the middle of its course, more fatal, while numbers were on the decrease.

51. *Dispensaries.*—As the returns from those at Nagode, Myhere, and Rewah have not come to hand, and sundry others would need to be referred back for explanation, I can only here give the brief entry of 11,569 patients treated at eight dispensaries of sorts, at about half of which European medicines are used.

A dispensary is to be established at Nowgong from the local Cantonment funds.

A principal obstacle in extending the system of dispensaries maintained by the Native States, is the difficulty of obtaining qualified and trustworthy Native Doctors.

For such detached duty where the dispensaries can only be occasionally inspected, a young and inexperienced man is useless, and experience and training can generally only be found among those who have been in Government service for a number of years.

Those, however, still so employed look forward to pensions, and the Native States have a great objection to being entangled with any pension rights on our system, though in their own way they are often liberal enough to old servants.

In this quarter, thus, almost the only class available is that of men who have left, or been discharged from, Government employment while still fit for work,—neither a numerous nor always a satisfactory class to choose from.

The remarks made in respect to schools in paragraph 24 are equally applicable here.

52. *Vaccination.*—This has, I hope, now obtained a footing in the Native States; thanks greatly to the interest taken therein by Dr. W. Watson, Superintendent, and the energy of his Native Assistant, Rajib Alli Khan.

APPENDIX C.

Chirkhari.
Chutturpore.
Tehree.

Duttia.
Bijawar.
Logassi.
Alipoora.

Eleven vaccinators have been employed by seven States, as per margin, at a salary of one hundred rupees a year for each.

The total vaccinations, including those at Nowgong by the Station Vaccinator, and at Nagode by the Native Doctor Thakore Persad, are as follows :—

DISTRICT.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	TOTAL.
Native States	1,168	989	111	214	2,515
Nowgong Cantonment	1,021	388	41	97	1,550
Nagode Cantonment and City					
TOTAL	

The numbers vaccinated in the States would have been much greater, but that several of the men newly employed were unable to commence work, till late in the cold, *i. e.*, vaccinating season.

The violence with which small-pox raged in the hot weather of 1869 created in the minds of many a desire to try what protection for their children could be obtained by vaccination.

At Logassi the jagirdar himself applied to have his children vaccinated, and this was done successfully, giving thus a good introduction for the measure.

The need of it may be understood from the fact of eleven persons, in one large family consisting of father, sons, and grandsons, &c., having been attacked, of whom only two survived.

Few families indeed escaped without the loss of one or more children.

At Chutturpore also the work began under favorable auspices, the Superintendent Chowbey Dhunput Rai taking an intelligent interest therein, and several respectable persons, Thakores, as well as Musulmans at once coming forward to have their children vaccinated.

In Chirkhari it was so well received that Dr. Hutchinson, who succeeded Dr. Watson in the local charge of vaccination in Allahabad and Bundelkhand, and from whom I received the returns of work in the Native States, made a special report of the hearty assistance of the Manager Dewan Tantia Sahib and the countenance of the young Maharaja.

The Dewan had lost a member of his own family from small-pox in the hot weather of 1869, and the Chirkhari administration is generally intelligent and distinguished by a desire to co-operate in any good measure in which Government takes an interest.

It is hoped the Rewah Chief also will now see the advantage and propriety of not keeping his people longer deprived of so great a

blessing as vaccination, which he has more than once promised to introduce.

53. *Surveys.*—The Topographical Survey of Rewah Proper was completed in 1869.

That of Sohagpore, now in Rewah, is to be executed by the survey parties of the adjoining districts of Chota Nagpore (Bengal) and the Central Provinces.

	Square miles.
Surveyed in Bundelkhund States in 1870	2807.2
By same party in Bundelkhund up to 1868-69	3058.4
TOTAL	5865.6

Large scale plans of the towns of Punnah and Ajjgurh have also been completed during the past year.

Thanks greatly to Captain Riddell and his Assistants' way of conducting work; the survey progresses rapidly with perfect smoothness. There are neither complaints from the survey parties of obstruction by the native authorities or villagers, nor from the latter of oppression by the former.

54. *Boundaries.*—

Unsettled and disputed at close of preceding year	276
New cases	12
TOTAL	288
Settled during year	7
REMAINING	281

The above is exclusive of the Rewah and Chota Nagpore (Bengal) frontier, on which a joint Commission, composed of Captain Cathcart on the part of this Agency, and Captain Samuells on that of Chota Nagpore, continued the work of the previous year.

The Commission was unable to begin work until late in the season, viz., 1st March, but got through a large amount of work, demarcating 80 miles, including a number of disputes.

About 110 miles on the same frontier are estimated to remain for demarcation next season.

Some points affecting the tenure of whole villages were necessarily reserved for higher authority.

Owing to pressure still remaining from the famine, and to unexpected difficulty in getting another joint Commission ready till late in the season, work on the Bundelkhund and Banda (North-Western Provinces) frontier was not resumed this year.

The erection of boundary pillars on the part settled last year was however undertaken.

55. *Intended Imperial Durbar.*—The considerate decision of Government not to hold a grand Imperial Durbar at Agra last cold weather, as at one time intended, proved a great relief to the Chiefs and their people amid their troubles from famine and sickness.

• Some of the Chiefs, however, had an opportunity of paying their respects to His Excellency and to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

The Maharaja of Rewah went to Calcutta and afterwards to Jubbulpore, whither likewise proceeded the Maharaja of Punnah, and the Rajas of Nagode and Myhere to be present on the occasion when His Excellency, with His Royal Highness also present, inaugurated the railway junction, after which short private Durbars were held for the several Chiefs, and return visits paid to the two Maharajas.

56. *Paris Exhibition.*—The return presents from the Paris Exhibition for those Chiefs who had contributed articles, and in proportion to the value of the latter, arrived during the year and were received with much gratification.

They were generally very handsome, though in several instances internal parts, such as rods, nuts, and screws, were inferior, rendering it difficult to clamp the portions together properly after unpackage.

The packing for the voyage to India had been somewhat unfortunate.

Some of the metal articles were bent, and a handsome vase and shade for the Maharaja of Chirkhari, valued at £20, was smashed.

Of two others for the Raja of Chutturpore, valued at £100, the shades of both and the pediment of one were broken.

The vase without the pediment was received for Chirkhari in lieu of its own, and the sound one for Chutturpore in place of the pair.

57. *Officers of Agency.*—Mr. Coles, Political Assistant, had to contend for another year with the public and private inconveniences and hardships arising from no accommodation having been provided at Sutna to which his head quarters had been notified to be transferred three years ago.

By the end of the year with March the office walls and some minor buildings were however up, and subsequently these buildings have been finished.

The other requisite works, it was not found possible to commence before the rains, and the Assistant Engineer has lately been withdrawn.

In addition to Mr. Coles' multifarious and arduous duties, he devoted this year much labor to famine relief operations in the States within his charge.

Captain E. Temple has officiated as Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Political Agent at Nowgong since April last when Major Kincaid went to Maunpore.

Captain Temple conducts his cantonment duties with much efficiency, and has now acquired a knowledge of the Agency work, which, with his good judgment, ready willingness and application, enables him to be of great assistance.

The rapid and effective manner in which *Captain Cathcart* performed his duties, in concert with his Bengal co-adjutor, on the Rewah and Bengal frontier settlement, I have elsewhere submitted to notice.

APPENDIX D

No. 315, dated Nagode, the 19th August 1870.

From—C. R. COLES, Esq., Political Assistant, Nagode,

To—The Political Agent for Bundelkhund, Nowgong.

I have the honor to submit the Political administration report of this office for the year 1869-70.

I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

2. *Season and Famine*.—The effect of last year's drought, though referred to in the report for that year, was really felt more in the year now under report. Distress began to show itself on failure of the khurreef crop, but famine did not appear till much later. The rubbee crop following did not give much promise at time of sowing, but still the hope existed that time would bring improvement. While this hope lasted, the labouring men received aid from their employers and mahajuns and managed otherwise, by indenting on forest produce and on personal property, to keep starvation from their doors.

But the season was against them, each week as it passed left less hope of the rubbee crop. The masters and mahajun's aid was withdrawn, the household goods and forest produce had been exhausted, and the struggling poor then came forward for public aid, and famine was proclaimed.

3. The Native Chiefs did not at first realize the full extent of the distress that was over-shadowing their subjects, but representations from the Central India Agency Department opened their eyes, and the part taken by our Government to relieve distress indicated clearly that personal responsibility would attach to the action of the Chiefs concerned.

The subject once understood bore fruit; each Chief did his best, and I think the famine was well tided.

4. The returns furnished by the Chiefs are tabulated in the following form. The aid given by Government is added to it :—

NAME OF STATE	CHARITY, ORDINARY		CHARITY OCCASIONED BY FAMINE		PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY AND FOR RELIEF		TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR CHARITY AND PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY
	Money spent	Persons relieved	Money spent	Persons relieved	Money spent	Persons relieved	
	Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs
Rewah ..	720	5,760	1,23,686	15,83,232	1,05,972	No account	2,30,348
Nagode ...	1,440	23,572	5,736	No account	4,017	No account	11,623
Myhero ..	5,375	29,200	27,120	3,28,500	No account given, but calculated at Rs. 5,000	No account	37,895
Sohawal ...			161	39	..	300
Central India Agency			4,610		4,640
Central Committee, Allahabad ...			1,000				1,000

Sohawul is a small State, and could not do much, but its subjects were aided by the Government grant.

5. From the above it will appear that the four Native States under this office have afforded relief in charity and public works, ordinary and extraordinary, to the extent of ...	Rs. 2,80,106
Government through the Central India Agency in charity	4,640
The Allahabad Central Committee in charity ..	1,000
TOTAL ...	2,85,746

6. The number of persons relieved as represented by the Chiefs stands thus—

<i>Rewah</i> .—In ordinary charity	5,760	
Owing to famine	15,83,232	
		15,88,992
<i>Nagode</i> .—In ordinary charity	23,872	
Owing to famine no number is given, but calculated at an average rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$ pie per person, the number obtained would be	1,15,928	1,39,800
<i>Myhere</i> .—In ordinary charity	29,200	
Owing to famine	3,28,500	
		3,57,700
<i>Sohawul</i> .—Owing to famine		3,251
Supported by grant of Central India Agency		1,11,360
Supported by Central Committee, Allahabad		25,600
Total number of persons relieved by charity	22,26,706	

7. The expenditure in public works, ordinary and extraordinary, as furnished by Rewah, was	1,05,972
In Nagode	4,017
Myhere has given no return either of money spent or persons relieved by public and relief works, but I think it safe to put down an expenditure on this account of Rs. Sohawul	5,000 39
	1,15,058

The number of persons employed is not given in any of the returns furnished, I can therefore only make a rough calculation. Taking men, women, and children together, I should say that $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per person would be a fair average, and at this rate the expenditure given will have afforded employment to

8. The total number of persons thus shown to have come under relief by charity and public works amounts to...	Persons. 12,27,285
	34,53,991

9. While narrating the aid afforded to the poor, I must record the kindly action of the native officers and men of the 6th Madras Native Infantry located here. They gave their full mite and are to be thanked much, for what they gave was given in pure charity, and in the same spirit they established watering places for the thirsty along the length of cantonment at convenient distances.

Colonel Luard, the Officer Commanding the station, very kindly afforded me the aid of his men to superintend the preparation and distribution of food to those who were fed at Nagode by this office, and the aid was of real value.

II.—HEALTH.

10. There was much sickness to the close of the year 1869. Small-pox, cholera and fever prevailed in turn; famine no doubt was the root of much of this evil.

The khurreef crop of 1869-70 brought relief to some extent, but the rains had to be got over first, and exposure to it added to the mortality.

11. I had wished to obtain returns showing the damage to life by this season of calamity, and had asked the Chiefs concerned for the information wanted. But here, for want of reliable material, I must close this paragraph.

12. In connection however with the subject, it may be as well to show in contrast the returns of population of the past and present season as put in by the Chiefs.

This follows in a tabular form, and I bring it forward to show that no estimate of the mortality can be arrived at:—

NAME OF STATE			Population of 1868-69	Population of 1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rewah	20,30,211	20,23,540	...	6,671
Nagode	69,924	61,566	...	8,358
Myhere	67,962	66,958	...	1,004
Sohawul	39,465	38,724	...	741

13. The deaths by disease and famine in Rewah must have been greater than in any other of the Native States embraced in this report, and for reasons good. The supplies thrown into Nagode, Sohawul, and Myhere by the Railway could not reach the distant and outlying pergunnah of Rewah, except at great cost, which, notwithstanding every good intention on the part of the Chief himself, are governed by local officers with small feelings of compassion; and yet out of a population of 20,30,211 Rewah has only lost 6,671, while Nagode, which has been personally cared for by Mr. Spencer and myself and aided by the 6th Madras Native Infantry, has lost 7,358 out of a population of 69,924. The Nagode State, it must be remembered, has moreover the advantage of employment of its subjects by Railway, Military and Civil demands.

It is almost certain that the decrease in population has been much underrated in Rewah, and I should be sorry to believe that the Nagode return is correct. There may be inaccuracy here too, owing to the inability of the State to obtain correct returns, but the causes of mortality I have named were truly painful in their results.

14. No blame can be attached to the Chiefs, for, such of their acts as come under my observation, showed that the feeling of charity was not wanting, but it was impossible to house, feed, and otherwise care for so large a body of famine-stricken and diseased, and hence many sunk under the trials of the year.

II.—CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

15. *Rewah*.—Has occupied so much of the attention of the Agent Governor General and of yourself that I can add nothing to the information already in your possession.

16. *Nagode*.—Is much as it was, and I regret to say that the delusion the Chief was labouring under is not on the decline.

17. *Myhere*.—There has been no change in the character of this Chief since last report, but his administration on the whole is good.

18. *Sohawul*.—The minor Chief of this State has been provided with English and Persian tutors. The former can only be expected to keep up such knowledge of the language as he possesses, and the latter is intended to instruct him in the procedure of civil work, as conducted in our courts. Trivial cases in connection with his State are sent to him from this office for enquiry and opinion as a means of instruction.

III.—JUDICIAL.

19. All the returns required under this chapter have already been furnished, and there is nothing for special notice to bring forward here.

IV.—REVENUE.

20. There has been no change in this department, and the necessary return has been furnished.

V.—EDUCATION.

21. The tabular statement required under this heading has been furnished. In abstract there has been no progress, the calamitous season preventing even the attempt.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

22. *Military, British*.—The new Native Infantry lines referred to in last report are in progress, but there is no early sign of completion.

23. *Civil, British*.—The Agency office at Sutna, the treasury, the range for treasury guard, and the cook-house, stables and servants' houses for the Political Assistant's establishments have been roofed in, but I cannot say they are completed; other works for official and private use have been commenced and stopped. The extent of progress and cause of stoppage could best be given by the Public Works Department.

24. *Civil Native States*.—There is not much to be said in connection with works in which Government takes a prominent interest. Rewah has finished the dispensary building, and it is suitable to requirements. A school shed has also been erected, which, in course of time, will, I hope, give place to a building more suitable to the Rewah State.

25. *Communication, British*.—The Imperial road from Gwalior, Jhansi, Nowgong and Nagode to Sutna Railway station, so far as it lays in my charge, has made little or no progress, and the metalling material which was to have been laid down this rains remains undisturbed. Want of funds, I have understood, has been the cause of inaction.

26. *Communication, Native States*.—Rewah commenced, and has left in a very unfinished state, the only great work it had in hand, *viz.*, the continuation of the Imperial road from Gwalior to the Sutna station, which, starting in his territory from this point, was projected to join the great Dekkan Road near Belah, also in his territory. He has completed the culvert, earthing, &c., on his side of the Railway crossing up to the point turning to the Railway station, and the Railway authorities on their side have met it by extension in continuation of their own limits. The drawback to the crossing was the culvert on the Government side of the road, but this has been undertaken by the Railway Company, and I understand is near completion.

27. Nagode has made, at the cost of Rs. 2,325, a very decent fair-weather road from Oochera to a distance of 13 miles on the Nagode road line, and a feeder from that town to the Railway station.

28. Myhere has made a feeder from the Dekkan Road to the Amdarra Railway station.

VII.—POST OFFICES.

29. No change up to the close of the year. But the direct postal route from Nowgong to Sutna has lately been re-adopted in place of the round-about route complained of in last report.

30. *Staging Bungalows*.—The statements of receipts and disbursements on this account were submitted with other annual returns. The bungalows at Mungowah and Mowgunge have been closed according to orders; a chowkeedar only being kept up for their care, till disposed of by sale or otherwise. The offer to purchase was in the first instance made to the Public Works Department, but it declined acquisition. The Rewah Chief was then addressed, and I await his reply to report further.

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

31. Nothing new to be said under this head; and no progress on the part of Rewah to have a Telegraph from Sutna to Govindgurh.

IX.—MILITARY.

32. The return in connection has been forwarded to your office, and as it will appear in your report, it will be as well to avoid repetition.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

33. I have only to bring forward under this heading that none of the Chiefs feel inclined to engage vaccinators. Promises have been made by all; the Rewah Chief in fact gave a direct order in the presence of Colonel Meade, that arrangements for such establishment should at once be made; but whether from religious feeling, which is the reason put forward, or from other cause, it is clear that the measure is not acceptable. Colonel Meade has spoken to all the Chiefs concerned in very persuasive language, but there is no present promise of the effect desired.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY, WEST MALWA, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

No political event of any great importance has occurred in the West Malwa Agency during the year under review.

2. As in the previous year, so in the summer of 1869, West Malwa was inundated with starving Marwarrees. The sums subscribed and arrangements made for the relief and support of these poor people by the Native States were most generous and creditable.

3. Jowrah and Rutlam in particular spent large sums of money in feeding hundreds of poor starving wretches, who fled to these States from their own famine-stricken districts, and who certainly would have died from starvation, had not their wants been so readily and generously attended to.

4. The State of Sectamow too did all in its power to relieve those in want, and spent in this good cause more than its own poor treasury could well afford.

5. Even Sillana, I am assured, never turned a deaf ear to a cry for food; orders were issued by the Raja that the starving were to be fed.

6. In the cantonment and city of Augur, all in actual need were fed and cared for, and labor found for those who were able to work.

7. The general health of the country last year was good; cholera was the prevailing disease, but, except in the city of Augur, it was not of a severe type. It broke out in the district in May, and the country was not quite free from it till the latter end of September. Since that time there has been no sickness of any sort.

8. A memorandum by Dr. Keegan, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, on the cholera that the city and cantonment of Augur suffered from, is attached to this report. It will be observed from Dr. Keegan's memorandum, that in the city of Augur there were no less than 375 deaths from cholera, out of a population of 5,866 souls, in the course of six or seven weeks.

9. This mortality was great in proportion to the size of the population; but considering the disgracefully filthy state the city of Augur is kept in, the only wonder was that the disease, when in the city, did not carry off half the inhabitants.

10. The city is supposed to be under the Soobah, the Political Agent having no control there. The Soobah and his officials declare, however, that they have it not in their power to expend one rupee on sanitary measures, or to levy the smallest tax on the people for this good purpose; sanitation is therefore never thought of.

11. But last year, when cholera was carrying off numbers every day in the city, and I found it impossible to stop all communication between the city and cantonments, I sent for the Soobah and insisted

on some of the filth in the streets being removed, fearing the disease would probably spread to the cantonments. I found the greatest opposition made to this order by the people of the city, although they were put to no sort of expense in connection with the removal of the filth. Their grievance was that the filth in the streets was the property of the people opposite to whose houses it had accumulated, and that they wanted it to manure their lands, especially for the opium crops.

12. The Sir Soobah of West Malwa, Ram Rao, has been requested to refer this very important matter,—the sanitation of the city,—to the Gwalior Durbar, and I hope he may receive permission from the Maharaja to issue orders for the maintenance of a proper conservancy establishment in the city of Augur.

13. Vaccine operations were carried on in the districts, but it was hard to impress upon the people of the city of Augur the benefits of vaccination.

14. I consider the Soobah and Naib Soobah greatly to blame for this prejudice of the people against vaccination. They are equally to blame too for the foul and impure state of the city. They are supposed to be men of education, but are more bigotted than the poor unlettered citizen.

15. The crops generally were good through West Malwa, with the exception of the opium crop, which was again below the average. This falling off in the opium crop, year after year, and also in the demand for opium, is a great loss to Malwa.

16. "Khoont" (transit dues) has been permanently abolished in Rutlam and Jowrah, and I hope to be able to persuade both Seetamow and Sillana to follow the good example set them by these two States, and to do away with this system of Blackmail, a tax which is obnoxious and vexatious, the cause of great injustice and oppression, and in reality is no pecuniary gain to the States.

17. It has been notified in previous reports that, owing to the intermixture of States and boundaries, the international and interjurisdictional cases which arise in the West Malwa Agency are very numerous. There is little or no friendship between any of these States, and consequently the native officials too often try to favor their own people, by causing most unnecessary delay in the surrender of criminals and attendance of witnesses. Scindiahs and Holkar's officials, probably putting faith in the power of their masters, give more trouble than the officials of the other minor States in this matter. It is only fair, however, to add that through the energy and exertions of Ally Ahmed, the Vakeel of the Gwalior State at this Agency (carefully watching his master's interests all the time), Scindiah's officials are not now, as they were a year or two ago, worse than Holkar's in attending to the demand of the Political Agent for the extradition of criminals.

18. For the interests of justice, the means of enforcing the laws now in existence in our treaties and agreements should be more clearly laid down, with a view of ensuring the immediate compliance of all Native States with the demand of any Political Agent for the delivery of a subject charged with a criminal offence, for the restitution of plundered property, the payment of compensation for injuries committed, or for the attendance of witnesses. It should be in the power of the

Political Agent to visit non-compliance with the law in such cases with something more than mere disapproval. Under the present system, offenders frequently escape trial for months, sometimes for years, and occasionally they get off altogether. There are cases of decrees passed years ago, in satisfaction of which, not a single farthing has yet been paid.

19. I now wish to relate some circumstances that have lately occurred in connection with the march of British troops through Native States. As such practices as those I have to complain of must tend to lower the British name in India, and as a security against the repetition of them seems so simple, I hope the subject may not be lost sight of.

20. During the last cold weather, a detachment of the 1st Royals and Her Majesty's 8th Regiment marched through a part of the West Malwa Agency. The 1st Royals bound from Neemuch to Jhansi, and the 8th Regiment from Mhow to Nusseerabad. Serious complaints were lodged against both of these Regiments; against the 1st Royals, when marching through a part of Holkar's country, and against the 8th Regiment, when marching through Scindhia's territory. The complaints were forwarded to the Commanding Officers, and both indignantly denied the charges brought against their men.

21. In the case of the 8th Regiment, I found on further enquiry that the acts complained of were the acts of the Commissariat only. I am also inclined to suspect that the Commissariat are chiefly to blame in the complaints lodged against the detachment of the 1st Royals, but I must obtain some more evidence before I can give an opinion in this case.

22. The present system is faulty; a Commissariat agent, who probably can talk English, is generally sent in attendance on a British Regiment when marching. Possibly the Commanding Officer of that Regiment is not acquainted with the Hindustani language, and the Commissariat agent is his interpreter. This man has unlimited power of extortion when marching through Native States, and if all stories are true, seldom fails to make the most of it.

23. To guard against any oppression of this sort in future, an English officer acquainted with the country and the language ought always, in my opinion, to be attached to a British Regiment when marching through Native States. This, if the officer did his duty, would probably save the people from oppression, and our name from disgrace.

24. The misdeeds now committed by agents of the sort I have described and menials are, not unfrequently, wrongly put down to the British officer or soldier. The guilty parties taking advantage of the officer's ignorance of the language declare to their victims that they are acting under the "white man's" order. Appeal to the "Sahib" by the injured ones is useless. He cannot understand the complaint, and if it is enquired into, the culprit complained against is possibly the interpreter.

25. Another great instrument of persecution in this country is, I think, the "chuprass." No man should be allowed to wear a "chuprass" without a license, and the punishment for attempting to do so, whether in purse or person, should be as severe as could be enacted. It would not be necessary to place authority to grant licenses in the hands of more than a few English officials, as, I suppose, we could not interfere with the chuprassies of the Native Governments.

26. I have now a complaint lodged before me by the Gwalior Vakeel against a contractor for the Public Works Department, or, perhaps more correctly speaking, the complaint is against his servants, who wearing "chuprasses" (furnished them by their master) which give them the appearance of Government officials, have been seizing whomsoever and whatsoever they like. This tyranny has been going on for some time, the terror of the "chuprass," I believe, more than any other cause, having made the poor victims to this persecution remain silent.

Abuses of this description are not of course so frequent in the North-West Provinces, as there the people of the country generally know that in our courts there is a law to punish even the "red-belted chuprassie" when he misbehaves. But in Central India, where our rules and regulations are not as yet so well known, the case is different.

27. The officers of the Central India Horse had their annual shooting parties last year, and again this year. By their exertions, the number of tigers and other wild beasts have been considerably reduced in Central India in the last few years. The present scarcity of these animals may not perhaps be quite in accordance with the wishes of all the officers, but it gives great satisfaction and comfort to the people of the country.

28. Again this year, as in former years, elephants have kindly been placed at the disposal of the Central India Horse officers for shikar purposes by Chiefs of Native States in Central India and Rajpootana.

29. The annual returns and statistics of the West Malwa Agency for 1869-70 are attached to this report. The report of Mir Shahamut Ally, Superintendent of Rutlam, is also attached, and to it the translation of a report submitted by Pundit Amer Nath, Inspector of the Educational Department, Rutlam.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

30. For the sake of easy reference, a list is again given (in the margin) of the territories within the limits of the West Malwa Agency.	
24 Pergunnahs of Gwalior.	
21 " of Indore.	
4 " of Jhabra Patun.	In these territories are the estates
3 " of Dewas.	of 15 petty Chiefs, which are under
1 Pergunnah of Tonk.	the guarantee of the British Govern-
The State of Jowrah.	ment.
" " Rutlam.	
" " Seetamow.	
" " Sillana.	

Remarks on the condition of these States are appended.

31. *Scindiah's Pergunnahs*.—No statistics are furnished to this Agency from the Pergunnahs of the Gwalior State within its limits.

32. The Sir Soobah Ram Rao is the chief authority on Scindiah's part in West Malwa. He is spoken of by all who know him in the highest terms of praise. He is most obliging and anxious to do any thing in his power to meet the wishes of the British authorities in all matters referred to him by them. That power however is nought, or at any rate quite insufficient for the charge entrusted to him. His instructions are to refer to the Durbar for orders on all but the most trivial matters, and reference to the Durbar, through the Native authorities, means a certain delay of months, if not longer, before a reply is received.

33. It would add greatly to the benefit of all concerned, and especially to the interests of the Maharaja himself, if he could be persuaded to give more power to the officials he places in such high positions as the one Ram Rao now holds. He need not be afraid of authority being abused by a man of Ram Rao's character and ability.

34. Up to within the last six or seven years, reports were regularly made to the British Political authority at Augur of all criminal cases that occurred in the Gwalior Pergunnahs under the Agency. Now, however, no such reports are made. Murders and dacoities may be committed in Scindiah's territory, anywhere outside the cantonment of Augur, without the Political Agent receiving any official intimation of the crimes, so long as the persons concerned are Scindiah's subjects, and the atrocities have been committed in the Gwalior territory.

35. The Maharaja has, I imagine, from what I can learn on the subject, ordered the discontinuance of these reports, from some notion that they decreased his authority. Should this be his idea, it is a very false one. The Political Agent need have nothing to do with the trial, beyond a report being made to him, immediately on its occurrence, of the crime and afterwards of the finding and sentence. The simple fact of such information having to be furnished would tend greatly to insure justice, and also to abolish the reports of corruption and oppression that are now, not unfrequently, mooted against some of the minor officials in the Maharaja's service.

36. The opium weighing godown established at Oojein has resulted in all the success that was anticipated. The officials of the city, however, have done but little in return for the benefits thus obtained. It has been difficult even to induce them to make a road, which shall be practicable during the rains, between the godown and the residence of the Opium Agent, although this distance is not much more than a mile.

37. *Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—I fear I must repeat this year what I wrote last year, regarding the discontent the Maharaja's rule is causing in his pergunnahs under this Agency and I suppose elsewhere.

38. The same dissatisfaction appears to me still to exist. His subjects are regularly starved into compliance with his wishes. Such at any rate has been the case with some of the Rampoorah Thakoors, who last year begged of me to save them from the pressure that was being put upon them by the Maharaja.

39. I could only prove one of these Thakoors to be in possession of a guarantee from the British Government, and the Maharaja failing to prove that guarantee to be a forged document, as he hoped to be able to do, was forced to relent in this man's favor. For the others I could do nothing. They had no guarantee from the British Government. In the time of General Malcolm's settlement, they were strong enough to take care of themselves without the assistance of our guarantees.

40. These poor fellows had been months at Indore, hoping that Holkar would be induced at last to give them what they considered their just rights. But they could now afford to remain no longer away from

their homes, and seeing that resistance was of no avail, that the British political authorities could not, and that Holkar would not, listen to their demands, they were persuaded at last to throw themselves on the Maharaja's mercy and trust to his liberality.

41. It was too late then to repent and withdraw. They were rude wild men, but to a certain extent men of honor, and having declared to abide by the Maharaja's decision, the game was, for a time at any rate, out of their hands.

The liberality the Maharaja showed them was to force them to accept the Sirdeshmooke Tax, and I fear even on less favorable terms than it was at first offered them.

Like the young Chief, Chundrawut of Rampoor, spoken of by General Daly in his report last year, these men, who had gone out from their homes independent Thakoors, returned to them "Zemindars of Indore."

42. Let it not be forgotten, however, they are men of a proud and warlike spirit, and hitherto have been restrained from asserting their rights solely by their fear of the British Government. If it will not interfere, and this oppression continues, we must not be surprised at these five fellows being some day driven to desperation, and making one bold attempt to re-establish their own independence.

43. *Jowrah*.—As regards the good management, the thorough content that prevails, and the general flourishing condition of this State, it would be hard to speak in too high terms; and for this prosperity, praise is due solely to the admirable administration of Huzrut Noor Khan, the Kamdar.

44. Huzrut Noor Khan was Kamdar of Jowrah for 21 years under the late Nawab Ghose Mahomed Khan. On the death of the Nawab in April 1865, he was appointed by the British Government to manage the State during the minority of the young Nawab Mahomed Ismail, who is not yet quite 16 years of age. This charge could not possibly have been entrusted to a better man. Being a relative and a great personal friend of the late Nawab's, he has the interest and welfare of the old man's son and of the Jowrah State thoroughly at heart. In addition to this, he possesses great intelligence, is of a very energetic character, and is just and honorable in all his actions. With such qualities, he cannot fail to gain the respect and good will of those around him.

45. Ghose Mahomed Khan was always a true and faithful ally of the British Government, deservedly respected by British Officers, fond of their society, and Jowrah was at all times open to them. The same hospitality is still shown at Jowrah to all English travellers. The liberality of the State is great, but a careful and very proper check is kept by the Kamdar over all expenditure, and no reckless extravagance is allowed.

46. When Huzrut Noor Khan was entrusted with the government of this State, it was in debt to the amount of seven lakhs and eighty-four thousand rupees. With the exception of a few thousand rupees, the whole of this debt has now been paid off, and the small sum still remaining will be cleared off before the end of the year.

47. The yearly revenue of Jowrah when he assumed charge was only seven lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees; it is now over eight lakhs.

48. Now, it must be borne in mind that this debt, amounting to over one year's revenue, has not been cleared off by a vexatious income-tax, or by any parsimonious conduct on the part of the Kamdar; neither has the revenue been increased, nearly a lakh of rupees in five years, by oppression or illiberality in the Kamdar's system of revenue administration. This will be proved by the following facts.

49. In the city of Jowrah, nearly two lakhs of rupees have been spent on roads alone, and close upon half a lakh of rupees have been expended on the Mhow and Nussערabad road.

50. Other great improvements, costing large sums of money, have also been made in and about the city during the last five years. A strong and handsome stone wall is being built round it. This will be finished in the course of a couple of years, and is estimated to cost two and a half lakhs of rupees. As this wall is being built chiefly at the desire of the Saskars and other wealthy inhabitants of the city, they are paying a share of what it is to cost.

51. A very handsome mausoleum is being built outside the city in memory, and to mark the grave, of the late Nawab. This will be finished by the end of next year, and will cost very little under a lakh of rupees. The whole sum will be paid by the State.

52. A new dāk bungalow for the accommodation of travellers is being built at Jowrah entirely at the expense of the Jowrah State.

53. An excellent dispensary has lately been established in the city at the cost of the State. The Native Doctor in charge is skilful and attentive, and seems to take a great interest in his work. All the accounts and returns connected with this dispensary are carefully kept both in English and Persian.

54. The generosity of the Jowrah State to the famine-stricken Marwarees, I have referred to in the 3rd paragraph of this report. The permanent abolition of that old but obnoxious tax "Khoont" throughout the Jowrah territory, I have also notified in the 16th paragraph of the report.

55. No less than 250 new wells have been sunk in the Jowrah territory during the last five years, and, consequently, there is now hardly a patch of culturable land that has not been brought under cultivation.

56. As I travelled through the district in March last, not a single complaint or petition of any sort against the Kamdar was made to me. The people all looked happy, well clothed, and well fed. Nothing but contentment prevailed. This same happy state of things seemed to exist in the city also. There the houses are good, the streets well lighted, and, unlike Indore, Augur, and most native towns, the sanitary arrangements are excellent.

57. Great and successful efforts have been made by the Kamdar to encourage education. There are a sufficient number of schools in the city for all, old and young, rich and poor, to learn English, Persian, and Hindce. During my stay at Jowrah, I inspected several of these schools, and was much struck by the intelligence, ability, and zeal displayed by most of the pupils.

58. I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the services performed by Mr. Gibbon, the Head School-master at Jowrah. He has held this situation for many years, and has filled the post ably and well.

59. The present Nawab, Mahomed Ismail, and the Kamdar's eldest son, Yar Mahomed Khan, a very promising lad about the Nawab's age, are learning English together under Mr. Gibbon, and are making fair progress. I examined them both when I was at Jowrah, and was much pleased with their knowledge of the English language. Mr. Gibbon has taken great pains with them. I endeavored, and I hope with some effect, to impress upon the young Nawab and his school-fellow the great advantage it would be to them in after life if they studied hard and with a will for the next year or two. They promised me they would do so.

60. I hope that some special notice may be taken of the very excellent work performed by the Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan, during his administration of affairs at Jowrah; and I further trust he may be well provided for when relieved of the Kamdarship, on Nawab Mahomed Ismail being considered old enough and able to conduct the government of the country himself. I make this request now, as I fear that before next year's report is sent in, I shall be relieved of the Political Agency of West Malwa.

61. The Telegraph Office at Jowrah, which was built by the State, and opened last year as an experiment, is still kept up, and I hope is likely to pay well in time. At present a portion of the expenses are shared by the State.

62. *Rutlam.*—The report of the Superintendent of Rutlam, Mir Shahamut Ally, contains full particulars of the administration of this State during the past year. Nothing could be more satisfactory than it is, and it enters so fully and clearly into everything connected with the administration that it is unnecessary for me now to write at any length regarding it.

63. When I sent in my annual report last year, a few days after I had assumed charge of the West Malwa Agency, I had not then visited Rutlam, nor was I acquainted personally with Shahamut Ally. I have since had the pleasure of visiting that State, and also of becoming acquainted with the Superintendent.

64. Shahamut Ally's extraordinary talent, his great knowledge of the native character, and his general fitness for the post he holds, are fully told in the report of the Agent Governor General for 1868-69. My testimony to his merits is therefore not required.

65. In a city like Rutlam, which is described by General Daly as having been, when Shahamut Ally assumed charge, "a hotbed of intrigue," and again, "convulsed with dissension and burdened with debts;" in such a state of affairs, it is impossible that any administrator could do his work properly, and at the same time give satisfaction to all. Still more impossible would it be when, as in this case, the administrator is a Mussulman ruling over a Hindu population. It is not to be surprised therefore, when appeals from the orders of the Superintendent's Court to the Court of the Political Agent are allowed, that they should occasionally be lodged. One or two have been made

to me against his decisions, but after having gone very carefully into the cases, I have had to dismiss them, and uphold the opinion of the Superintendent, seeing the justice and impartiality of his decisions.

66. I feel convinced that in all India, no better selection than the present one could have been made for the Superintendentship of Rutlam.

67. The Raja is a very promising and good-looking child, not yet ten years of age. He is a wonderful rider, has a capital seat and hand. I have seldom seen a child of his age ride so well as he does. He is a quick, intelligent little fellow, and is now studying English under his tutor Pundit Pran Kishen. He seems to be making fair progress. Pundit Pran Kishen is a most intelligent man, Nazim of the Adawlut at Rutlam, and his good services in that department are specially brought to notice by the Superintendent.

68. I hope the Superintendent takes too gloomy a view of the harm the boy is likely to come to, by the bad lot of hangers-on he seems to think the young Raja has about him. The Superintendent, with his extraordinary knowledge of the native character, will soon find out who the objectionable ones are, and arrangements, I doubt not, can be made for their dismissal from the Court, though perhaps not without some difficulty. I hope, however, such extreme measures will not be found necessary, as by the tact and able management of the Superintendent, opposition to his wishes, which at first was so strong, is, I think, dying out, and his advice regarding the bringing up of the Raja will, I hope, be attended to without interference on our part. I quite agree with Shahamut Ally in what he writes about the advisability of the establishment of a college for the education of the aristocracy of the country.

69. The Superintendent reports a satisfactory progress in the educational department at Rutlam, especially in the vernacular, and forwards the report of Pundit Amer Nath, who is at the head of this branch. From this report it will be observed that a girls' school has been opened at the village of Dhamnode. At present only six girls attend the school, but the Superintendent is sanguine that the numbers will gradually increase.

70. The Agent Governor General is well aware of the ill-feeling that exists between Rutlam and Koosalghur, and has stated that should it be found necessary to do so, the case will be submitted for the orders of Government.

71. The population of Rutlam continues steadily on the increase. Families driven by the late famines from Rajpootana are only too thankful to settle down in a country where they find everything so prosperous.

72. The finances of Rutlam are in a healthy state. The Superintendent fears there may perhaps be a deficit in the Custom House department next year on account of the falling off in the opium trade; but even this he hopes to be able to make up in other ways, and I doubt not that he will succeed in doing so.

73. "Khoont" dues, as I have before stated (*vide* para. 16 of this report), have been abolished.

74. The Madersa and the Reception Hall, now being constructed, will add much to the beauty and importance of the town.

75. The survey of the jageer lands has been nearly completed, and the Superintendent reports that the work has been done well, and at a smaller cost than the khalsa villages were surveyed last year.

76. The Superintendent's returns of civil and criminal justice, &c., are annexed. They may be considered satisfactory.

77. The sanitary arrangements for Rutlam are perfect. The town is only equalled in cleanliness by Jowrah, and the people at last have commenced to admit and appreciate the advantages of sanitation, seeing how the health of the city has been improved by it.

78. Ranawatjee, the grandmother of the little Raja, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Gya and Jagurnath last winter, and is not expected back at Rutlam till after the rains.

79. The Council at Rutlam still continues to work well.

80. *Seetamow*.—The hampered financial condition of this State I noticed in my report last year.

81. The Government is still well administered by Raja Bhowanee Sing. He does his utmost to carry out the wishes of the British authorities, but he has difficulties to contend with, which no ruler could, under the present circumstances, possibly overcome.

82. It is remarked by the Agent Governor General on my report for 1868-69:—"Probably irrigation would enable the Raja to increase his revenues, and a loan for this purpose would be the best means of relieving him of pressure; with more land under cultivation, the position of Seetamow would improve." I fear more than a loan is required; a great part of the Seetamow country being of such a nature that, even if money were forthcoming, it could not be cultivated.

83. If in addition to a loan, which I hope will be granted, Scindiah cannot be persuaded to forego some of the very heavy tribute (Rs. 55,000 per annum) that this poor little State has to pay him, the condition of Seetamow cannot permanently be improved. A loan will render temporary help, but not more.

84. The annual revenue for the last two years has been but little over a lakh and a half. Of this sum one-half has been paid to Scindiah. Year after year the Political Agent has reported that the State cannot possibly afford, even with the strictest economy, to pay so large a tribute without becoming seriously involved in debt. As, however, I purpose making the embarrassed condition of the Seetamow State the subject of a special report, so soon as I have obtained from the Raja certain information I have applied for, it is unnecessary to go further into the subject now.

85. The Raja, in the early part of this year, was forced to make a pilgrimage to the Ganges, and I am afraid this trip did not cost him less than 20,000 rupees.

86. He is generous without being extravagant, and last year, as in the previous year, was liberal in feeding the Marwarees who went to Seetamow for assistance. This I have before noticed in the 4th paragraph of my report.

87. The jowar and mucca crops were good last season, but both opium and cotton suffered from the rain.

88. *Sillana*.—I am afraid I cannot speak much more favorably of this State now than I did last year. Matters, however, are not worse than they were, and no special acts of violence or mismanagement have been brought to my notice.

89. Since my last report, I have visited Sillana and made the Raja's acquaintance. The city is in a wretched state, dilapidated and deserted, and contrasts very badly with the flourishing towns of Rutlam and Jowrah, between which it is situated.

90. The Raja is not wanting in intelligence. He has been fairly educated, and has good natural abilities, but he will not make use of them. He is only happy in the company of a lot of low-bred sycophants, with whom he can lead a life of debauchery. These parasites keep good men out of his Court, and consequently the administration of Sillana is but poorly looked after.

91. The present Kamdar, Chundun Sing, if he had the thorough support of the Raja, would, I believe, do well; but the late Nailb Kamdar, Nuthmul by name, though deposed in 1865 by order of the Political Agent, is still frequently a hanger-on about the Court, and retains, I fear, a good deal of his former power and influence, to the detriment of the State, though declared not to be in office.

92. On my late visit to Sillana I spoke very seriously to the Raja about the impoverished condition of his city and country, for which I told him he was alone to blame, and also for the discontent and ruin his present system of administration was causing. He said he had endeavored to do better, and promised me faithfully he would still further endeavor to mend his ways, and that in future the Political Agent should have no reason for complaint.

93. I also, at the request of his mother, had a conversation with her about her son. She is much distressed at the sad condition the country has fallen into under her son's rule, owing, she knows well, to his neglect and mismanagement of affairs. She thanked me for the advice I had given him.

94. *Jhâlâwâr Pâtun*.—I again beg to recommend the Maharajana of Jhâlâwâr to the favorable consideration of Government. No administration could be better than that now enjoyed in the four pergunnahs of Jhâlâwâr Pâtun under this agency, and known as the "Chowmela." Seth Huruck Chund is the Maharajana's "Nazim," or Head Minister, in the Province.

95. Only a few years back, the "Chowmela" was the most disturbed of the Sondwara Districts, but now, peace and quiet and thorough content prevails there. This, as I last year reported, and as Colonel Hughes reported before me, is entirely due to the exertions and vigorous measures adopted by the Maharajana Pirthee Sing.

96.—The British Government of course has many more powerful allies than the Maharajana, but I feel convinced it has none more loyal and thoroughly staunch than he is. I would again strongly urge that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General be moved to bestow upon the Maharajana a Khareeta for his services.

97. *Dewas*.—Of these three outlying pergunnahs of Dewas there is little to notice. Two of them, Ringnode and Goorgoocha, belong to Dada Sahib; and the third, Alote, to Baba Sahib.

98. The Dewas officials are desirous of giving satisfaction, and carry out the wishes of the British authorities on all occasions.

99. *Tonk*.—The pergunnah of Pirawa, which is the only district belonging to Tonk under this agency, now seems more settled and quiet than it was a short time back. It is, however, frequently visited, as a hiding place, by thieves and dacoits, being itself a small spot entirely surrounded by Scindiah's and Holkar's territories.

100. *Punth Piploda*.—In my last report I mentioned that questions had arisen as to the nature of the tenure in which the Punth Piploda villages were held.

101. The case was last year submitted for the orders of Government by the Agent Governor General for Central India, and it has lately been decided so far in favor of the Thakoors that they are to remain in possession of the land and estates. They are to pay regularly into the Indore Treasury the tribute, or rather in this case, the old fixed *allowance*, for the benefits of the Pundits who now must take the name of "Tankadars" instead of "Jagheerdars."

102. It is well that this question has been decided, as while there remained any doubt about it, disputes were continually arising which at times were hard to settle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

103. *Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch*.—The Cantonment Magistrate's returns of civil and criminal justice, registration, &c., are annexed.

104. No appeal from the Cantonment Magistrate's decision has been made to this office during the year under review.

105. In the early part of this year, I held a Court of Sessions at Neemuch. There were then four cases submitted to me for trial.

106. Colonel Dickson, the permanent Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch, has lately been absent from his post on furlough in England. He returned, however, to Neemuch in January last, and then relieved, Major Currie who had been acting efficiently for him during his absence.

107. Colonel Dickson is a most zealous and able officer.

108. *Justice*.—Civil suits are not instituted in the Political Agent's Court.

109. A statement of the criminal offences brought before the Political Agent during the past year is appended.

110. There were 16 cases of gang robbery reported to have occurred within the limits of the agency in the year under review, 13 of highway robbery; none of *suttie* or *sumadh*, and no attack on the Government mail.

111. The average duration of cases disposed of, though not longer than in previous years, was high. This however was unavoidable, and

the cause of it, *viz.*, the impossibility under the present system to procure the attendance of witnesses without great delay, is fully explained in paragraph 17 of this report.

112. *Military*.—The 15th Bombay Native Infantry is quartered at Mehidpore and Augur, a wing at each station; The head-quarters at Mehidpore.

113. The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is cantoned at Goona and the 2nd at Augur. Captain Bradford, who has always so ably commanded the 1st Regiment, left it in February last, to the regret of every officer and man, European and Native, in the Regiment, to officiate as Political Agent of Jeypore. The regiment is now being commanded, during Captain Bradford's absence, by Major Hall, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment.

114. Major James has most efficiently commanded the 2nd Regiment, since the early part of last year, during the absence on furlough of Captain Cunliffe Martin. Major James has also commanded the Brigade, and officiated as Political Agent, West Malwa, on different occasions during my absence from Augur. My thanks are due to him for the assistance he has at all times afforded me.

115. The Central India Horse has lately been inspected, the 1st Regiment by Brigadier General Vaughan, Commanding the Gwalior District, and the 2nd Regiment by Major General Grant, Commanding the Mhow Division of the Army. Both regiments were most favorably reported on by the reviewing officers, and pronounced by them to be in the very highest state of efficiency.

116. *Troops in Native States*.—There have been no changes of the troops belonging to the Native States in the West Malwa Agency since my last report.

117. *Police*.—No Police Force is maintained on British pay in West Malwa. The Police kept up by the Native States is, and I fear always will be, inefficient and bad.

118. *Jail*.—A jail has lately been built at Augur, but no use has yet been made of it, as the establishment sanctioned by Government for the jail is quite insufficient, constructed as the jail is, to secure the safe custody of the prisoners. This has been reported officially to the Agent Governor General.

119. The prisoners are still therefore confined in sheds in a small court-yard in the city, and are guarded by some of Scindiah's men. It is a most unsuitable place for them in every way, but they are, comparatively speaking, safe there, and not likely to escape, which they would do if confined in the new jail with only the present fixed establishment to watch them.

120. *Education*.—As I have before noticed, education is progressing most favorably at Jowrah and Rutlam. Not much can be said in favor of the schools at Seetamow or Sillana. There are small but good schools in the lines of the two regiments of the Central India Horse.

121. The want of "a larger and higher order of school than any that now exists at Augur is much felt there.

122. *Public Works*.—A jail, as I have before mentioned, has lately been built at Augur, but no use is yet made of it.

123. A quarter guard for the cavalry at Augur has just been completed.

124. A cavalry hospital was commenced last year, and then the order came directing the immediate stoppage of all public works; consequently the foundation of the hospital only has been built. It was fortunate for the starving poor that this stoppage did not take place until after the rain had fallen.

125. *Communications.*—Jowrah is doing its share of the road which is to connect Mehidpore with the Mhow and Nusseerabad road at Jowrah. I fear, however, that from the Mehidpore side little is being done to the road.

126. The want of roads in West Malwa has been written about year after year, but apparently to no purpose, as the country is still without roads. The troops at Augur and Mehidpore are consequently completely isolated during the rainy season, as the country then becomes a swamp. Both the stations are, during the rains, frequently for days together without a dāk.

127. *Electric Telegraph.*—There are six telegraph offices within the limits of this agency, viz, at Neemuch, Mundisore, Jowrah, Rutlam, Burnugger, and Shajehanpore.

128. With the exception of the office at Neemuch all have been established quite lately. It is early therefore to judge yet how they are likely to answer, but the office at Mundisore promises wonderfully well, the commercial community there being so great and wealthy.

129. An office is, I believe, shortly to be established at Oojein to connect that city with Indore and Bombay. The opium scales at Oojein are a sufficient guarantee for this office to pay well.

130. *Post Office.*—There has been no change in the post offices of this agency.

131. The mail-cart having been taken off the road between Gwalior and Indore, is a cause of complaint and annoyance to all; and many were the murmurs I heard when lately marching on the Trunk Road. The merchants of the cities on and near the road feel it terribly. They employed the mail-cart a good deal in conveying gold and other valuable specie about the country. Now, they very truly say, it is not safe to send such goods by runners in this part of the country. There is also great truth in what they say, that the road will be more unsafe than ever now, as the mail-cart, travelling along it two or three times in the twenty-four hours, and the dāk chowkies at regular intervals every six miles, were all sources of protection to life and property.

132. The officers of the Central India Horse stationed at Goona and Augur also suffer by the removal of the mail-cart, as they now become more isolated than ever. They are now completely cut off from the rest of the world. For the officers at Goona, the nearest point they can find any public conveyance (and then only a mail-cart), is, if they wish to travel north, Gwalior, distant 120 miles from Goona. If they journey south, Indore is the nearest point, distant from Goona 180 miles. For the officers at Augur, their nearest point north is Gwalior, distant 256 miles from Augur, and their nearest point south is Indore, distant 84 miles.

133. *Local Funds.*—The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Local Funds under the control of the agency are shown in a table annexed.

134. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are dispensaries at Jowrah, Rutlam, Sillana, Oojein, and Augur. Statistics of these institutions are attached.

135. I wish again to record my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Keegan of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse. Were it not for the great interest he takes in his profession, and his kindness in almost daily visiting the dispensary at Augur, which, as I last year remarked, is situated some way from the Cavalry Lines, I fear the dispensary would not be much resorted to either by the people of the city or the district. Now, however, Dr. Keegan, in the most disinterested manner (receiving no remuneration for the same), gives his time and skill to this dispensary. People from the country, hearing of his fame and kindness, come in from a distance to ask advice, and for treatment.

136. I would again urge the advisability of having the dispensary at Augur placed under the charge of the Medical Officer attached to the Cavalry Regiment stationed there.

137. *Settlement of Boundaries.*—The settlement of boundary disputes this year in West Malwa was entrusted to Lieutenant Barr, Officiating 3rd Assistant to the Agent Governor General in Central India. A better selection for the work could not possibly have been made.

138. Lieutenant Barr, in the early part of the year, settled no less than 15 cases, viz. :—

3	between Scindiah and Holkar.
4	„ Gwalior and Jhallawar.
7	„ Indore and Tonk.
1	„ Indore and Jhallawar.

139. His decisions were given with great care and judgment, and in most cases to the satisfaction of both disputing parties.

140. No official report has yet been received in this office of any of Lieutenant Barr's decisions having been appealed against by the disputants, but it is rumoured that appeals were lately made against two of the decisions to the Agent Governor General; that in one case Lieutenant Barr's judgment has been upheld, and that the other is still pending.

141. Very great praise is due to Lieutenant Barr for the zeal and ability he displayed in this trying and difficult work. Most of the cases were old disputes of many years' standing. I myself feel deeply indebted to him, as his exertions have had the effect of considerably decreasing the work in this agency. While these cases remained undecided, disputes and quarrels between the different claimants for the land were of frequent occurrence, and gave great trouble to the agency.

142. *Government Stallions.*—I regret that I cannot yet give a favorable report of the stock got by the Government Stallions attached to the Central India Horse.

143. There may perhaps be some slight improvement this year over last, but it is very slight. I cannot induce the zemindars to bring their best mares to be covered by our stallions. As a rule, they send inferior animals that are not worth breeding from.

144. Little or no use has been made of the stallion I sent last year to Rutlam, in the hope that the Rajpoots on the border would bring their mares to be covered by it.

145. West Malwa is evidently not a horse-breeding country, though there is no reason why it should not be.

146. I have lately obtained promises from some zemindars who have good mares that they will, when in season, send them to the Government Stallions to be served; and I shall take good care that these men are occasionally reminded of their promises.

D. M. PROBYN, Colonel,

Political Agent, Western Malwa, and

Commandant, Central India Horse.

AUGUR,)
The 16th June 1870. }

Cholera.—Cholera, so rife throughout the district of Western Malwa during the past year, visited the city of Augur in the middle of the month of July, and terminated on the 5th of September. During this period, out of a population of 5,866, as many as 375 deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred.

On the 6th of June two sepoy of the Bhopal Battalion, who were escorting prisoners from Sehore to Neemuch, were attacked with cholera a few miles outside Augur. They were not permitted to enter cantonments, tents having been pitched for their accommodation at some distance outside the station. On being first seen, they were found to be in the collapse stage of the disease, and both cases ended fatally the same night. Between this date and the middle of July no cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in Augur, although the disease about this time raged with great violence in the city of Oojein. It was now considered expedient to erect on the confines of the cantonment a temporary cholera shed for the treatment of the inhabitants of the military station of Augur who might be attacked with the disease. This shed, which stands on rising ground to the east of the station, the prevailing wind at Augur during the year being westerly, was completed towards the middle of July. It was found impracticable to stop all communication between the city and cantonments so as to ensure anything like a proper system of quarantine. However, the military station remained quite free from the disease until the 5th of August, when a sowar of the 2nd Central India Horse was attacked with cholera whilst doing guard duty. He was conveyed without delay to the cholera shed where he ultimately recovered. On enquiry it was found that he contracted the disease at a small "outpost" some 10 miles distant from Augur, where he had been the day previous, and where cholera had existed at the time. This was proved by the fact that on the same day, the 5th August, another sowar of the regiment was brought in from the same "outpost" suffering from cholera, and died a few hours after his arrival at Augur. Again, on the

9th of August a sowar of the regiment, stationed at this same outpost was attacked with cholera. He was likewise conveyed to Augur, but unfortunately succumbed to the disease a few hours after his arrival. In addition to these cases, seven more persons residing within cantonments were treated in this shed between the 13th of August and 5th of September, three of whom recovered. Four out of the seven resided in the regimental bazar, and on their manifesting symptoms of cholera were immediately conveyed to the shed, and the huts or houses occupied by them in the bazar were fumigated. In addition to the erection of the cholera shed or hospital, the following sanitary arrangements were adopted in the cantonment during the prevalence of the disease. The regimental lines, quarters, and bazar were kept extremely clean, and all cases of diarrhoea were at once reported. To the east of the cholera shed, and at a considerable distance from it, was dug a pit into which all cholera excreta were deposited, a layer of fresh earth being thrown on top. Carbolic acid was freely sprinkled on the ground-floor of the hospital, and the clothes of all patients attacked with the disease were burned. There were no sanitary precautions of any kind carried out in the native city of Augur during the epidemic, and the native officials seemed unable to enforce the adoption of the most simple rules tending towards the preservation of health. Had the plan of isolating the infected from the non-infected been carried out in the city of Augur, as was done in the cantonments, it is but only reasonable to suppose that the mortality would have been considerably lessened.

Small-pox.—During the year no case of small-pox occurred either in the city of Augur or cantonment.

Vaccination.—Notwithstanding the sad experience of the ravages inflicted by small-pox in the cold season of 1868 and beginning of 1869, the native population of Augur have been extremely loath to avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination. Thirty children only were vaccinated (in the city) during the past cold season. All children living in cantonments, not previously vaccinated, were vaccinated during the past cold season.

D. F. KEEGAN, M. D.,

2nd Central India Horse.

The 14th April 1870.

APPENDIX F.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF AN ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE INSPECTOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The Rutlam Central School consists of four departments, *viz.*, English, Persian, Sanscrit, and Hindee.

ENGLISH.

This department has suffered for want of a good English teacher. Mahadeorow, the late Head Master, who was absent on leave during a great portion of the year, having resigned, Mr. T. Middleton, Head Master of the Muttra Mission School, has been appointed in his stead, and will soon join his appointment at Rutlam. Mir Sujat Ally, who has been appointed 2nd English teacher, looks after the entire department at present with the assistance of one Kunniahlall, a pupil teacher. Mir Sujat Ally is a good disciplinarian, and minor classes do certainly stand in need of a man of his temperament. Baboo Kristnaswamy, Head Clerk of the Superintendent's Office, attends the school for two hours daily, and takes great interest in teaching hand-writing to his pupils.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

This department contains 40 pupils, divided into seven classes, who read Urdu translation of Elphinstone's History of India, "Unwar Sohailee," and elementary works in Persian and Urdu. The students of the 1st class acquitted themselves remarkably well at the annual examination, and one of them obtained a scholarship.

SANSKRIT.

About 20 pupils attend this department. Grammar and Poetry form their course of studies. Some of the students passed a creditable examination, though none of them made progress enough to deserve a scholarship this year.

HINDEE.

This department has 104 boys on the general register, who learn reading, writing, and practical arithmetic, and desert us the moment they are in possession of knowledge sufficient to enable them to meddle with the practical parts of life. Some eight boys quitted the school during the year under review in order to begin life either as teachers or traders. Two students obtained scholarships at the annual examination. A teacher of Mathematics is also attached to this department to instruct in the higher branches of science. One of his pupils, a sowar of the Central India Horse, successfully passed the Entrance Examination at the Thomason College, Roorkee. About eight others successfully competed for teachership in the Rutlam village schools, though all of them save one soon after tendered their resignation either on score of ill health or smallness of pay.

The separate remarks on each department speak for themselves, and avoid the necessity of making special mention of the names of those

teachers who discharge their duties with indefatigable zeal and industry. About 2,455 boys received their education in the vernacular department alone during the year under notice; the average monthly attendance being about 103. Major C. James, Officiating Political Agent, Western Malwa, who visited the school, expressed himself satisfied with the state of the vernacular department.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are in the town about 10 private schools containing 208 boys, who are examined by the Inspector, Pundit Amurnath, who highly admires the system of practical education pursued in those seminaries of practical learning. These schools succeed in turning out no less than 30 pupils every year as would-be traders, and are very popular. In the words of the "educational department," the administrators of our little principality would have been bothered with applications for appointments had the Durbar Civil Service been subject to the same law which assumes competitive examination as the sole test of ability. The visit of the Inspector to the private schools in the town by order of the Superintendent has pleased and encouraged the people, though teachers in private schools cannot yet believe that the visit in question was quite disinterested. One of them carried his folly so far as to express his inability to reconcile himself to the idea of allowing his pupils to be examined by one who had no concern with them either officially or privately. Prizes which will soon be awarded to some of the advanced pupils in these schools will remove all doubts and suspicions in course of time, and these very teachers may one day take a pride in vieing with each other in preparing boys to pass Entrance Examination at the Durbar College at Rutlam preparatory to their aspiring for academical honors in an University.

Special mention ought to be made of one Beasjee, who takes great interest in training apprentices for the mercantile community. Boys who have finished their course of studies elsewhere generally resort to Beasjee who maintains a school at his own expense. Some private teachers in the town, however, complain that the fruit of their labor is enjoyed in a great measure by the interloper (Beasjee) who takes the entire credit of their tuition by teaching some practical method of book-keeping, &c., which the pupils would never have been able to understand had they not been first grounded in the rudiments of arithmetic, &c., in their several schools. The efforts of Beasjee are at all events gratuitous, and he well deserves the gratitude of the mercantile public for his sympathy with their offspring. He once gave up the service of a seith who had asked him to give up teaching in order to devote his attention exclusively to mercantile affairs. He is a goomastah by profession and very popular with his pupils.

There are two schools in the town which may be mentioned in connection with the private schools, although their teachers are paid from the educational fund. One of them is situated within the palace of His Highness where the children of domestic State servants are trained to prepare themselves to live by their own labor, and not to depend on the State by the right of dependance. A man well versed in the duties of servants is required to give practical training to the would-be valets of His Highness the Raja Sahib, or his nobles, or his subjects. The

other is situated in Seeraneepoorā on the skirts of the town, where a Moolla gives the requisite instruction to the children of Seeranees, who generally resort to that place. There are some other four or five schools in which instruction is imparted in Sanscrit, Magadah, and Mahratta; but as the number of pupils attending these schools is very small, the instruction imparted there being rather of a religious character, no further mention of them need be made in a report which relates to secular education only.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

The village schools, which were established a little before the beginning of the year under notice, were visited by the Inspector of the educational department in February last; about 228 pupils stand on the general register, and hopes are entertained of better results as time advances. Three students finished their education during the year, and are now engaged in trade. The cost of education per boy, including the pay of the teacher, has been about Rs. 5-8-10. What is most hopeful to observe is the most regular attendance of six Mahajun girls at the school in Dhamnode, the teacher of which place has discharged his somewhat delicate duties to the satisfaction of his superiors as well as villagers, and has been strongly recommended for an increase in his salary which he rightly deserves. Efforts will now be directed towards training some two or three female teachers of tolerably respectable position in society in order to facilitate the entrance education into the precincts of zenana.

The simple inhabitants of the district, however, look with distrust on the machinery of education which has been now set agoing. The Head of the educational department has done all he can to remove all doubts and suspicions from the minds of the simple people. Occasional encouragement on the part of the State and constant attention on the part of the Head of the State will do the needful. The organization of a female class was at first pronounced not feasible by some thinkers at Rutlam, but the urbane straightforwardness with which the scheme was unfolded to the people in the district bore down all opposition, and our educational department fully succeeds in carrying out the wishes of their Superintendent, whose love of knowledge has become proverbial in the streets of Rutlam as well as in the rural conversation of the village peasantry.

No. 54 of 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The following report contains a brief review on the administration of the Rutlam State for the past year.

2. *Population*.—The increase in the population of the town has been nearly as satisfactory as in the preceding year. The number of new houses built during the year is 227, and that of new settlers 554 souls, besides 61 settled in the district, *viz.*, 41 agriculturists and 21 non-agriculturists.

3. The number of births is 326, and of marriage 415. The mortuary return shows that there were 1,292 deaths throughout the district, the death-rate being 13 per thousand. It is more than

in the preceding year. This sad difference, however, was not owing to any neglect in the sanitary condition of the town or the district. On the contrary, it has been incessantly improving. It resulted actually from a great influx of the famine-stricken "Marwarees" who died in numbers almost every day.

4. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries was altogether 12,278, and that of vaccination 419.

5. A census of the town population was taken in 1865. In round numbers it amounted to 40,000 souls. Another census was taken this year. A total increase of nearly 5,000 souls in the interval is shown, being now 45,162 souls classified in 58 professions, domestic, commercial, and industrial. A separate list of the population is added to the appendices.

6. At the first census more than a thousand houses were found in a ruined condition, being deserted long ago. Most of them have been re-built, and many new ones added. The number of houses was then about 10,000. It has risen to 11,224. A new street named Manukchoke has but only lately been opened up. The labor and materials have in fact become very expensive. Had they, nevertheless, been available, many more houses, I am sure, may have been built. The result on the whole is favorable.

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
Town ...	11,224	45,162
District ..	11,860	50,455
TOTAL ...	23,074	95,617

7. The total enumeration of the people in the town and the district, as given by the census, is noted in the margin. The rural population consists of 26,194 agriculturists and 24,261 non-agriculturists.

8. *Civil Justice.*—The number of cases filed in 1869-70 in the Civil Courts was altogether as marginally noticed. Of the cases decided 846 paid fee, and 26 were decided without fee, besides 925 privately settled by the M^r Mohullas not included in the above statement.

Suits remaining undeposited of at the end of 1869-69.	Filed in 1869-70.	Decided.	Pending.
181	924	872	183

9. The appendices A and B give the statistics under this head. It will be observed that the value of the property contested for was S. S. Rs. 1,26,068-4-6, and the average cost of conduct was S. S. Rs. 11,818-11-3.

10. The conduct of the vakeels has not generally given satisfaction. At the repeated and particular recommendation of the Town Punchayet as well as of the Adalwut, their fee, therefore, has been reduced to one-half, with a view to discourage the mediation of their agency, and to encourage the conduct of suits by the suitors themselves personally. It is believed this arrangement will check intrigues on one hand, and may facilitate the rapid progress of the civil work on the other. Practical experience alone, however, will prove the desired result expected from this reform.

11. The number of appeals from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts to that of the Superintendent of Rutlam, including the balance of previous year, *viz.*, 53, was 137; 88 of them were settled, *viz.*, 48 decisions were confirmed, 31 revised and 4 rejected, and 54 remained pending at the close of the official year 1869-70.

12. I am glad to remark that the Adawlut continues to give general satisfaction under the upright conduct of the present Nazim Pundit Pran Kishen. Its popularity has in fact increased since he has assumed charge of this department, and he therefore justly deserves due credit for this favorable change.

13. *Criminal Justice*.—There were 212 occurrences of petty thefts, consisting of the loss of property valuing at S. S. Rs. 17,073, besides 169 head of cattle. It includes 61 cases of preceding year which remained undetected at the close of 1868-69; 117 thefts were traced, and property to the value of S. S. Rs. 6,583, besides 88 head of cattle, was recovered; 43 remained undetected of the value of Rs. 4,416, and 52 head of cattle, and 52 were discharged as not proved.

Filed.	Imprisoned for 3 years and under.	Flogged.	Fined.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Remaining pending.
1,281	32	6	420	5	458	50

14. The Appendix D contains the description of the various punishments that were inflicted as per abstract noted in margin. Forty cases remained pending at the close of 1868-69. They are included in this statement.

15. *Police*.—There is nothing worthy of notice under this head. The police continues to give satisfaction. No alteration in its strength or cost was made this year.

16. *Jail*.—The Appendix C explains the statistics for past year. The number of prisoners remaining in jail on 31st March 1869 was 49, and 100 were admitted during the year. Of these 16 were transferred, 63 discharged, and 69 remaining in jail on the 31st March 1870. The daily average number of prisoners was 33, and the annual average cost of each prisoner is Rs. 114, including food, clothing, contingent charges, and establishment.

17. Several of the prisoners continue to attend the School of Industry, and can work without the help of a teacher.

18. *Land Revenue*.—The rains commenced rather late. There was in fact very little fall of rain in June and July, and much distress was, therefore, felt in consequence by the cattle. The showers in August and September, however, made up the deficit. The total fall being 31 inches 61 cents exceeded the usual average.

19. The crops on the whole throughout the year were very good.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	S. S. Rs.	S. S. Rs.
Wheat per mance ...	26 4	24 8
Mucca „ ...	21 8	12 8
Jowaree „ ...	21 12	12 12

The chief articles used in food are, wheat, jowaree, and mucca. The two latter are chiefly consumed by the poorer classes, and the rates quoted in margin show the great difference in their prices compared with the preceding year. The cost of food used by those classes is, therefore, very favor-

able. Wheat, which is consumed by rich people, still maintains its high rate for want of full supply required for being laid up for the future. Another good season, it is hoped, will also proportionally bring it down to the level of other commodities.

20. The completion of the settlement of the khalsa villages and the commencement of the surveying of the jageer lands was reported last year. This year the settlement of these lands also is nearly completed. The result is as follows.

21. The total area is 6,09,221 beegahs, or 489 square miles, and up to this time costing altogether nearly S. S. Rs. 9,933, as per margin. The irrigated area is made up of 8,580 beegahs 16 biswas. The statement which follows gives the particulars.

No. of mon- zas sur- veyed.	Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Rate per square mile.	Period in which surveyed and assessed.
61	489	S. S. Rs. 9,933	20-5	25 months.

Irrigated.	Not Irrigated	Culturable	Unculturable.	Beer.	Dharmada and Chakree	Resumed.	Total area.
8,580-6	89,659-3	1,07,503-11	3,03,915-15	66,534-12	23,024-11		6,09,221-18

22. The same system which was followed in surveying and settling the khalsa villages has been adopted in the jageer lands. The land was taxed chiefly in kind, and now, as in the khalsa villages, the payment in cash has been adopted on a moderate scale, but somewhat higher than the other, because already higher rates existed and varied in accordance with the quality of land.

23. The average rate on irrigated land is fixed at S. S. Rs. 17-13-9, and on non-irrigated Rs. 2-6-6, and on both Rs. 3-12-3 per beegah; on total area cultivated and culturable, it is not higher than 1-7-3, and on non-irrigated and culturable only annas 13-6.

24. The present settled jumma is as follows :—

Old Jumma.	SETTLED JUMMA.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Land Revenue.	Sewage Jumma.	Road Tax.	
1,88,221	3,78,534	15,380	8,988	4,02,002

25. It will be observed that the original jumma of these lands was said to be S. S. Rs. 1,88,221. The settled jumma is S. S. Rs. 4,03,619, showing an increase of S. S. Rs. 2,15,398, or 114-5-6 per cent. This evidently seems to be an extraordinary increase; but referring to the rates of taxation that have been adopted, it does not appear to have been caused from any unreasonable irregularity in the assessment.

26. The real cause is that, from selfish motives, with a view to keep the State in darkness, the jageerdars, it is believed, have intentionally been concealing their real income. The present settlement has exposed the imposition. Hence the increase looks extraordinary. The

old jumma was really much higher than it was stated to be. The following is the list of jageerdars:—

Names of Estates.	Old Jumma.	Tanka paid to the State	No. of Villages.	Amount of settled Jumma.	TOTAL.
<i>Bara or principal Umraos.</i>	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Puncheir	28,103	11,430	7	56,449	
Namlee	24,401	5,281	4	44,865	
Sarwun	18,000	6,840	5	40,930	
Amleila	16,960	5,523	4	40,279	
Jhurwassa	5,550	1,091	2	13,949	
Sheogurh	6,061	2,182	2	14,613	
<i>Petty Thakoors.</i>					
Palans	1,000	815	2	1,787	
Bibrode	2,750	1,441	1	6,828	
Sukrawda	800	...	1	1,587	
Chowranee	840	310	1	2,115	
Lochee Tara	500	...	1	1,342	
Borda	450	82	1	1,691	
Alnia	700	85	1	1,608	
Jhur	1,000	400	1	2,795	
Soorjapore	750	...	1	2,613	
Bhatee Baroda	1,500	814	1	6,065	
Sundla	1,700	903	1	3,927	
Kanurwasa	2,500	1,051	1	6,412	
Budchapra	700	253	1	2,520	
Jeloud	2,197	625	1	3,227	
Loneira	2,801	1,412	1	3,998	
Saronee	1,080	192	1	2,943	
Taujpoora	1,000	375	1	1,548	
Raujpoora	775	91	1	1,280	
Ruchlana	1,200	720	1	3,422	
Kharee	100	...	1	823	
Sootraty	1,900	775	1	3,875	
Pepul Koonta	4,251	3,143	1	11,181	
Amleitee	500	115	1	2,315	
Basinrah	2,500	1,000	1	3,427	
Ajullah	1,500	900	1	5,549	
Hursora	900	245	1	2,540	
Beirda	900	522	1	599	
Ghora Kheira	500	...	1	1,384	
Esur Thonee... ..	5,300	1,449	1	8,502	
Bajora	7,126	3,16,041
<i>Ladies of the house-hold.</i>					
Ranawutjee	12,801	24,591	
Bara Bhutyanee	10,180	19,588	
Chota Bhutyanee	5,724	11,453	
Sesoudneejee	6,765	15,511	
Suktawubjee	9,182	15,718	86,861
TOTAL	4,02,902

Number of Houses, Pucca	126
" " Kutchia	7,488
<i>Inhabitants.</i>			
Agriculturists	11,884
Non-Agriculturists	16,881
Ploughs	28,715
Cattle, Agricultural	3,970
" Milk	9,187
" Burden	18,038
	2,147
Wells, for irrigation	878
" " drinking	87
Tanks	965
Arms of all description	49
Trees belonging to Ryots	7,124
" " Estates	13,123
	62,442
			64,506

27. The result of the census of the jageer villages is noted in margin.

28. The settlement of the whole district being nearly completed, a review of the whole in one view is desirable; but as a portion of the Bajna Tuppa remains yet unfinished, it cannot satisfactorily be done till next year, but I may be per-

mitted to show in round figures the full area and the income with a view to have an idea of the geographical condition and the land revenue capacities of the State of Rutlam and of its dependencics. This however does not include the Tuppa of Kheira held in jageer by the Rao of Koosulgrh, and without it the map of the Rutlam territory cannot be complete.

Area in square miles	778
Population	95,617
Land Revenue	Rs. 8 27,105
<i>Deduct—</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Jageer lands	1,03,621
Dhurmada and Chakree	1,37,199
			<u>5,40,820</u>
Net receipts from the Khalsa or crown lands	2,86,585
Add receipts from other sources	2,83,436
Total net receipts of the State	<u>5,70,021</u>

or, including jageer and dhurma-la lands, exclusive of the tanka paid to the State, which is calculated in the State receipts, the State is worth S. S. Rs. 10,58,841.

29. *Customs.*—Opium trade of this market, I am sorry to say, is likely to suffer, owing to two new scales having been established at Oodeypoor and Oojein. Very little of the drug imported from Scindiah's Malwa districts and Meywar is likely to make its way to this place. Compulsory measures are said to have been adopted by those States to prevent exportation of opium from their territories. A deficit of about one-fifth in the usual number of chests manufactured here is apprehended in consequence. It will subject the customs revenue to a loss of nearly Rs. 10,000, not to mention the private direct and indirect loss, as much in this country in mercantile transactions depends on the prosperity of opium trade, because in its train it attracts most other branches of commerce, and finds employment for several classes in many ways. Trade cannot permanently tolerate compulsion, and no party for his own sake ought by any selfish motive permitted to choke its free course.

30. Last year, on the 31st of May, the income from the customs duties was S. S. Rs. 1,33,207. This year it does not rise higher than Rs. 1,24,201, showing a difference of Rs. 9,006. The supply of cheek

at the same time was 8,125 maunds. This year it is 6,685. These figures speak for themselves.

31. The abolition of the Khoont dues has been fully carried out throughout the territory from the beginning of the State official year. The result has been generally very satisfactory, and has encouraged the trade in transit, but the measure will be incomplete until it is carried out throughout the other adjoining States, and may be looked upon with jealousy by the Thakoors of Rutlam who may feel that when they have given up their own old rights, their brethren in other States are still allowed to enjoy them fully.

32. The abolition of these dues will cause a loss of about Rs. 12,000 to the revenue of the State, but it may be greatly made up by the income of a new Dullalee tax lately introduced in the town with the full consent of the merchants.

33. *Education.*—The Superintendent has the gratification to notice a satisfactory progress in this department, especially in the vernacular. This branch, which actually forms the chief part, is under the direct management of an Inspector, Pundit Amernath. His able report fully explains the particulars connected therewith. An abstract translation of it in English is annexed for ready reference.

34. The annual examination of the Central School was held in October last, when many of the boys acquitted themselves creditably, and suitable prizes were awarded to the most advanced.

35. The village schools opened last year were inspected and examined by the Inspector only lately, and so were the private schools in the town.

36. The number of boys who regularly attend and receive instructions in the several schools are as noted in margin. There are altogether 13 village and 14 private schools besides the Central School. The schools maintained by the Bohras, and in which religious instruction only is imparted, are not included.

	English	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Persian and Oordoo
Central School ..	26	122	40
Village schools	228	...
Private schools	335	...

37. The most prominent feature of the report is the opening of a girls' school in the village of Dhamnode, for which its inhabitants deserve much credit. Just now only six girls attend, but it is hoped their example may gradually be followed by many others. A good beginning, however, is made in the cause of female education.

38. A school has also been opened in the palace for the instruction of the children of the domestic servants, with a view to make them not only useful servants, but to make them independent in life if they choose. The school is yet attended by boys, and their example, it is hoped, may be soon followed by the girls. Having very little means of subsistence, they are promised a small pocket money. •

39. *Public Works.*—During the year under review one new tank was dug and constructed, and two repaired. At the same time five new

wells were rebuilt and three repaired on the part of the State, and two wells dug by cultivators. Two dharumsallas for the accommodation of travellers have likewise been constructed during the year. One is on the Mhow and Neemuch road.

40. The Madersa building and the construction of the reception hall for the Chief have made some further progress, but the former from want of materials will not, I fear, be completed this year as was expected.

41. *Roads and Bridges.*—During the past year seven small bridges and drains were constructed. At the same time 6,07,281 cubic feet of road was metalled and 3,27,867 feet of dry weather road was made. The cost of these works, entirely provided from the municipal funds, was S. S. Rs. 13,168-15.

42. *Sanitary Reforms.*—The general sanitary condition of the town is agreeable. No complaint has been heard of against the public health either from the city or the district. The conduct of the Meer Mohullas who are directly responsible for the management of the municipal affairs continues to give satisfaction.

43. *Finance.*—There is nothing remarkable under this head worthy of notice. The financial condition is good. A deficit, however, is expected, as already noticed, in the Custom House Department, but this may be recompensed by improvements in other sources. The actual receipts for 1868-69 were Rs. 5,70,021, and for the current year have been estimated at Rs. 5,82,942. On the whole, the prospect of the progressive condition of the revenue and expenditure is favorable. The debt has been reduced to Rs. 2,85,294, the revenue steadily rising, and the trade with the exception of opium increasing.

44. *Agriculture.*—During the year the Hingunghat seed of cotton was distributed in four other villages. It was sown in 43 beegahs of black soil. It yielded altogether 5,920lbs., namely, 1,520 clean cotton, and 4,400lbs. seed, or per beegah 137lbs. of uncleaned cotton. The result is more favorable than last year when the yield per beegah did not exceed 109lbs.

45. This seed is now much in favor, and as it increases in quantity the area of cultivation will in proportion be yearly extended.

46. During the last season 557 trees, *viz.*, 274 mangoes and 283 miscellaneous trees, were planted on the road sides. At the same time 98 beegahs of aran or irrigated land and 300 maul was brought under cultivation in the district.

47. A Persian wheel on a new scale is being prepared and will be tried on a well in the State garden. If successful and can irrigate a larger quantity of land than a "charus," at present in use, and at a cheaper rate, its adoption by the cultivators will be encouraged.

48. The usual annual agricultural show was held in October last. Its popularity is on the increase and is attended with the desired result.

49. *Survey.*—In last year's report it was noticed that the survey of the jagher villages was commenced. I have now the gratification to state that it has been nearly completed. The result has been detailed under the head "Land Revenue." The work done has been cheaper than in the Khalsa Department, the establishment being ready trained.

The cost is Rs. 20-5 per square mile, while in the latter it rose so high as Rs. 125-8-8. The records of the jageer villages, however, remain yet to be made fair, and will, therefore, entail some further expenditure. Nevertheless the total cost may be, it is believed, much lower than the other. The services of the whole establishment being no longer required, they will be mostly dispensed with from the beginning of the State official year. Only such portion of it may be retained as is absolutely necessary to bring up the unfinished work.

50. *Political*.—The difference between the Rutlam State and Koosulgurh noticed in my last year's report, continues unadjusted. The hostile feeling on both sides is on the increase, and may become productive of consequences which may prove mischievous to the interests of both parties, unless suppressed by a timely interference on the part of the paramount authorities.

51. The Raja has commenced and made some progress in his English studies under the tuition of Pundit Prankishen, his preceptor. He is now nine years and some months old, and is rapidly approaching that delicate period of life when he may be either hopelessly spoilt, or put in the right train to be duly qualified for the responsible post he is destined to occupy on attaining his majority. This is indeed the most difficult duty to be performed. Just now he is surrounded by parasites and hangers-on, whose chief pride consists in keeping him in good humour by whatever means it can be done, totally disregarding the mischievous consequences resulting therefrom both to himself and to the public and private interests of which he is to become the sole absolute lord and disposer. To clear the social atmosphere of the influence of its baneful surroundings, and to secure a proper training which may benefit a chief for his post, his separation from his court and base flatterers, I presume, is absolutely necessary. With the same view the establishment of a college (which we are glad to hear is already in contemplation), intended exclusively for the education of the aristocracy of the country, is a desideratum which ought no longer to be avoided if their own and their people's true interests are really to be served, whatever may be the expense and local prejudices, because there is none which cannot be overcome. No man, much less a ruler, however naturally qualified or disposed, can do much good without a proper training, and without a practical experience of the political and social world. Indeed it is a subject of vast importance, and deserves a ready and attentive consideration on the part of those who have the power to do it full justice.

52. The code of civil law alluded to in last year's report has been compiled. A part of it connected with mercantile transactions has already been published, and acted upon regularly in all such matters. The other part is now under the consideration of the town punchayet, and being reduced to shape. It will not, it is hoped, be long before it is also published and adopted throughout this district.

53. In conclusion, I have the pleasure to observe that the harmonious action of the regency continues undisturbed. Two of the members, Thakoor Tukht Sing and the Jhurwasa Chief, have been absent for some months past with Ranawutjee, who in December last proceeded on a pilgrimage to Gya and Jagurnath, and may not be back till after the rains.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BHOPAWUR AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1869-70,
BY CAPTAIN T. CADELL, V. C., OFFICIATING BHEEL AGENT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The principal events of the year were the dangerous illness of His Highness the Raja of Dhar, at one period of which his life was despaired of; the deposition of the Maharana Gungadeojee of Ali Rajpore, and placing his State under British management; the death of Thakoor Bhugwunt Sing, Mundolee of Bukhtgurrh, and his estate being placed under the supervision of this office; the execution of the Thakoorani Sooruj Bae and three of her accomplices in the murder of the elder Rani, Purtab Bae, who was managing the petty state of Mutwarh during the minority of her son.

2. Captain Bannerman having proceeded on furlough, I assumed charge of the Agency shortly before the commencement of the year, and a few days after its expiry having been transferred to a higher appointment, was relieved by Major W. Kincaid.

3. The peace of the district has been undisturbed, the general health of the population has been good, and the crops were fully up to the average.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

4. *Dhar*.—The character of the Chief of Dhar has been reported year after year by Captain Bannerman and other officers, and it has undergone no change.

The difficulties in obtaining justice which have long been experienced by his subjects, owing to his naturally indolent and facile disposition and to his allowing himself to be guided in every matter by unworthy and under-educated favorites, have been much increased during the year under review by the long and severe illness of His Highness.

If left to himself or in the hands of good men, the Chief would be a negatively good ruler, but his present advisers commit much oppression in his name. I regret to have observed on his part a disposition to treat with suspicion and disfavor any of his officials who show a desire to be on friendly terms with the Political Officer. Most of his best officials have been dismissed, and I fear that the few that are left will soon have to leave also.

His Highness is, I fear, both mentally and physically unfitted ever to become a good ruler, and most unfortunately he has a deep seated conviction that he would become a nonentity if he were to appoint a really good Dewan. He cannot realize the fact that his present favorites have usurped at least as much power as a good Dewan would exercise.

It is painful to me to write thus regarding a chief with whom I am on friendly and intimate terms, and who is naturally of a very sweet and amiable disposition.

5. During the year His Highness gave Rs. 8,000 to the Rajpootana famine relief fund, and Rs. 12,000 for the endowment and building of a leper hospital at Dhar.

6. *Schools.*—His Highness takes a considerable interest in the schools. The head school at Dhar is fairly conducted and is attended by 270 scholars, 30 of whom are learning English. There are four district schools attended by 220 scholars.

The annual cost of the educational establishment is only Rs. 3,398, and considering the prosperous condition of the finances of the State, an expenditure of double that sum might fairly be expected.

7. *Revenue.*—During the year under review the ordinary income amounted to Rs. 6,00,076, the ordinary expenditure being Rs. 5,04,366, leaving a surplus of Rs. 95,710.

8. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 7,22,005, of which Rs. 4,01,400 are invested in Government securities.

9. The income was greatly increased by the produce of the duties levied on the large quantities of grain exported by the Dhar State to Rajpootana.

BUKHTGURH.

10. One of the principal Thakoors of the Dhar State, who holds a guarantee from our Government, is the Mundolee of Bukhtgurm. On his death in July his widow adopted Pertab Sing, a boy of about ten years of age, and the adoption was confirmed by the Dhar Durbar and also by the British Government.

11. The young Thakoor is an intelligent lad and may turn out well, if brought up in a proper school and kept away from the temptations to which a youth in his position is exposed at his home.

12. The management of the State during the minority was, at the request of the late Thakoor, committed to his widow and two Kamdars, under the supervision of this office.

13. When I visited Bukhtgurm during my tour, I found the finances in great confusion, and a dishonest Kamdar, who was subsequently dismissed at the request of the Thakoorani, made matters worse by producing cooked accounts over and over again and thereby giving me an immense deal of labor before I got at the root of them.

14. I found that the expenditure exceeded the income, not so much from extravagance as from bad management. As usual, the number of officials, servants and hangers-on was great, and their pay quite inadequate for their support. By reducing their numbers and raising the pay of those who were retained, and by instituting a proper system of keeping accounts and checking expenditure, coupled with a few other reforms which it was necessary to introduce, I have placed the affairs on a satisfactory footing.

15. It is unnecessary to enter into the accounts of the year under

	Ra.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1870	7,814
Estimated receipts during 1870-71	57,840
<i>Expenditure.</i>	65,654
Ordinary	43,618
Liquidation of debts	10,000
Nuzrana, &c.	7,000
	60,618
Cash Balance	5,036

review, as they contain so many exceptional items, that, unless they were explained in great detail, they would not give a fair idea of the condition of the estate.

The abstract of the budget estimate for the current year entered in the margin, will give a clearer impression of it.

16. In the ordinary expenditure is included Rs. 5,544 on account of fixed instalments in payment of debts amounting Rs. 33,622, which, as they bear no interest, will be cleared off at this rate in six years.

17. The miscellaneous debts amount to Rs. 21,646, towards the liquidation of which Rs. 10,000 has been allotted out of the current year's revenue.

18. Ample provision has been made for the wants of the young Thakoor and his mother, and the "Oomraos" who live in the house as gentlemen attendants are retained on the same footing and allowances as before.

19. Not a single outsider has been introduced by me into the establishment by which the estate will be managed.

20. The finances of the estate may now be considered in a satisfactory condition, and there will soon be a surplus revenue to lay out in the construction of roads, tanks, wells, and other public works. Hitherto nothing has been done for the estate, although the late Thakoor had rather a good reputation as a landlord. It has not yet been my good fortune to meet an Indian landowner who understood the maxim that property has its duties as well as its rights.

21. *Guaranteed Thakoors.*—The other large Thakoors in the Dhar State have been quarrelling with the Durbar as usual. Their most pressing grievances were the imposition by the Durbar of a "bundee" or prohibitive export duty on their grain, and interference in civil and criminal cases connected with their estates.

22. A feeling of antipathy exists between these Rajpoot proprietors and the Mahratta Chief and his Durbar. There are faults on both sides, and it is impossible to tell which is most to blame.

JABBOOAH.

23. The Raja of Jabbooah, although indolent and far from clever, is a well meaning, well behaved young man. He has almost entirely given up the habit of eating opium to which he was formerly addicted, and has become very particular about religious observances.

Unfortunately he has about him a number of Rajpoots from other States, none from his own, who do nothing and cost much. They are lazy, ignorant men, and their influence counteracts, to a considerable extent, that exercised over His Highness by the able Dewan, Jowalla Pershad. Without him the State would soon get into difficulties. He

has great difficulty in making the income cover the expenditure, and there is no surplus to expend on public works.

24. During my visit to the remote parts of the State, I was much struck with the destitute condition of the Bheels. Nothing has ever been done for them, and they are hopelessly in debt to the money-lenders. They have nothing of their own. Even their plough bullocks are hired, two years' hire covering the value of the bullock, and the bullock never becoming the property of the wretched Bheel. The rents are collected three or four months before the crops are ripe. The money required is advanced by the buniahs who charge 25 per cent. for the three months' accommodation. As soon as the crops are ready, they are seized by the buniah, and the Bheel becomes dependent on him for food, clothes, tobacco, and all his other wants.

There are no putwarries to check the buniah's accounts.

Only a little firmness on the part of the Raja and his minister is required to ameliorate the condition of these miserable people by instituting a system somewhat similar to that recently introduced into the Ali Rajpore State.

At present the money-lenders are the great power in Jabbooah, and the people talk of it as the "Buniah-ka-raj."

25. Considering the impoverished state of the Bheels, it is remarkable how little crime there is among them. The heinous offences reported during the year are entered in the margin. It is to be borne in mind, however, that but a small proportion of the crimes committed in a wild district like this are brought to notice.

Murder 6 Cases.	
Robbery 4 "	
Raids committed by the Khooshalgurh Bheels 4 "	

26. In two of the six cases of murder old women were killed on suspicion of their being witches. I issued very strong proclamations on this subject, and my efforts to put down this crime were heartily supported by the Durbar.

27. The Bheels of the contiguous States of Bauswarra and Khooshalgurh commit frequent ravages on the villages of Jabbooah. The Khooshalgurh Chief and his officials are utterly shameless in their repudiation of charges of cattle-lifting which are clearly brought home to their people, and the universal impression is that they share in the plunder.

By a mere chance, when I was going through the wildest part of the State, I obtained conclusive proof of two gross cases against Khooshalgurh. I forwarded my proceedings to the Political Agent, Meywar, who directed Khooshalgurh to pay up the value of the plundered property. This order had not been attended to when I left the district four months afterwards.

28. The Chief of Jabbooah being a Rajpoot, there is not the same bitterness of feeling between him and his Thakpors, as in the Dhar and Indore States, but there is much jealousy and no cordiality. I believe that in this instance the Thakoors are more to blame than the Durbar. They are impatient of any exercise of authority over them, and obey

orders with delay and reluctance. The estimated income of their properties is Rs. 1,00,500, almost identical with the income of the Durbar.

29. The revenue of Inam and rent-free villages exceeds Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 26,000 are held by the Ranis.

	Rs.
Durbar expenses ...	53,800
Office and Police establishment ...	34,000
Contribution to Malwa Bheel Corps ...	1,875
Miscellaneous ...	7,390
TOTAL ...	97,065

30. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 1,00,000 and the estimated expenditure at Rs. 97,065, the principal items of which are shown in the margin. The actual expenditure is a little in excess of this sum. It will be observed that the Durbar expenses amount to more than half the income.

31. *Dispensary*.—The dispensary, which is under the supervision of Dr. Campbell, cost Rs. 1,054 during the year, and was attended by 1,916 patients. The Native Doctor is a good man and the people have considerable confidence in him.

32. *Schools*.—Five schools were started during the preceding year, and there are now 130 boys on the rolls. A better class of masters on higher pay must be obtained before any success can be expected.

TANDLAH PITLAWUD.

33. *Holkar and Jabbooh*.—Captain Bannerman in the last report spoke of the disputes between Holkar and Jabbooh regarding the customs dues being as rife as ever. They have increased in virulence during the year under report, as Holkar will not give an account of his collections for the last three years, although Jabbooh is entitled to a fourth share of them.

34. The possession by Holkar of a large share of the Tandlah Pitlawud Pergunnah is a constant thorn in the side of Jabbooh. Bitter enmity exists between the two States, and as it frequently happens that one-half of a village belongs to the one and the other half to the other, the disputes are never ceasing.

The total income which the former derives from his possession is Government Rs. 32,250, and as the expenditure amounts to Rs. 27,972, his profit is little more than nominal. The pergunnah was originally seized by Holkar on account of the non-payment by Jabbooh of the tribute of Salum Sae Rs. 35,000, (Government Rs. 26,250). In 1835, the Resident at Indore induced Holkar to rent the pergunnah to Jabbooh for the amount of the annual tribute. This was a great gain to both States, as Holkar derived a clear profit, and it cost Jabbooh less to keep the Pergunnah in order than Holkar in check. When the lease expired in 1845, Sir R. Hamilton permitted the Indore Durbar, which acted under his supervision, the Maharaja being then a minor, to regain possession of the pergunnah, and it has been retained ever since. It would be an immense boon and at the same time a gain to himself if the Maharaja would agree to let the pergunnah again to that State.

35. A revenue survey which the Maharaja is having made in the pergunnah, is giving rise to numbers of new boundary disputes.

36. There are other causes of dispute between the two States, which it is not necessary to record in detail here.

ALI RAJPORE.

37. The Maharana Gungadeojee having brought the chiefship into a state of anarchy, and being utterly incompetent to govern, was deposed on the 20th April 1869, in conformity with the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

38. The condition in which I found the State on assuming the management is fully described in my letter No. 204, dated 1st July, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th September, and the reforms introduced by me and their results are recorded in my letter No. 46, dated 5th February last. It will therefore be sufficient for me now only to summarize the results of the first year of our management

39. The statement in the margin shows an increase of 18 per cent. on the income of the preceding year.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	46,031	79,176
Sayer	2,937	3,708
Abkaree	4,591	6,330
III Customs	21,243	27,500
IX. Law and Justice ...	15,920	4,106
XV. Miscellaneous	12,902	4,338
XVI. Interest	1,224	...
TOTAL ...	1,05,751	1,25,168

40. The land revenue has risen 69 per cent., and this result has been brought about, as explained in my previous report, not by raising the rates, but simply by introducing a sensible system of collecting the revenue in place of the barbarous system which was hitherto in vogue. The cultivators themselves calculate that a fourth less has been taken from them than during the preceding year. The assessment is much lighter than in

the neighbouring State of Chota Oodeypore; and that the cultivators are satisfied with it is proved by the fact that those of a large Jageerdar beseeched me to make a similar assessment for them. Hitherto much difficulty was experienced in collecting the rents, it being frequently necessary to billet sowars and sepoys on the cultivators until they paid up. This year the land revenue came in of itself, and no one had to be asked twice for it.

41. The only other item on which comment may be of interest is "Law and Justice," which has fallen from Rs. 15,920 to Rs. 4,106. Rs. 14,798 of the former sum was realized from fines, while this year they only brought in Rs. 464. I have dwelt in my former report on the pernicious system of punishing every offence with fine, and am happy to report that the substitution of imprisonment has had a great effect in checking crime.

42. The expenditure, as shown in the margin, compares as favorably with that of the previous year as the income does. The several items have been so fully explained in former reports that further comment is unnecessary.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
A. Refunds	121	
I. Revenue Establishment ...	3,215	3,417
II. Engagements under Treaties ...	11,068	11,354
E. Public Works	4,102	5,214
III. Law and Justice	3,564	4,857
IV. Police	23,268	12,385
V. Education		359
VI. Political charges	2,458	1,625
VII. Pensions	2,967	2,663
VIII. State charges	41,250	14,838
IX. Miscellaneous	18,222	3,123
X. Civil Contingencies	1,241	1,665
G. Interest	875	...
Total	1,15,381	59,140
Liquidation of debt	30,913
GRAND TOTAL	1,15,381	90,353

43. The net result is a surplus of Rs. 65,718 in place of a deficit of Rs. 39,233, making a total saving of Rs. 1,04,951, a sum only Rs. 800 below the whole income of the previous year.

44. The treasury was empty when I assumed charge, and Government advanced Rs. 20,000 to enable the work to be carried on. This sum was repaid during the year, and Rs. 30,913 were expended in the liquidation of debts and arrears of pay, and yet there was a cash balance of Rs. 35,465 at the end of the year.

45. The amount of the debts due by the State exceeded on investigation my original expectation.

	Rs.
Debts investigated	1,39,279
Not investigated—	Rs.
Miscellaneous	7,698
Roopeeojee	5,000
	12,698
Total	1,51,977
Liquidation during the year	25,667
Balance due	1,26,310

There will be no difficulty, however, in paying them off in three years.

46. I may here mention that the income of the current year is estimated at Rs. 1,54,178, that is 45 per cent. above that of 1868-69;

and the expenditure at Rs. 1,47,216, which sum includes Rs. 50,000 for the liquidation of debts, and Rs. 25,000 for public works.

47. Great as has been the improvement in the state of the finances, still greater, I believe, have been the reforms in the revenue system, in the administration of justice, and in every other department. I have already reported in detail on these reforms, so it is unnecessary for me to prolong this report by recapitulating them.

48. I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and energy with which I have been assisted by the Superintendent, Mahomed Nujjeff Khan. A better man could not have been selected for the place, and if he continues to work as he has done hitherto, I trust he will receive a similar mark of the approval of Government to that not long ago conferred on the Native Superintendent of Burwanie.

49. We have taken care to associate Roop-Deojee, the heir to the Guddee, with us in all the reforms which have been introduced, and he has taken great interest in the work.

50. The diminution in crime has been greater than was to be

	Cases.
Murder	6
Highway robbery	1
Rape	2
Theft of all descriptions	38
Miscellaneous	17
TOTAL	64

expected. Captain Bannerman reported that 37 murders had been committed during the preceding year, and 821 persons were punished with fine. The statement in the margin compares favorably with this, but there can be no doubt that

much crime is committed which is never reported.

51. The school recently established at Rajpore has upwards of 100 scholars on its rolls, and two other schools were opened at the close of the year.

52. If the returns submitted to Dr. Campbell are correct, the dispensary was attended by 1,577 patients. The Native Doctor is ignorant, disobliging, and lazy, and the little education he possesses was picked up while acting as a dresser in another dispensary. Arrangements will, I hope, soon be made to supply the dispensary with an efficient and well-paid Native Doctor.

MUTWARH.

53. his petty Chiefship, which is situated in a remote and

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,000	1,817
Abkarree	50	142
Customs	187	789
Miscellaneous	669	468
TOTAL	1,906	3,246
Sale of State property	1,213	...
TOTAL	3,149	3,246

very inaccessible part of the Vindhya mountains, had been under the nominal supervision of a Tannahdar who lived about 50 miles off; and on my suggestion it was placed under the management of the Superintendent of Ali Rajpore. The consequence of this measure has been that the revenue has risen 70 per cent. The system of land revenue was assimilated to that of Ali Rajpore,

resulting in a rise of 84 per cent. The Custom dues, which were very high, were reduced to the same scale as those of the neighbouring State, and they will, I hope, be further reduced this year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,209 against 1,279 of the preceding year, but a proper establishment having recently been appointed, it is estimated at Rs. 3,032 for the current year, the estimated income being 4,668. I have always found that the lower an establishment of this kind is paid, the less is the income of the State, and that when the former is raised, the latter rises in more than an equal ratio.

54. The young chief is at present living with the brother of the Maharana of Ali Rajpore, and attends the school at that place. It is intended to bring him up at the High School at Indore.

JOBUR.

55. The condition of this very small State is far from satisfactory. The revenue is collected in the same manner as was formerly the case in Ali Rajpore, and the officials and sepoy's live on exactions from the cultivators. How could it be otherwise when a sepoy's pay is only

Rs. 3 a month, each month being reckoned at 35 days, so that only ten fall within the Hindee year! I explained to the Chief the system which had been introduced into Ali Rajpore, and strongly urged him to make some very necessary reforms. He promised to do so, but as I left the agency shortly after my visit to Jobut, I do not know if he has taken any steps in the matter.

KUTTIWARA AND RUTTUNMUL.

56. These are two of the smallest and most inaccessible States in India. I had not time to visit them on my tour, but I met their Chiefs. They are both intelligent, well-behaved men, and very few complaints are made against them; and in their frequent disputes with Chota Oodeypore, they are generally in the right, that State being the stronger and consequently the aggressor.

AMJERAH.

57. This district is most unfortunately situated. When the Raja was hanged for rebellion in 1858, the State was made over to Scindiah, who parcelled more than half of it out in jageers among his deserving servants and favorites. Each of these jageers has become an *imperium in imperio*, and, the Jageerdars being non-resident, their agents neglect the orders of the Naib Soobah and other officials, and it is no use complaining against them, as their masters are all-powerful at Scindiah's Court. The evils of absenteeism are felt to their full extent. The Jageerdars never visit their estates, and their agents remit all the rents to Gwalior. When there was a Raja at Amjerah, the revenue was expended within the State, but now there is no local expenditure. There is not a yard of road, a dispensary, or a school in the district. The town of Amjerah is falling into ruin. It could not be otherwise when, out of the whole revenue, only Rs. 20,000 is expended there, as shown below:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue ...	81,229	Establishment ...	20,000
Tribute from Oomraos ...	10,307	Tribute to British Government...	43,750
Sayer and Abkaree ...	17,671	Contribution to M. B. Corps ...	15,000
		Pension to widows of late Raja ..	6,384
		TOTAL ...	85,134
		Surplus remitted to Gwalior ...	24,073
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,09,207	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,09,207

The annual rental of the jageers granted by Scindiah is said to amount to Rs. 1,01,358.

The Naib Soobah, Umber Lall, has a difficult task to manage a district thus constituted, but he carries on his duties with much tact, and Scindiah has in him a very valuable official. His difficulties are not a little increased by the old Rajpoot proprietors. Many of these Thakoors, being nearly connected with the reigning family, used to be treated with much more leniency and consideration than they receive

from Scindiah's Government, and they resent the Maharaja's desire to impose on them extra taxes in the name of "road cesses," "school cesses," &c., such things as roads and schools being unknown among them, and the Durbar having apparently no intention of introducing them.

SAGORE, DIKTAN, BAGH.

58. The pergunnahs mentioned in the margin are under the nomi-

Sagore	Revenue	...	Rs. 26,875
Diktan-Piplia		...	" 31,875
Bagh Bikaneer		...	" 27,537
TOTAL		Rs.	86,287

nal control of the Naib Soobah of Amjerah, but they belong entirely to non-resident Jageerdars and are really semi-independent. Bagh Bikaneer gives

this office comparatively little trouble, but Sagore and Diktan-Piplia frequently disregard the orders of this agency. They frequently collect transit dues on supplies for the Mhow Cantonments and do other prohibited acts.

The whole income goes to the absent proprietors.

BHOOMIAHS.

59. The conduct of the guaranteed Bhoomiahs under this agency has been satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

Nature of offence.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Murder	1	8
Culpable Homicide . .	1	1
Miscellaneous ...	8	9

60. The statement in the margin shows the number of criminal cases disposed of during the year. The usual tabular statements containing detailed information will be found in the appendix.

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

61. The following statement contains an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the local funds, and does not require comment.

	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.							Balance on 31st March 1870.
	Balance on 1st April 1869	Receipts during the year.	Total	Collection and superintendence.	Public Works and local improvements	Police.	Dispensary.	Grants to eharas of road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1. Agency Fund ..	1,177	3,319	4,496	1,221	1,234	...	50	...	740	3,245	1,251
2. Chicklee ..	3,938	1,963	5,901	552	...	1,513	163	2,228	3,673
3. Ali Rajpore road dues	6,367	12,526	18,893	2,490	11,239	.	13,838	5,055
TOTAL .	11,482	17,808	29,290	4,372	1,234	1,513	50	11,239	803	19,311	9,979

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Military Works.

62. Some additional lines were built for the Malwa Bheel Corps, almost the whole of the work being performed by the men of the regiment. The Government grant being insufficient, the men had to contribute Rs. 4 each out of their small pay.

Civil Works.

63. *Communications.*—The Mhow and Nusseerabad road is the only imperial work within the agency; 35 miles of earth work were completed during the year, and one culvert of 10 feet and ten of 4 and 5 feet have been constructed.

A bridge of seven spans of 30 feet each near Sadulpore was expected to be completed before the monsoon.

64. In the hope of gaining the approval and favor of our Government, the Dhar Durbar agreed to contribute Rs. 1,50,000 towards the construction of this road. The feeling throughout the State is, that the money has been thrown away, so far as any benefit to the State itself is concerned. In order to avoid having to construct large bridges, the road has been brought along a high line of country, and unfortunately it does not touch a single large village the whole way from Indore to Rutlam. A considerable amount of through traffic will take advantage of it during the monsoon, but it will afford no convenience of communication to the inhabitants of the Dhar State.

65. While Dhar was under British management, a road was constructed connecting Dhar with the old Bombay and Agra road at an expense of about five lakhs of rupees.

It has fallen into great disrepair, and some high culverts on the ghat leading down the Vindhya range are tumbling in, having been constructed with a white material resembling lime, but possessing no binding properties.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Settlement.

66. During the year under report, I settled the boundary disputes noted in the margin.

1. Dedla (Dhar) *versus* Goolwa (Bhoomiah of Chota Burkhera).

2. Rāin (Pecplia-Scindiah) *versus* Mangrol (Bhoomiah of Mota Burkhera).

3. Tandlah (Pitlaund Holkar) *versus* Jabbooh.

4. Manakooa (Jabbooh) *versus* Jowaree (Jobut).

5. Mughuzpore (Mota Burkhera) *versus* Ali (Dhar).

6. "Pēerputta" (Chota Burkhera) *versus* Dhar.

7. Machul (Holkar) *versus* Raintpore (Sagore).

They were all comparatively trivial cases, except No. 3 between Holkar and Jabbooh.

The quarrel in this case had been going for some years, and it was so bitter that on more than on occasion it nearly led to bloodshed.

The case was a tedious one, and gave me a fortnight's very hard work. My decision was, I have reason to believe, satisfactory to both parties.

T. CADELL,

Officiating Bheel Agent.

No. 2.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

ALI RAJPORE.

Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Court of the Native Superintendent during the year 1869-70.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN DAYS AS UNDER.																	Total No. of cases	Total No. of days.	Average duration of each case.	EXPLANATION OF CASES PENDING ABOVE 45 DAYS.
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 13 days.	16 to 24 days.	25 to 30 days.	31 to 45 days.	46 to 60 days.	61 to 80 days.	91 to 120 days.	121 to 180 days.					
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1	Native Superintendent's Court	1	1		2	96	48		
2	Sudder Ameon's Court	6	16	14	15	12	13	10	13	38	17	7	13	4	11	5	4	198	4,144	21		
	TOTAL	6	16	14	15	12	13	10	13	38	17	7	14	5	11	5	4	200	4,240	21½		

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

ALI RAJPORE.

Annual Statement of Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1869-70.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8										9	10	11	
Name of Officer.	Description of crimes, including in each description all those referred to in the Penal Code given opposite thereto in column 4.	Number of cases.	Sections of Penal Code referred to in column 2.	Cases undeposited of at the close of 1869-70.	Cases disposed of in 1869-70.	PERSONS DISPOSED OF IN 1869-70.				SENTENCES PASSED, 1869-70.										Average cost of conduct of suits.	Cases undeposited of at the end of 1869-70.	REMARKS.	
						Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Kept.	Transferred.	Death.	Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 14 years and under.	Imprisonment for 10 years and under.	Imprisonment for 5 years and under.	Imprisonment for 3 years and under.	Imprisonment for 1 year and under.	Imprisonment for 6 months and under.	Flogged.				Fined and imprisonment.
A. G. O. for C. I.	Murder	...	302	180	2		
	Rape	...	376	1		
	Total	180	2		
Thief Agent.	Murder	...	302&304	3	1	6
	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	...	304	...	1	1
	Rape	...	376	...	1	1
	Theft	...	376	...	6	3
	Theft in a building	...	340	1	2
	Robbery	...	362	1	2
	House-breaking	...	456	1	1
	Miscellaneous	1	1
	Witchcraft	2	2
	Total	...		3	14	37	3	...	1	300	1	...
Native Superintendent.	Committing affray	...	100	...	2	1
	Carrying token used by public servant with a fraudulent intent	...	171	...	1	1
	Attempt to commit suicide	...	308	...	2	2
	Assault	...	332	...	5	3
	Theft	...	379	...	18	17	6	...	11
	Theft in a building	...	380	...	12	12
	House-breaking	...	466	...	1	4
	Miscellaneous	2	2
	Total	43	17	...	11
	GRAND TOTAL	57	76	20	...	13

No. 2.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

ALI RAJPORE.

Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Court of the Native Superintendent for 1869-70.

No.	Designation of Officer or Court.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN DAYS AS UNDER.															Total No. of cases.	Total No. of days.	Average dura- tion of each case.	EXPLANATION OF CASES PENDING ABOVE 45 DAYS.
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days.	25 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	Bheel Agent's Court	1	...	1	3	...	1	9	2	17	155	9.1		
2	Native Supdt.'s Court	3	..	5	7	3	8	3	11	2	1	43	349	8.1		
	TOTAL	4	...	5	8	6	8	4	20	4	1	60	504	8.4		

No. 3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

ALI RAJPORE.

Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of the Native Superintendent for 1869-70.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	REMARKS.
No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED AFTER.													Undischarged at the close of 1869-70.	Longest period any individual witness has been detained.	
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 25 days.	26 to 30 days.	More than 30 days.	Total.			
1	Bhool Agent's Court	63	4											30			
1	Native Superintendent's Court	61	...											61	
	Total	87	4											91	

General Statement showing the number and classification of offences in which the punishment of whipping has been inflicted in the Court of the Native Superintendent, Ali Rajpore, under Act VI of 1864 during 1869-70.

Designation of Officer or Court.	Nature of offence.	10 stripes of rattan or 50 of cat-of-nine-tails or under.	Above 10 but not more than 20 stripes with a rattan, or above 40 but not more than 100 stripes of cat-of-nine-tails.	Above 20 stripes with a rattan or above 100 of cat-of-nine-tails.	Whipping to be punished.	Whipping in addition to other punishment.	Second conviction.	Third conviction.	Fourth conviction.	REMARKS.
Native Superintendent's Court ...	Theft	6	1	
	Theft in a building	1	2	
	Total	7	3	

ALI RAJPORE.

General Jail Statistics for the year 1869-70.

APPENDIX F.

CIX

NAME OF JAIL OR LOCK-UP.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.										EXPENDITURE DURING 1869-70.						PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL DURING THE YEAR.				REMARKS.	
	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1869	Admitted during the year	Total.	During the year.					Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1870	Daily average during the year	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent charges	Clothing, &c.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.	Average cost of each prisoner.	Number		Cost.		
				Transferred	Escaped	Died.	Un-charged	Total										Total.	Daily Average	Total.		Average of cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
At Rajpore Jail ...	1	57	53	1	23	24	34	21-72	631 15 4	105 15 9	44 13 0	842 12 1	38 12 0					

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF MAJOR W. KINCAID,
OFFICIATING DEPUTY BHEEL AGENT AND POLITICAL ASSISTANT,
MAUNPORE, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The total area of the civil and political charge of the Agency is calculated at about 8,160 square miles, and the population at 239,541.

2. The several districts, native states, and sub-divisions thereof, under the supervision and political charge of this office, are noted below:—

- (1). Maunpore Pergunnah (British).
- (2). Burwani State (under British management).
- (3). Bhoomiah or Bhilala Chief of Janinia (under British management).
- (4). Bhoomiah or Bhilala Chief, Rajgurh.
- (5). Bhoomiahs of Gurhee, Baroorpoora, and Koteeday.
- (6). Bagode Pergunnah (Dewas) under British management.
- (7). His Highness Holkar's Districts, south of Vindhyan Range.
- (8). The Agra and Bombay Road (Police, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and Collection of dues.)

I.—MAUNPORE PERGUNNAH.

Estimated area 60 square miles; population 3,058.

General Observations.—The district known as the Maunpore Pergunnah is British territory; it is peculiarly situated, isolated, and little known. A slight sketch, therefore, of its geographical position, soil, climate, and capacity for improvement may not be without interest.

2. The pergunnah is not only advantageously placed, but is most picturesquely situated on the crest of the Vindhyas, which form at this part of the range, if the expression be allowed, a promontory jutting out over the valley of the Nerbudda and running north-easterly from the descent of the Agra and Bombay road on one side, up to the Singor Chowree Mountain, which forms the north boundary of the pergunnah, and upon the highest peak of which (2,899 feet) was selected the trigonometrical station in the survey of twenty years ago.

3. The edge of the Vindhyan plateau up rises two or three hundred feet before its descent to the plains, and forms behind this ridge a beautiful and sheltered highland valley, nestling on the brink of the ghauts which on three sides encircle it and hem it in with precipitous descents of 800 or 1,000 feet.

4. These hills temper the storms of the south-west monsoons that dash with vehemence against the southern scarp of the ghaut; and

after heavy showers masses of vapour are caught by the higher peaks, and are swept down over the district, adding moisture and coolness to the land and a peculiar beauty to the scene.

5. Three rivers, the Ajnar, Chumble, and Karum, and many other streams take their rise at the foot of Singor Chowree and adjoining hills, flowing through the district; and, notwithstanding the high level (about 2,400 feet), for the most part higher than the surrounding plateau, water is found near the surface to the great advantage of the cultivators.

6. The fertility of the soil is shown by the rich crops and valuable young teak woods, which latter, though of a natural growth, are springing up everywhere in the lately preserved Government forest lands.

7. Good building lime is abundant.

8. Such are the natural features of the Maunpore Pergunnah.

9. Ruined towers, old village sites, and broken wells attest a larger populated and extended cultivation many years ago.

History tells nothing, but tradition relates how the towers were the home of a Rajpoot or Bhilala Chief, of whose descendants no trace remains, who, keeping the Bheels in check, founded and ruled over many Bheels, and not a few prosperous Hindoo villages, but was not averse to increase his store by raids on his richer neighbours below.

The ruins of his home are on the very crest of the Vindhya.

10. Even this isolated district did not escape the Mahratta hordes who swept it clear, and soon it relapsed into jungle to contain only the lair of the wild beast and haunt of the robber Bheel.

11. History really only dates from Sir J. Malcolm's settlement. He induced the descendants of the ancient cultivators to return to, and the Bheels to settle on, the sites of former villages and hamlets.

12. Years have passed, the jungle is fast being cleared, new villages spring up on old sites, and what was once a fever-stricken district is now almost as free from malarious, as it has always been from epidemic diseases.

13. In 1867, the larger village communities (being ripe for the measure) received the much coveted twenty years' land settlement; last year's report told of the consequent rapid advancement of the ryots which continues steady; 250 beeghas of jungle have been cleared and 84 souls added to the agricultural population during the past year.

14. The arrangements being now completed, a proposal for the leasing for twenty years of villages in the second stage of advancement will shortly be submitted.

15. There are about 1,200 Bheels in the pergunnah, all of whom have now settled down as cultivators. It had been earnestly desired that the Bheel Turvees (headmen) should make an effort and take the lease of their villages, but, although every endeavor and offer of aid has been made, it has been without success; further delay, therefore, is useless. Whilst studying the history of the Bheels of the district, I

turned up valuable notes made sixteen years ago by Lieutenant Mildmay, which I have found so truly applicable to the Bheels of the present day that I have ventured to add in the appendix an abstract of the information thus stored, which may be of use in throwing light on the customs and manners of the Bheels, and of value as a record.

16. Revenue, police, civil, and criminal duties of the pergunnah are carried on by a Kamasdar, who has powers as second class subordinate magistrate, and twelve Policemen; civil cases over the value of 100 rupees are decided by this officer.

I.—JUDICIAL.

17. *Civil Justice*.—The tables in the appendix show the working of the civil court during the year.

The result is an increase of litigation as compared with the previous year, but the aggregate value of the suits is less.

18. *Criminal Justice*.—Thirty-four criminal trials have been held, the number during the preceding year being 31. Two men were sentenced to two and one year's imprisonment respectively, three to six months; three being flogged, seventeen fined, and the remainder discharged, save one person transferred to the Indore Durbar for trial.

19. One case of house-breaking, accompanied by murder, occurred at Maunpore, but the police have failed to find even a clue to the perpetrators, though several arrests were made.

The escape of the murderer, however, was facilitated by the cowardice and supineness of the owners of the house, who failed to give any alarm till immediate pursuit was hopeless.

20. In eleven cases of theft, Rs. 1,236 worth of property was stolen, which includes Rs. 900 worth of property successfully carried off at the burglary above noted.

II.—REVENUE.

21. *Revenue*.—The revenue of the past year has been Rs. 9,718, Rs. 1,184 less than the previous year.

22. In the item of stamps there is a decrease of Rs. 223; road dues receipts are less by Rs. 963.

23. The high price of mohowa accounts for the decrease of Rs. 40 under the head of Abkaree.

24. Law and justice show a decrease of Rs. 130.

25. The returns show an apparent decrease of Rs. 92 in land revenue, but there is a real increase of Rs. 135, the sum of Rs. 227, arrears due for 1,867-68 rent paid in 1868-69, having been included in the accounts of that year.

The receipts for the year are less by Rs. 1,212 than the estimated amount; the deficiency in road dues is accountable for this, and the cause of deficient road dues is that 4,538 boxes of opium passed along the road less than the previous year.

26. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the year has been within the estimates ; the former having been 3,725, the latter 4,150.

III.—EDUCATION.

27. *Schools*.—Previous to May 1869, Hindee was alone taught in the Maunpore School ; then the experiment was tried of forming English and Oordoo classes ; the masters consented to receive a small salary by subscription, hoping to gain a larger should success attend their efforts.

This success has been attained ; the average attendance of the English and Oordoo classes is 22 and 20 respectively.

28. Sanction not having been previously obtained, a larger grant to the school for the maintenance of these classes was not passed in the estimates for 1870-71.

29. Local exertions have been made, and we hope to retain the classes for another year ; in the interim, a request will be submitted to be allowed to include additional aid in the estimates for 1871-72.

30. The Narkhury Bheel School has been most difficult even to keep up ; the Bheels have been in distress during the year. The boys have had oftentimes to collect daily food in the jungles instead of learning to read, and it is always difficult to induce the Bheel lads to stay at home by day.

31. The success of a night class, lately added to the Maunpore School for cultivators who cannot spare time by day, suggested the idea of making the Bheel School a night school.

Already 10 and 12 boys attend from 6 to 9 in the evening—a striking improvement.

32. Should this plan succeed, we may gain a valuable hint with regard to educational efforts for Bheels and other wild tribes, who, wandering by day, at night are content to sit quietly at home.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

33. *Public Works*.—No expenditure under this head has been debited to Government.

34. The sum of Rs. 1,508 has been expended during the year from the road fund ; Rs. 950 on the construction of five miles of district road from Maunpore through the jungles to Sejgurh, Rs. 356 on the Oondwa Nullah bridge, and Rs. 200 on repairs of existing roads.

35. The Sejgurh road is completed, a considerable portion has been opened up, thereby extending forest supervision and raising forest revenue.

36. A great and pressing need was likewise supplied by the construction of this road, mostly made by pauper labor ; the starving poor, who came for succour into this the nearest British district from neighbouring native states, were fed for some months by the aid of this work and local charity. By this means it was not found necessary to solicit aid from Government.

37. In addition to the foregoing, Rs. 52 were spent in repairs of police lines.

V.—POST OFFICE.

38. None.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

39. *Dispensary*.—Eight hundred and forty-four patients were treated in the dispensary.

40. The expenses of the dispensary are defrayed by Government, and are Rs. 607.

41. One hundred and sixteen children have been successfully vaccinated.

42. *Agriculture*.—The rain-fall was above the average, inches 37·7, and though coming late, was distributed over a greater number of days than usual, falling lightly in a manner acceptable to the agriculturist.

43. The khureef, chiefly Indian corn, has yielded a fair average crop.

44. No cotton has been sown in the pergunnah by native cultivators, but in July some 2½ lbs. seed of Hingunghat, saved from the failure of last year's trial, was sown over 13 biswahs of land in the Agency garden; the crop picked in February has produced 7½ lbs. of cotton and 22½ lbs. of seed, which at local rates is worth Rs. 30.

The land was new, not irrigated, and of black cotton soil and with a slope to the east; it is now (April) in flower for a second crop and looks well.

Description of grain.					Present price.	Average price for 20 months.
Wheat	13½	12
Gram	16	12½
Jowary	27	15½
Mucca	34	20
Rice	8	8½

45. The prices now ruling and the average prices for the year are shown in the margin.

In April last year, Jowary and mucca, now selling for 27 and

34 seers for the rupee, could only be procured at 16 and 15 seers respectively.

46. The distress this year in the pergunnah was chiefly among the Bheels and pocrer classes, and was occasioned by the late rains which did not fall until six weeks past the usual time. This delayed the harvest.

47. The late rain is said to have damaged the opium crop to about one tenth of the whole.

48. *Forests*.—The preservation of valuable woods has been only strictly enforced for the last three or four years.

The Government preserves are beginning to show results; young teak woods are fast springing up.

49. The new Sejgurh road has permitted of the fire-wood cutting for the Mhow Cantonment being removed to another part of the district; it is well supervised.

50. *Boundary Disputes*.—A long standing dispute between Maunpore and the Indore Durbar has been settled during the year; both parties are satisfied, and pillars are being built.

51. *Local Funds*.—The receipts and expenditure of local funds is shown in the table; the larger expenditure for the road fund has been explained.

FUNDS.	Balance on the 1st April 1869	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Road Fund ...	1,660	623	2,283	1,508	775	
Municipal Fund ...	310	319	629	158	471	
School Fund ...	215	170	415	153	262	
TOTAL ..	2,215	1,112	3,327	1,819	1,508	

MAUNPORE, }
The 15th April 1870.

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent, and
Political Assistant, Maunpore.

II.—BURWANIE STATE.

(Under British Management.)

Estimated area 2,000 square miles; population 30,000.

General Observations.—The Rajpoot State of Burwanie is situated between the Nerbudda on the north and the British district of Khandeish on the south, and is in length about 80 miles by 60 miles in its greatest width.

2. Comprised within its limits is a fertile belt of land, the valley between the river Nerbudda and the Sathpoorah Hills; the remaining portion being a rugged and mountainous tract, inhabited by wild Bheel tribes.

3. Of the earlier history* of the ruling race, or of the inhabitants, little is known. The former claim a descent from the Rajpoot house of Oodeypore, from whom they are said to have separated about 800 years ago, and to have founded the ancient principality of Awasgurh, of which the present state of Burwanie forms only a comparatively insignificant portion; another branch of the family founding the neighbouring State of Ali Rajpore.

4. About 200 years ago, the seat of Government was changed from Awasgurh to the city of Burwanie, which rapidly rose in importance.

5. The Government of the State has been, by reason of the incompetence of the present head of the house, carried on under British supervision since the year 1860.

* In the possession of the Rana is an ancient Sanserit work said to be a history of his house.

6. The results of our management were noted in detail in last year's report by my predecessor.

In 1860-61, the revenue was Rs. 23,500, and debts large and oppressive.

In 1869-70, the revenue was Rs. 85,031, and the aggregate surplus from former years Rs. 87,000, of which Rs. 61,000 is invested in Government securities.

7. These figures are the measure of the results attained by good government. Ten years ago, under native rule, bands of robber Bheels, and others of the predatory classes, were striving for mastery. There was little security for life or property. This unhappy state of affairs was soon altered by a strong government; the leaders were arrested and the bands dispersed, the members being induced to settle down quietly as agriculturists, and at the present time life and property is as secure as in the neighbouring British districts.

8. During the past year, of a population of about 30,000 souls, only 19 persons were convicted of criminal offences, two of whom had committed heinous offences.

9. In like manner, whereas a few years ago civil courts were unknown, during the past year, 391 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 22,000 were disposed of by the courts; the receipts under this head being larger than the expenditure.

10. Nigh unto 500 scholars now receive a fair education in fourteen schools, two of which are for girls; barely seven years have passed since the oldest school was founded.

11. The people are happy and contented and fully appreciate the blessings they enjoy.

12. To the wise reforms and judicious measures instituted by my predecessor are due these durable results, and in adapting them to the wants of the people and thoroughly carrying them out, the Native Superintendent, Rai Venkut Ram, has gained distinction, and proved himself to be an administrator of no mean order.

13. *Character of the Chief.*—The future prosperity of the province being now well assured, it is with much regret I am obliged to report that it is not yet possible to make over the State to its legitimate ruler. No efforts have been spared to induce the Rana to alter his mode of living so injurious to health and morals, and thus enable him to break through those habits of sloth and indolence which have rendered him utterly unfit to rule even his own household; but I fear, despite the many promises of reform he has latterly made, previous experience does not justify much hope of improvement.

14. The Rana is now 38 years of age; there is little chance, therefore, of future amendment, should the present time be lost.

APPENDIX G.

I.—JUDICIAL.

15. *Civil Justice*.—The business of the civil court has increased by 20 per cent. in the present year, as per statement below :—

YEAR.	Suits in the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of	Total value of suits disposed of	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits			Average cost of suits			Average duration of suits.
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1868-69	327	327		16,419	1,599	51	2	0	1	11	4	11-16
1869-70	391	391		21,081	2,116	55	6	2	5	5	11	3-79

The expenses are more than covered by the fees. The former being Rs. 1,388 against Rs. 2,116.

There were three appeals from the Sudder Ameen's Court to that of the Native Superintendent; two were reversed and one is pending.

Civil justice has been satisfactorily administered during the year.

16. *Criminal Justice*.—Forty-two cases have been adjudicated in the criminal courts, 16 less than last year. Forty-nine persons have been convicted, of whom one has been sentenced to three years', and another to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the former for dacoity; only one criminal received a sentence of six months, 16 being flogged and 30 fined; 12 were discharged.

17. The charge of murder pending last year against two men was investigated in the present; but the case broke down, there being insufficient proof against the accused.

18. The property stolen is valued at Rs. 2,812, of which property to the value of Rs. 751-11-6 (about 25 per cent.) has been recovered.

II.—REVENUE.

	1868-69	1869-70	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	23,019	25,391	2,375	...
Sayer, &c.	5,151	5,860	715	...
Abkaree	11,125	11,583	...	2,512
Customs	35,121	32,786	...	2,335
Law and Justice	3,005	1,330	341	...
Miscellaneous	2,051	2,113	292	...
Interest	800	2,120	1,620	...
TOTAL	81,505	85,031	400	...

19. *Revenue*.—The comparative statement in the margin shows a small increase in the total revenue of the State for this year of Rs. 469.

20. The land revenue has increased Rs. 2,375; Sayer, Rs. 716. Law and Justice and Miscel-

laneous also show a small excess of revenue over last year; but in the two items, Abkaree and Customs, there is a total falling off of Rs. 5,877, which can be explained by the high price of mohowa and prolonged rainy season.

21. The increase in the land revenue has been 10 per cent. this year, proving continuous prosperity.

22. The deficit has been under heads of revenue more or less fluctuating, and for which there has been special causes.

23. The receipts from Customs during 1868-69 and the year

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on grain	3,501	2,782	...	722
" Piece goods	812	710	...	72
" Kirana	4,913	1,160	...	451
" Nani Kirana	1,886	1,508	...	378
" Forest produce	17,239	17,290	57	...
" Cattle	1,977	1,711	...	266
Bombay and Agra Road
and Opium dues	3,614	2,421	...	1,193
Miscellaneous	1,176	1,439	662	...
TOTAL	35,121	32,786	...	2,335

under report are shown in detail in the margin. It will be observed that with the exception of forest produce and miscellaneous, there has been a decrease in this branch of revenue under every detail during the year under report. This has been caused by the prolonged rainy season which closed the

roads against traffic a full month longer than usual.

24. The receipts from forest produce have not shown a larger increase, owing to more strict conservancy; 5,382 logs of teak being exported against 6,093 in the year 1868-69, causing a loss to the revenue of Rs. 1,600; provision for the future, however, will be assured by this most necessary measure.

25. The great export of grain in 1867-68 from the State appears to have drained the country to the extent of causing a marked and continued diminution in the exports, and consequently, in the receipts of duty. The harvest of 1868-69 did not come up to the average or the anticipations formed by the ryots, when exporting the surplus grain in 1867-68.

26. *Expenditure.*—A statement in the margin shows the expenditure

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	8,673	8,835
Sudder Ameen's Court	1,093	1,388
Public Works	19,199	13,820
Police	11,661	13,283
Education	2,330	2,918
Political charges	7,191	6,105
Charitable allowances	1,598	2,007
State charges	11,417	14,417
Miscellaneous	1,159	2,479
TOTAL	67,354	65,282

during the year under report to have been Rs. 2,072 less than that in the previous year, and is less than the receipts by Rs. 19,752

27. The expenditure on public works has been about 18 per cent. of the total revenue and 22 per cent. of the total expenditure.

28. The expenditure has been upwards of Rs. 10,000 less than the estimates.

29. The Rana not having yet signified his wishes with regard to the intended enlargement and additions to his palace, the estimated expenditure on that account has not been carried out.

III.—EDUCATION.

30. *Schools*.—Continued progress has been made in the schools during the year under report.

31. English and Oordoo schools have been established at Rajpore.

	1868-69.		1869-70.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.
1 English School, Burwani	21	21	23	22	..	1	1	..
1 Hindi ditto	100	87	110	91	10	4
1 Oordoo ditto	24	19	22	18	2	1
1 Girls' ditto	17	10	20	10	3
1 English School, Rajpore	15	12	15	12
1 Hindi ditto	99	81	112	83	13	9
1 Oordoo ditto	21	18	21	18
1 Girls' ditto	15	6	24	10	9	10
6 Village Schools	119	81	128	64	9
Total	398	311	478	361	80	53

32. The statement as per margin shows that there are 14 schools in the State, the oldest of which has been established seven years. Included in the above are two girls' schools which have been in existence four years.

33. In all the schools the average attendance has been 364 during this year; in 1868-69 the average attendance was 311.

34. The average attendance has been 114 less than the number of scholars on the roll, little less than the fourth of the whole, or 25 per cent. Every exertion has been made by the Inspector of Schools and local school masters to diminish this want of zeal in the scholars and their parents, and there is slight but sensible improvement during last year in the attendance.

35. The result of the examination of all the classes in the principal schools in my cold weather tour, impressed me by the admirable results attained, and gave assurance of the zeal of the officials in the cause of education. The efforts of the Inspector of Schools have been most praiseworthy.

36. During the past seven years a considerable percentage of the male youth residing in the State, numbering about 6,000, must have received at least a fair education in their own vernacular, probably 1,200 or 20 per cent. of the whole, or 25 per cent. of those old enough to attend school.

37. The total amount spent on education during the year has been Rs. 4,347, of which Rs. 2,918, or one and a half of the whole, has been contributed by the inhabitants,—a most creditable liberality.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

38. *Public Works*.—The following is an abstract statement of expenditure incurred on this head :—

	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>New Works.</i>		
Rana's Palace	1,950	
Native Doctor's house at Burwani	875	
Construction of Soorana Bund	1,932	
Ditto well at Rajpore	349	
Ditto school at Soorana	195	
Ditto Sepoy's lines at Rajpore	199	
Ditto additional works to Unjur Thanna	321	
Ditto additions to the Burwani School	378	
		6,199
<i>Repairs.</i>		
Repairs to the Rana's Palace and Government buildings	2,125	
Ditto Joolwana and Rajghat and Hill roads	3,263	
Ditto Oonchee and Burwani Tanks	579	
		6,267
Surveyor and Establishment	1,354
TOTAL	13,820

39. The bund constructed on Soorana Nullah, and the water-course for conveying the water stored to the village fields, has been completed successfully at a total cost of Rs. 1,932. It is anticipated that should there be a favourable rainy season, 100 beegahs of land may be irrigated and brought under wet cultivation.

40. The erection of the hospital at the capital has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,033. The Native Doctor's residence adjoining has been built for Rs. 580; a latrine attached to the hospital cost Rs. 65.

41. No new road has been constructed during the present year, but Rs. 3,263 has been laid out on repairing the roads already constructed.

42. A provision of Rs. 6,000 was made in the estimates for the erection of new buildings in the Rana's Palace. Of this sum only Rs. 1,950 has been expended, the Rana not yet having pointed out a site, or expressed his wishes intelligibly on the subject.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Boundary Disputes*.—Every effort has been made for years past to induce His Highness Holkar to consent to the final closing of the long standing frontier dispute between his territory and that of Burwani, but without success.

44. In 1863 and 1865 Captain Wood and Captain Cadell, of the Political Agency, Nimar, made an exhaustive enquiry on the spot, recording evidence as to the claims made by the Indore Durbar beyond the Mogree Nuddi; and it was proved beyond doubt that the river

Mogree is the ancient boundary of both States, and Captain Wood decided that it should remain so for the future; but I regret to have to record that the Durbar have hitherto obstinately refused to recognize this settlement, causing thereby great inconvenience and loss to the Burwani State.

The result of this case being still pending, is that, year by year, the aggressions of Holkar's officials are bolder and more frequent, and the entire border land of Burwani on that side is harrassed, and a troublesome local watch and ward have to be kept up. Since 1866 there has been an Ameen and a British force of one Naik and three sepoys of the Malwa Bheel Corps on out-post duty on this frontier; the pay of the Ameen and batta of the detachment being paid by the Indore Durbar.

15. *Agriculture.*—The following table shows the results of agricultural operations during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	1867-68			1868-69			1869-70			Increase.		
	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.
Cereals ...	36,100	1,75,511	2,78,190	39,859	96,153	1,72,319	46,802	1,87,110	3,11,881	6,919	90,987	1,72,562
Cotton	3,681	7,308	22,101	2,977	5,915	23,600	3,116	6,006	27,623	489	901	3,963
Miscellaneous crops	560	1,111	15,102	6,052	11,725	52,601	9,211	30,516	1,12,162	2,250	18,791	59,768
TOTAL ...	50,641	1,61,926	2,95,786	59,782	1,11,003	2,49,673	59,159	2,21,862	1,84,966	9,697	1,10,769	2,96,293

46. The yield of the cereal crops is nearly 100 per cent. in quantity more than that of the preceding year. A return of the year 1867-68 has been added to the statement. This will be a fairer test of results than if only the yield of the crops for 1868-69 were entered, because the harvest in the latter year was much below the average, and that of the present much above; indeed the ryots say, "there has been no harvest like it for ten or eleven years."

47. The yield of cotton has been nearly 1,000 maunds in excess of that of the previous year, but about 100 maunds less than that of 1867-68, showing that the cultivators have not recovered confidence from the great loss in the year preceding the present. A fresh endeavour is being made to introduce Hingunghat cotton into the country, and it is hoped that during the coming year some success may be obtained.

48. It is satisfactory to note that though a small, there is an appreciable increase in the extent of cotton cultivation, 489 beegahs, value Rs. 4,000, being sown over that of the preceding year.

49. Out of 46,802 beegahs of land, 7,000 were planted under cereal crops in excess of 1868-69. The value of crops this year being upwards of 100 per cent. greater than the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,44,881 as compared with Rs. 1,72,390.

50. There has been an increase in the out-turn of miscellaneous crops of nearly 300 per cent. over last year, 18,791 maunds having been produced in excess; the value of this crop being Rs. 1,12,462.

			Average price.	Current price.
			Seers.	Seers.
Wheat	14	14
Rice	8	8
Jowar	22	30
Mucca	20	28
Gram	12	15

51. The price of grain at Burwani at the present time, and the average price for the year under review, is shown in the statement in the margin. During December, January, and February, the time

of the jowar harvest, it sold as low as 38 seers for the rupee.

52. It is worthy of observation that though the value of the grain crops of the country produced this year is double, or one and three quarter lakhs, over that produced last year, the price of wheat at the present time is actually one seer higher than at the same period last year. The great abundance having been with regard to the khureef crops, jowar, &c., may partly account for this.

53. *Forests.*—The forests in the eastern portion of the State are preserved, and the conservancy laws have been more strictly enforced during the year under review, and, as mentioned in my predecessor's report for 1868-69, the permission to cut wood has been withdrawn from the class of Bheelalabs, who were fast ruining the forests by their rapacity in this respect.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1868-69 ..	8,003	8,365	5,717	1,196	23,611
1869-70 .	8,193	8,797	6,210	1,983	25,183
Increase	490	132	163	487	1,872

54. *Population.*—The table in the margin shows an increase of 7 per cent. in the population.

55. *Dispensaries.*—Six hundred and eighty-eight patients were treated in the Burwani Dispensary, among whom nine deaths occurred; no deaths from cholera happened.

56. The dispensary is kept at a cost of Rs. 859, the whole of which is paid by the state.

57. Seven hundred and thirty-two patients were treated in the Rajpore Dispensary; among whom there were 27 deaths.

58. This dispensary is kept up at a yearly cost of Rs. 606, and is entirely kept by the state.

59. *Vaccination.*—Four hundred children have been vaccinated during the current year against 207 during the preceding year; a greater number might have been operated upon, but supplies of lymphs failed again, and none was obtainable till March.

60. *Public health.*—The public health has been good on the whole, no epidemic having occurred within the year under report.

61. Twenty-three inches of rain fell during the year, and the rainfall was in a manner most suitable for the crops.

62. *Locusts*.—Locusts reached this State in December and caused loss in the north-east; 400 beegahs of crops being destroyed for which compensation was allowed. They came from the north and proceeded towards south.

MAUNPORE,
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent
and Political Asst., Maunpore.

III.—JANNIA BHOOMIAT.

The estate of the Bhoomiah of Jamnia is under British management, the Chief being a minor.

2. The lad is 12 years old, and is now learning English; he is not wanting in intelligence.

3. The income and expenditure of the estate during the past year

Receipts	Amount	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total
Ordinary	Rs	Ordinary	Rs.	Rs
Land revenue	6,151	Land revenue	867	
Sayer	212	Public Works	119	
Abkari	39	Law and Justice	869	
Customs	281	Education	50	
Law and Justice	39	Political charges	1,989	
Tankas from Holkar,		State charges	1,000	
Siendia, and Dhar	3,316	Miscellaneous	1,212	6,736
Pay of Resaldar ..	918			
Miscellaneous	385			
Extraordinary.		Extraordinary.		
Nil		Marriage expenses of		
		Resaldar's sister	1,000	
		Retrothal expenses		
		of Resaldar	600	
		Tuccavi advances ..	2,170	
		Funeral expenses of		
		great grand-mother	442	
		of Resaldar		
		Instalment of debt		
		to Bhopjee	1,000	
		Advance of instal-		
		ment to Bhopjee	2,000	
		for 1870-71	315	10,527
		Zecrat		
TOTAL RUPEES	11,131	TOTAL RUPEES		17,213

is shown in the margin. The ordinary revenue has been Rs. 11,434, whilst the ordinary expenditure is only Rs. 6,736; Rs. 10,527 has been the extra ordinary expenditure, of which upwards of Rs. 2,000 has been spent in family marriages and funeral ceremonies; Rs. 2,000 in temporary advances repayable this year, and Rs. 2,000 in tuccavi advances recoverable in four years. This latter sum has been almost all granted to the inhabitants of the large village of Kheri to

enable them to re-build and tile their houses, which, being formerly thatched, had been destroyed by fire for the third time in three years.

4. The late Kamdar Bhopjee's claim of Rs. 36,000 has been paid off to the amount of one-half; in 4½ years the State will be entirely free from debt.

5. The ryots having been relieved from the burden of debt accumulated under the rule of the late Kamdar, are rapidly improving their holdings, and assuming a higher status, the general improvement anticipated in the report of last year is already becoming apparent.

6. In the report of last year, reference was made to the final adjustment of the case of the 47 parabs held by the Bhoomiah ever since the establishment of British supremacy, but which had

recently been claimed by Holkar, Scindia, Dhar, Rajgurh, and Maunpore Pergunnah.

7. Therein is recorded the decision of Government, that the 47 parahs should remain in the possession of the Bhoomiah of Jamnia, any interference on the part of the neighbouring States being forbidden.

8. Statement is further made that, with the exception of the Indore Durbar, all the other parties to the litigation are well satisfied with the ruling.

9. During the past year, every effort was made to induce the Indore Durbar to acquiesce in the demarcation by pillars of the ancient and well-ascertained boundary of the district known as the 47 parahs, but without success; claims have been made not only on the portions of the village lands adjoining the Indore districts, but over more than one of the villages included within the 47 parahs, and which, by the Government decision above adverted to, form now an integral part of the Jamnia State.

10. On these claims being resisted and no encroachment permitted, an offer was made by His Highness the Maharaja to grant a jagheer to the Bhoomia in exchange for 9 of the 47 parahs (villages) situated above the ghauts, assurance being given that further opposition would be withdrawn upon the acceptance of these proposals.

11. Upon the first opportunity I examined in detail these village lands; they are mostly uninhabited, but of the villages comprized in the 47 parahs, these alone contain a fertile rich soil, capable of high cultivation; the villages below the ghauts being only Bheel hamlets situated in a rocky sterile district.

12. To give up the only fertile portion of his real estate, in exchange for the precarious tenure of a jagheerdar of Holkar, entailing, as it does, a transfer of the Bhoomiah's hereditary lands and ancient dignities, is a proposition that it is not advisable to entertain until the young Chief is of an age to judge for himself in the matter, and consult his own interests.

13. It is not likely, however, that the family will ever consent to terms of so unequal a nature.

MAUNPORE, }
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

IV.—RAJGURH BHOOMIAT.

This Bhoomiat is of second degree among the Bheelalah guaranteed Chiefs under the control of this Agency.

2. The present ruler is Chain Sing, the son of Futteh Sing, who succeeded his elder brother Hutteh Sing in the year 1864.

3. In the year 1854, the value of the estate was noted as Rs. 5,000, and owing to the many losses sustained by confiscation of certain hucks by Indore and Dhar Durbars, despite the increase in the value of land, the rental remains at much the same figure.

4. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has this year made proposals of exchange of territory to the Rajgurh Bhoomiat of a like nature to that noted as having been made to the Chief of Jamnia.

5. His Highness had for a long time desired to gain possession of the ancient stronghold of Rajgurh and the small village of Dhall, held by the Bhoomia directly under British protection, and some little time ago (as mentioned in last year's report), this claim was investigated by a Commission of two officers, who confirmed in his possessions the Bhoomiah of Rajgurh.

6. Having failed to prove its claim, the Indore Durbar have been urgently pressing for an exchange which would give it the possession it covets, and proposes to grant a jagheer of equal value in lieu thereof.

7. As might have been anticipated, the present representative of the family has courteously but firmly declined the proffered honor, and affirms he will never bring shame upon his house by a voluntary transfer of the fortlet of Rajgurh, which, though now a ruin, was, when defended by his ancestors, impregnable to the might of Holkar's power even when in the full tide of Mahratta conquest.

8. The stronghold of Rajgurh is well described by Lieutenant Mildmay "as admirably calculated for the retreat of a robber chieftain, surrounded as it is on all sides by a mural precipice formed by the river Ajnor, which flows round it and approachable on the fourth by an ascending precipitous zigzag path, on which a false step would be fatal.

9. Only one man at a time can proceed along a narrow neck of land with a perpendicular precipice of a thousand feet on each side, which, leading to another hill, is again after a quarter of a mile succeeded by another neck of land, similar to the first leading to the hill on which the old ghuree stands, roughly built of hewn stones."

10. It is further narrated "that in cliffs and deep ravines of the river Ajnor, the Bheels concealed themselves when any enemy approached, and that the place must have been quite impregnable."

11. The fact of the young Chief having declined to comply with Holkar's wishes has given His Highness deep dissatisfaction, and I regret to say has been the cause of some petty persecution.

12. The Bhoomiah bears this patiently, looking up to the British Government for protection; this is afforded on all occasions to the extent warranted by the guarantee of our Government.

13. The Bhoomiat continues quiet and well behaved, and is a most deserving young Chief.

MAUNPORE,
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

V.—BHOOMIATS OF GUREE, BAROORPOORA, AND KOTEDAY.

These guaranteed Bhoomiahs are under the political supervision of

	No of villages	Income
Gurhee	3	Rs 4,000
Baroorpoora	3	1,000
Koteday ...	2	1,000
TOTAL	8	6,000

this Agency. The table as per margin shows the number of their villages and approximate income.

2. Their behaviour has been good during the year.

MAUNPORE,
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent,
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

VI.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS) UNDER BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	850	907	57	...
Abkaree	154	209	55	...
Forest Produce	555	646	91	...
Judicial Fees	338	286	...	52
Miscellaneous	33	37	4	...
TOTAL	1,890	2,085	195	...

It will be seen by the table in the margin that the revenue is steadily increasing.

2. In 1867, it was Rs. 1,728 against Rs. 2,085 in the year under report.

3. *Expenditure.*—

The expenditure, amounting to Rs. 884, leaves a balance of Rs. 1,200 to be divided among the two Chiefs of Dewas.

4. *Civil Justice.*—The following table shows the working of the civil court in the pergunnah during the past year as compared with the year 1868-69 :—

YEAR.	Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year.	Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	M. D.
1868-69	59	58	1	2,546	300	44	2 5 9	4 26
1869-70	55	54	1	2,005	242	37	4 7 8	3 18

5. *Criminal Justice.*—Twelve trivial cases were tried during the year against 21 in last year; no imprisonment was inflicted, eight persons being fined and eight discharged; no theft is reported during the year.

6. *School.*—Six scholars are on the roll in the Nagziree school, the daily average attendance being five. This is not satisfactory; but the village is a very small and poor one, though the largest in the pergunnah.

MAUNPORE,
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent,
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

VII.—HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

Conduct of Officials.—The officials of the district have been more ready during the past year to give assistance and reply to requisitions made, but there is still much room for improvement.

2. A few months ago, in a boundary dispute between the Durbar and the adjoining State of Dhar, Holkar's Kumardar of Muhesir per-

petrated a most unprovoked attack upon a Dhar village and Dhar subjects,—an attack so sudden, unwarranted, and unjustifiable, that if it had not been for the immediate action of the political authorities, trouble might have ensued.

3. *Transit-dues*.—When proceeding along that portion of the Bombay and Agra Road, which, though under the jurisdiction of this office, passes through Indore and Dhar districts, attention was turned to the numerous *intermediate traffic* customs posts along the line.

Not only every petty zemindar holds posts, but there is one in *each pergunnah* of every State through which the road passes.

4. For about 5 and 20 years, the *through traffic* dues on this road have been collected and paid to the sharers by this office, the Native States being allowed to levy independently on all *intermediate traffic* which may pass along the road between the military station of Mhow and Sindwah (the road post at the Khandeish frontier), a distance of about 84 miles.

5. Every description of property is taxed under four heads of classification, but for the sake of illustration, the tables annexed show the amount of dues levied on a two-bullock cart for only one description of goods called kupper respectively on *through traffic* and on intermediate, or inter-district traffic.

Statement of through traffic dues.—Dues levied on *through traffic* by this office :—

Classification of goods.		From Sindwah to Nerbudda, about 40 miles.	From Sindwah to Maunpore, about 65 miles.	From Sindwah to Dongergaon Chowkee or Mhow, about 80 miles.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kupper	...	1 15 6	3 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0

Statement of inter-district traffic dues.—Dues levied on *intermediate traffic* :—

Classification of goods.		Indore State, Pergunnah Nagaur.	Burwan State, Pergunnah Rajpore.	Indore State, Koorumpore.	Dhar State, Pergunnah Tikree.	Dhar State, Pergunnah Dhur-rumporee.	Bhoma Oode Singh.	Dhar State, Pergunnah Jan-zheerpoor.	Indore State, Pergunnah Muhair.	Bhoma of Rajpore.	Indore State, Pergunnah Haseepore.	Indore State, Pergunnah Indore.	TOTAL.
		Chowkee of Balsemood.	Chowkee of Joolwana.	Chowkee of Koorumpore.	Chowkee of Tikree.	Chowkee of Khull.	Chowkee of Sirsodia.	Chowkee of Ujree.	Chowkee of Lawajiree.	Chowkee of Dhali.	Chowkee of Juswant Nagar.	Chowkee of Dongergaon.	
Kupper	...	2 1 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	0 5 6	2 4 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	4 14 0	4 14 0	0 33 13 6

6. It will be observed the former shows a total of Rs. 4-8-0 *paid once*, and the latter impost amounts to a total of Rs. 33-13-6 exacted at 11 *different stations* along the road.

7. Thus, although the through traffic carrier is protected, the unfortunate carrier of Native produce has to pay at an average Rs. 3 for every 11 miles of transit, or 4 annas (6d.) per mile.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the harassing nature of this burden, and its disastrous effects upon local trade.

8. There is every reason to fear that a like system obtains along the other principal lines of communication within Native States under this Agency.

9. At other places, the effect may not be so intensified; but the number of poor petty Chiefs who levy customs along this road, together with the system practised by the larger States of letting the road collection to contractors, magnify the evil.

10. All those who levy on *intermediate* traffic are also sharers of the receipts from *through* traffic, and the poorer among them are almost dependant upon what they receive from these sources; hence the desire to make the intermediate traffic pay for the yearly decrease of through traffic sharers.

11. Grain is not exempt from these dues. In last year's report it is recorded that the price of grain was found 25 per cent. dearer at a place 15 miles distant from Mundlaur than at Mundlaur itself, the difference being caused by transit dues.

12. *Frontier Settlement.*—The frontier between Holkar's territories and the British District of Nimar has for some time been in an unsettled state, causing loss and trouble to the border districts and to British interests.

13. On requisition of the Central Provinces Government, my predecessor was appointed conjointly with Captain Forsyth for its demarcation, and last year, 31 cases of dispute, including the frontier of three of Holkar's pergunnahs, were adjusted.

14. In January last Captain Scott, of the Central Provinces Commission and myself, completed the western boundary of Nimar, and thereby the Indore and Central Provinces frontier from the Nerbudda to the Khandeish junction on the Sathpoorah Range, a length of nearly 100 miles, was demarcated and mapped.

<p>MAUNPORE, The 15th April 1870.</p>	}	<p>W. KINCAID, Major, Offg. Deputy Bheel Agent, and Political Asstt., Maunpore.</p>
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VIII.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

Traffic.—The traffic on the portion of the Bombay and Agra Road under the Maunpore Agency, has decreased during the year by about four lakhs of rupees out of a total of exports and imports, which, in the

previous year, amounted to 88 lakhs against 84 lakhs in the past year, the exact amounts being £ 841,350 and £ 881,306.

2. The principal cause of the decrease is the falling off in despatch of opium by this route.

3. *Opium*.—Six thousand one hundred and ninety chests of opium were exported by this road against 7,537 in 1868-69 and 12,175 in 1867-68, thus showing a decrease of nearly one-half in two years; it is said that weighing scales having been put up at Oojein has been the cause of the diminution, because all the Mundessore opium being now weighed at Oojein, instead of Dhar, it proceeds *viâ* Indore to Khundwah, avoiding this portion of the Agra and Bombay road.

4. *Cotton*.—Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three bales of cotton have passed down the road against 6,057 in 1868-69 and 4,269 in 1867-68.

	1868-69	1869-70.	Decrease.
Dues levied on goods in transit	17,969	17,899	70
Tax 1½ annas per chest in lieu of Kupper Kirana	9,421	7,737	1,684
TOTAL	27,390	25,636	1,754
Opium dues	17,901	14,701	3,200
GRAND TOTAL	45,291	40,337	4,954
DEDUCT—			
Expenses of collections, police, ten per cent fund, and 5 per cent. on balance for road repairs	15,810	11,326	4,484
Balance to be divided	29,481	29,011	470

Road and opium dues.—The account in the margin shows that the dues merchandise has yielded is only Rs. 70 less than those of the preceding year, which was at that time only Rs. 623 less than the year before.

The total road and opium dues have decreased Rs. 5,000 against a fall of Rs. 17,434 in the preceding year.

5. *Ten per cent. fund*.—The receipts of the ten per cent. fund has been Rs. 4,195 against 4,528 last year, showing only a slight decrease.

The ordinary expenditure has been Rs. 232 within the estimates, and is less than the expenditure in 1868-69 by Rs. 819.

6. There has been an extraordinary additional expenditure of Rs. 1,199 for the purchase of 24 carbines from the Government for the road police; sanction was received for this expenditure subsequent to the estimate for the year being framed.

The old arms supplied to the police in the year 1851 have become quite useless.

7. The police chowkies and dhurumsalas on the road, and the offices at Khull and Maunpore have been placed in thorough repair, necessitating a considerable expenditure under the head of public works. The cash balance is Rs. 5,712.

8. *Bridge Fund*.—The collections at the trestle bridge and ferry at Khull amount to Rs. 6,175 against Rs. 7,674 in 1868-69.

The expenditure has been Rs. 5,356, Rs. 644 less than the estimates, and Rs. 6,298 less than the preceding year.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	2,333	2,373	40	...
Constructing and removing bridge	1,123	545	..	578
Repairs to boats	305	340	35	...
Miscellaneous	755	59	...	696
TOTAL	4,516	3,347	..	1,166
Public Works	7,143	2,009	..	5,134
GRAND TOTAL	11,649	5,356	..	6,292

9. The statement in the margin shows details.

Great credit is due to the new road Superintendent Jemadar Bhugoo Singh, by whose exertions and care a reduction was made possible in the cost of constructing and removing the temporary bridge which has been this year reduced 50 per cent.

The monsoon approaches to the ferry were completed this year. The cash balance of this fund is Rs. 22,054.

10. *Fine, stray cattle, and deceased estate funds.*—The receipts and disbursements of the fine, stray cattle and deceased estate funds are shown in the margin.

	Receipts	Disbursements	Cash balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Fund	125	71	2,868
Stray Cattle Fund	117	120	2,011
Deceased Estate Fund	98	135	3,111
TOTAL	340	326	8,296

The disbursements of all these funds have been within the estimated expenditure; but the receipts have

been unusually low in the two latter funds, which are necessarily of a fluctuating nature.

JUDICIAL.

11 *Civil Justice.*—At the commencement of the year under report jurisdiction to adjudicate on civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50, subject to appeal to Deputy Bheel Agent's Court, was granted to the Road Superintendent, no fees being levied.

The statement below details the number of cases and value of suits, &c.:—

YEAR.	Suits during the year	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year	Total value of suits	Total cost of suits	Average value of suits	Average cost of suits	Average duration of suits
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.		M. D.
1869-70	11	11	..	493	..	44 11		2 18

There was one appeal to the Deputy Bheel Agent's Court, which resulted in the decision of the lower court being confirmed.

The suitors are mostly travellers on the road, beyond which limit the jurisdiction of the Deputy Road Superintendent does not extend.

12. *Criminal Justice.*—The powers of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate have been conferred on the Deputy Road Superintendent.

During the year, 17 criminal cases were decided, in which 23 persons were convicted, and two discharged, four being transferred to the Indore Durbar for trial. One person was convicted to two years', and another to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and seven to imprisonment for six months and under; one prisoner was flogged, and 13 fined.

The above detailed trials took place in the courts of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Deputy Road Superintendent at Khull.

Property of the value of Rs. 394-6-6 was stolen, of which property to the value of Rs. 138-1-0 was recovered.

13. The Police Sub-Inspector of the Maunpore Road Division was reduced during the year, the duties of this division being made over to the Police Sub-Inspector at Khull.

14. *Dispensary.*—Eight hundred patients were treated during the year at the Khull Dispensary, and nine deaths occurred among them.

15. *State of the road.*—The entire road from Mhow to Sindwa, a distance of about 84 miles, was metalled during the year; but upon a considerable portion, an inferior quality of moorum was spread, and much hinderance was caused to the traffic, a report on the state of the road having been submitted; repairs are now being executed, and a strip of land at the side of the road is being cleared of jungle that has sprung up within the last few years.

MAUNPORE, }
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Deputy Bheel Agent, and
Political Asstt., Maunpore.

APPENDIX H.

No. 70, dated Goona, 1st April 1870.

From—CAPTAIN A. G. MAYNE, Offg. Political Assistant, Goona,
To—The Agent Governor General for Central India.

In forwarding the usual annual returns of the Goona Agency for 1869-70, I have the honor to state that the chief events worthy of notice are of a painful description,—I allude to the cholera and famine.

2. Captain Bradford reported fully on the former in his No. 115A, dated 18th August 1869, and brought to your notice that on the Agra and Bombay Road, between Beowra and Badowra, a distance of 70 miles, out of 311 cases, 159 proved fatal; that by placing Goona itself in quarantine, as far as travellers were concerned, the disease was kept out of the place; and that the dispersion of the gangs of Department Public Works people from Rhotayi (14 miles south on the road) had a salutary effect. Further, he spoke in terms of high praise of the exertions of Mr Behari Lal, Assistant Engineer, Agra and Bombay Road, and gave great credit to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men composing the guards on this length of road for the care and trouble taken by them in carrying out his orders. Dr. Spencer's return for the whole district gives a total of 1,988 deaths out of 3,441 cases.

The Government of India has been pleased to recognise the services of all hands in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, No. 39, dated 2nd October 1869, page 1205.

3. The famine, briefly alluded to at the close of the last report, was felt severely, not so much in the district itself, but on the road. It would be difficult to estimate the numbers of poor starving creatures passing down south, but the emergency was well met. I append returns (marked K 1 & 2), giving the details of the relief afforded, the result being briefly that from March to September 1869, an aggregate of 93,110 persons were fed at a cost of Rs. 6,023-9-11 at eleven places on the length of road above-named; 117 deaths are recorded. The officers, European and Native, and men of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, subscribed liberally, as did many of the inhabitants of Goona with the Government officials of the Department Public Works and Postal Department, and the energetic spirit of Captain Bradford diffused itself among the Non-Commissioned Officers and men composing the guards on the road, to whom was entrusted the actual distribution of food at the posts named.

4. Nor were the Durbar authorities and Chiefs of the neighbourhood backward in this good work; 283,600 persons are said to have been fed in the Bujrunghur District at a cost of Rs. 12,200. Inducements were held out to the distressed fugitives to settle in the Bujrunghur District, and the Soobah Kishun Rao Annunt took a great interest in the scheme; some 900 families are reported to have remained.

5. I proceed to notice any occurrences worthy of record which have passed into the history of the States under this office during the past year, commencing with *Gwalior*.

The Soobah of Bujrunghur in April 1869 submitted a claim against the subordinate States for surrukana (road dues) and for pātsāla (school-fees) at 2½ per cent. on the jaghirs of the Chiefs in arrears from Sumbut 1914 (A. D. 1857). Captain Bradford taking into consideration the impoverished state of their finances, would not hear of so long arrears being claimed (they amounted to Rs. 40 per cent.), but suggested its enforcement for one year at a rate to be fixed by the Durbar. The Political Agent, Gwalior, was communicated with, and the matter is still pending.

6. At the same time, the Durbar vakeel made application for a payment of 6½ per cent. from the Chiefs as contribution to the famine relief; this was negatived on the grounds of charity being voluntary, but it was suggested to the Chiefs to exercise charity in their own districts, and this hint was more or less acted up to.

7. In June 1869, it was reported that the sayer contract for the whole district had been abolished, and that the customs would be realized on actual receipts; this system is still in force.

8. Of the two fairs hitherto held in the districts under this office, that at Moondra was speedily broken up on the appearance of cholera. The annual resort to Kaidarnath passed off quietly, a party of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, being sent as usual to the spot to preserve order.

Two more fairs have been instituted by the Soobah,—one at Bujrunghur in October, and one at Goona in April; he proposes to hold these annually; both are of a religious character, the first including a visit to the old temple of Bis Bujee Matta, the second a climb to that of Hunooman on the top of the Goona hill, to facilitate which, steps have been built at the steepest part of the ascent.

9. *Ragooghur*.—No further complaints having been brought against this Chief, I presume that the subject of disagreement between him and some of his zemindars, alluded to by Captain Bradford in the last annual report, has dropped altogether, from his adopting that officer's views of the question.

10. In April 1869, two men of this district met their deserts in an attempted robbery at Rampoor in the Arone District; they were surrounded by the villagers, one was killed, and the other wounded. The widow of the former pleaded for an enquiry which resulted in the acquittal of those concerned, as the man was proved to have lost his life in the commission of a crime.

11. In September 1869, a man was murdered in the jungles of this territory by some persons professing to be Bunjaras; they treacherously induced a Bunnia to send them some Rs. 600 on the pretext of hiring bullocks for carriage of grain. A servant was sent with the cash with only one sipahi for protection; he was waylaid in the jungle, plundered of the money, and killed, the man with him being severely wounded and barely escaping with his life; no trace of the perpetrators of this crime has been found.

12. In December 1869, a raid was made upon Ragooghur itself, two of the dacoits were killed, but no clue was found to the rest; the matter was duly reported to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

13. Some objections to payment of sayer to the Gwalior Durbar were raised by this State. Captain Bradford went carefully into the whole question, and decided that they were frivolous. Quite recently the question was again mooted, and I trust that the final orders passed by myself upholding that decision will have the desired effect of disposing of the matter once for all.

14. *Parone*.—There is every prospect of a speedy settlement of the Raja's claim on the Gwalior Durbar for his share in the sayer (customs) of Nurwur, Sipree, Powree, and Kolarus. At the desire of the Durbar an agent was sent by him to Gwalior, but nothing resulted from this deputation. Since that, I have been in correspondence with the Political Agent on the subject, and he promises that on another Motumid being sent, the matter shall be speedily arranged.

15. In August 1869, a son was born to Raja Man Sing, the mother being _____ daughter of _____ whom he married in _____.

16. The famine was felt in this waste and jungly district, many families taking refuge in the better cultivated and neighbouring territory of Chuppra.

17. *Gurrah*.—This Chief is going on well; he seems to take a personal interest in the welfare of his people, and is ably assisted by his Dewan Dowlut Ram, the younger brother of the late (deceased) Dewan Kokjee.

18. *Omri*.—The Raja has recently returned from Kotah, where he has made a protracted stay of _____ years, his object in retiring there having been apparently to obtain ample leisure to chew the cud of bitter disappointment at the to him adverse result of his appeal against the decision of this office in the boundary dispute between his own and the bordering State of Badowra at Kaidarnath.

19. *Bahadoura*.—A marriage was celebrated in June 1869 between the Raja's daughter and a brother of Raja Man Singh of Parone.

20. Although a sort of bug-bear to the Chief at first, the small increase to his revenue from the daily proceeds of the serai is reconciling him to regard more favorably the fact of the high road passing within a stone's throw of his keep; he proceeded on a pilgrimage to the Ganges in February 1870.

21. *Dhurnaoda*.—The Thakoor's health still remains indifferent owing to his habits, among which opium eating has a strong hold upon him.

22. A complaint made against him of unwillingness in fulfilling an engagement, in which he had mortgaged the revenues of the villages Mooradpore and Kejra as security for a debt to banker in Bujrunghur, was amicably settled in April 1869.

23. In the same month another complaint against him made by the sipahis of the chowkies on his part of the high road, was also settled.

24. Similarly to Ragooghur, this petty Chief raised obstacles to payment of sayer to the Durbar. The matter was disposed of.

25. *Sirsee*.—In April 1869, the Dewan of this small State claimed compensation for forage and water from Gwalior and Shahabad ; he was allowed to demand payment for the grazing of their cattle, but not for the water they drank.

26. The complaints made by the Durbar against the petty Chief, alluded to in the last report, are now at an end. No fresh ones have been preferred. The Political Agent, Gwalior, recommended, on the strength of certain old documents, that he should be treated as a Kafalatdar, and the Durbar have recently recognised this claim to guarantee.

27. *Justice*.—The returns show 16 convictions in the trials in the criminal court, and 25 civil cases have been decided, most of a trivial nature ; the crime of the cattle lifting had not apparently increased during the year under report.

28. *Jail*.—Four thousand and sixty-eight and half is the aggregate number of prisoners confined in the Goona Jail at a cost of Rs. 1,776-9-11.

29. *Public Works*.—I am indebted to Mr. Behari Lal, Assistant Engineer, for the following information : A large portion of the section of the Agra and Bombay Road between Goona and Beoura (60 miles south), requires a second layer of metal, and consolidation to the fresh layer is also needed in several places. Work seems to have been carried on for only five months ; still the road is perfectly fit for traffic, and is in a better state than the part north of Goona.

The wells at the different encamping grounds have been completed ; the travellers' bungalows kept in repairs and furnished. In March, the extension of the Parbutti causeway was commenced, and the re-roofing of the Goona Agency bungalow taken in hand.

I regret to say that there is no prospect of the house being rendered habitable, even in part, before the rains set in.

30. *Post Office*.—The removal of the mail cart from 1st April 1870 is a subject which would more properly belong to the next report ; but as now (early in June 1870) we have been deprived of this means of communication for two months, this short experience enables me to place on record that its withdrawal is more than a serious inconvenience ; it is a downright hardship. The post now arrives and is dispatched at irregular hours varying from day to day ; that from the south, especially on English mail days, generally arrives by detachments at different intervals.

31. In the last report Captain Bradford spoke of the reduction of the number of horses and the consequent impossibility of obtaining a special mail cart as no light hardship. Now we are more than ever isolated. True, the Government bullock train remains, but, excellent institution as it is for ordinary traffic ; where time is an object to the traveller, its crawling average of two miles an hour is not calculated to raise his spirits, and a journey now-a-days, say from Indore to Gwalior, has become an undertaking of no light character.

32. But apart from these considerations, there is a still more serious view of the question. From personal experience you are well acquainted with the ignorance of the people of these parts, and their slowness to appreciate anything in the way of progress. It is only quite recently

that one or two of the Chiefs themselves have travelled by rail for the first time in their lives ; to the rest, the steam engine is still a wonderful myth, as mysterious as the telegraph, whose slender wire now represents our last link with civilization. But the daily passage to and fro of the mail cart was a palpable fact which every one could appreciate, and served as a perpetual reminder of the vitality of the British rule in India to men who still speak of the "Company Bahadur," and to whom the twelve years of our Imperial Government in the country has not taught the meaning of the words "Her Most Gracious Majesty."

To overcome and plunder a poor dāk runner is a far simpler matter than to attack a mail cart with the same intent, and from this retrograde step taken in these days of progress, in a part of the country where seeing is believing, and where fear is the only deterrent from crime, I cannot but anticipate very serious evil.

33. *Dispensary*.—Dr. Spencer's letter No. 3, dated 11th August 1870, with the enclosures, form Appendix L 1 to 6.

Since the last report, the returns have been kept so as to show the aggregate numbers, as promised by Captain Bradford ; and Dr. Spencer, the officer in medical charge, has further taken the trouble to make out daily averages, to distinguish adults from children, males from females, &c., &c., thus rendering the statistics far more complete than they have ever been hitherto. The result is briefly an aggregate of 11,549 out-door and 7,803 in-door patients treated at a cost of Rs. 1,887-2-2 ; of the 130 deaths, 48 were from cholera ; of 805 vaccinations, 616 were successful operations.

34. *Telegraph*.—A temporary office was opened here on 21st February 1870, since which time, up to the close of the official year, 22 messages were received, 45 were sent ; the receipts were Rs. 68.

The office does not appear to have been taken much advantage of at first by the wealthy bankers and merchants of Bujrunghur, but there has been a decided improvement in this respect during the past two months ; this will, however, come legitimately under notice in the next report. I need hardly say that its existence is highly appreciated by the few residents of this station.

35. *Survey*.—You are already aware that towards the close of the official year, several complaints of oppression and injustice in payment for supplies were made against two of the subordinate Surveyors ; one case has been disposed of as far as this office is concerned, and from the action taken by yourself in the matter, it is not likely that the person in question will trouble these parts again ; the other case is not yet concluded.

36. *Miscellaneous*.—The rainfall was good above the average, and the crops, both khurree and rubbee, benefitted in proportion ; the opium suffered a little from cloudy weather, and a few showers during the first part of the pod-cutting time ; but as I write cereals of every description are reasonably cheap throughout the district.

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- A 2.—Annual Statement of administration of Civil Justice.
- B. " " duration of cases in the Civil Courts.
- C. " " attendance of witnesses in the Criminal Court.
- D. " " administration of Criminal Justice.
- E. " " duration of cases in the Criminal Court.
- F. " " attendance of witnesses in the Civil Court.
- G. " " Whipping Return.
- H. " " Police.
- J. General Jail Statistics.
- K 1.—Return of Distribution of Famine Relief.
- K 2.—Cash Account of ditto ditto.
- L 1.—Report on Dispensary.
- L 2.—Annual Return of Out-door Patients.
- L 3.— " " In-door "
- L 4.— " " Vaccination.
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J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhund.

